TELANGANA RISING
CURE - PURE - RARE

# TELANGANA
# SOCIO ECONOMIC OUTLOOK 2026

Government of Telangana

# Telangana Socio Economic Outlook 2026

## Planning Department

# PREFACE

The Government of Telangana releases the Socio-Economic Outlook report annually, presenting it in the State Legislature during the budget session. This publication serves as a crucial reference for policymakers, researchers, and the public, offering an in-depth analysis of the State's progress across various sectors. It highlights economic growth, social development, infrastructure advancements, and key indicators shaping Telangana's transformation. More than just statistics, this report provides insights into where we stand and the roadmap ahead for inclusive and sustainable development.

Telangana is embarking on a transformative journey under the "Telangana Rising - Vision 2047" roadmap, with the resolute goal of growing its economy to a USD 3 trillion Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) by 2047, alongside an interim milestone of a USD 1 trillion economy by 2034. To achieve this, the State is accelerating innovation and productivity-led growth, anchored by the pioneering CURE-PURE-RARE spatial planning model. By strategically dividing the state into Core Urban, Peri-Urban, and Rural Agri economic zones, Telangana is ensuring spatially balanced and diversified development across high-value services, advanced manufacturing, and climate-smart agriculture, making it one of India's most globally competitive states.

The Government's broader development strategy is built on three core pillars: Economic Growth, Inclusive Development, and Sustainable Development. This Outlook reflects our steadfast commitment to inclusive growth through a rights-based welfare approach, prominently driven by the 'Abhaya Hastam', encompassing initiatives like the Mahalakshmi scheme, Gruha Jyothi, and the Indiramma Indlu housing programme. Simultaneously, the State is advancing world-class infrastructure and economic transformation through transformative projects such as the 30,000-acre Net-Zero Bharat Future City, the Regional Ring Road, and extensive Metro Rail expansions. Furthermore, our governance vision has been fundamentally redefined to be more participatory, transparent, and citizen-centric through flagship outreach programs like Praja Palana and Prajavani, bridging the gap between the administration and the grassroots.

In today's data-driven world, reliable information is crucial for effective decision-making. This report has been meticulously prepared using data from various departments of the Government of Telangana, the Government of India, official publications, and government websites. While some figures are Provisional Advance Estimates, every effort has been made to ensure accuracy and comprehensiveness, providing a holistic perspective on the State's macroeconomic trends and structural progress.

We express our sincere gratitude to all government departments for their valuable contributions to this publication. We explicitly acknowledge and extend our profound appreciation to the Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS), the Council for Social Development (CSD), and other key stakeholders for their expert inputs, invaluable research support, and continuous collaboration in preparing this comprehensive report. We also extend our appreciation to the dedicated officers and staff of the Planning Department, Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES), Telangana Development Planning Society (TGDPS), Telangana Remote Sensing Application Centre (TGRAC), Kakatiya Governance Fellows (KGFs), and the Print House, whose relentless efforts have ensured the timely completion of this document.

As Telangana moves forward with renewed aspirations, we hope this document serves as a valuable resource in shaping policies and fostering discussions for a prosperous and progressive future.

**Planning Department**
**Government of Telangana**

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Chapter 1

# Overview

## Telangana Rising - Vision 2047

Telangana aims to grow its economy to USD 3 trillion Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) by 2047, a significant jump from its current size through innovation and productivity-led growth, while ensuring spatially balanced development through the CURE-PURE-RARE model, which divides the entire State into three distinct, sector-specific economic zones.

To achieve the target of USD 3 trillion GSDP, Telangana must move beyond its current growth path and sustain high double-digit growth over the next two decades, forecasting real GDP growth averaging 8% (2025-30), 7% (2031-39), and 5.2% (2041-47). This goal is part of making Telangana one of India's most dynamic and globally competitive States.

The State has outlined ten key strategies to achieve the aforesaid economic targets by 2047, structured around three core pillars, namely Economic Growth, Inclusive Development and Sustainable Development.

1. The Economic Growth pillar focuses on the following principal strategy of the Three-Zone State that aims to position the State as an investment magnet.

- CURE (Core Urban Region Economy): Boundary defined by the Outer Ring Road (ORR), this zone will function as a Net-Zero, service sector-only metropolis.
- PURE (Peri-Urban Region Economy): Located between the ORR and the Regional Ring Road (RRR), this zone is dedicated to manufacturing.
- RARE (Rural Agri Region Economy): Beyond the RRR, till the final frontier boundary of our State, this zone focuses on developing agriculture, green economy, and agri-based enterprises.

2. The Inclusive Development pillar focuses on youth development and empowerment, women-led development and social inclusion, farmer empowerment, and human development through Common People Reforms.

3. The Sustainable Development pillar is centred on the State's Net-Zero development target.

The vision is further supported by three cross-cutting enablers, i.e., technology and innovation, efficient financing and digital governance.

Sectorally, the growth architecture envisages the agriculture reaching USD 0.33 trillion through climate-smart and high value-added agriculture, the industry sector expanding to USD 0.5 trillion supported by advanced manufacturing, life sciences, and semiconductor ecosystems, and the services sector emerging as the principal growth driver at USD 1.95 trillion, supported by high-value services and global investment ecosystems, with the remaining USD 0.22 trillion accounted for by taxes and subsidies.

## Macro Economic Trends

Telangana's Gross State Domestic Product(GSDP) for 2025-26(PAE) at current prices is estimated at Rs. 17.82 lakh crore, growing at 10.7%, significantly higher than the national growth rate of 8.0% as per the First Advance Estimates(FAE) compiled by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation(MoSPI). This reflects strong service-oriented growth, driven by sectors

such as Information Technology, trade, transport and communication.

The State's Per Capita Income (PCI) for 2025-26 (PAE) reached Rs. 4,18,931 as against the national average of Rs. 2,19,575, with a growth rate of 10.2%, demonstrating higher income levels and relatively better economic performance.

The primary sector Gross State Value Added(GSVA) in Telangana is Rs. 2,49,691 crore in 2025-26 (PAE), reflecting improved agricultural performance with a growth rate of 1.4% and contributing 15.1% to the State GSVA. The secondary sector recorded a GSVA of Rs. 2,68,325 crore, registering a strong growth rate of 9.4% and contributing 16.3%, indicating that Telangana's secondary sector is expanding. The tertiary sector has performed strongly in 2025-26 (PAE), recording a GSVA of Rs. 11,30,596 crore, with a growth rate of 13.5% and contributing 68.6% shows that the State has a service-led economy which is growing faster.

According to the Quarterly Bulletin (Oct-Dec,2025) of the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), the share of Employment at the combined level (Rural+Urban), in Telangana is 41.5% in the agriculture sector, 22.2% in the Industries sector and 36.3% in the Service sector.

## Public Finance

Telangana's public finances reflect an ongoing process of fiscal consolidation while continuing to sustain developmental and welfare priorities. In a constrained resource environment, fiscal management seeks to balance the objectives of fiscal discipline with the need to support social and economic development. The Budget Estimates for 2025–26 place total expenditure at Rs. 3,04,865 crore, comprising revenue expenditure of Rs. 2,26,982 crore and capital expenditure of Rs. 36,504 crore. Within revenue expenditure, development expenditure accounts for 78.9%, indicating a continued emphasis on spending in social and economic sectors.

At the same time, fiscal management is influenced by the requirements of debt servicing. Between December 2023 and December 2025, total borrowings by the State Government and State-related entities amounted to Rs. 3,19,179 crore, while repayments towards principal and interest stood at Rs. 3,04,202 crore. This indicates that a substantial portion of the borrowings during the period was utilised for servicing existing debt obligations, reflecting the legacy of substantial debt inherited from the pre-December 2023 period.

In addition, Telangana contributes significantly to the national tax pool but receives a relatively smaller share of tax devolution compared with several other States. This pattern has implications for the fiscal space available to the State for financing development expenditure and public services.

Looking ahead, strengthening revenue mobilisation, improving the efficiency and quality of expenditure, and maintaining prudent debt management will remain important for sustaining fiscal stability while supporting inclusive economic growth.

## Agriculture

Agriculture holds a crucial position in Telangana's economy, serving as a

cornerstone for inclusive growth. According to the PLFS Oct-Dec Quarterly report, 62.6% of the rural population in Telangana is engaged in agriculture and its allied activities, and the well-being of the rural population is closely linked to the performance of the agricultural sector. To support this, the government allocated Rs. 26,684 crore for agriculture and allied activities in 2025-26, which constitutes approximately 10.1% of the total Budget Estimates.

The economic contribution of the Agriculture and Allied sector to Telangana's Gross State Value Added (GSVA) rose to Rs. 2,13,799 crore in 2025-26 (PAE). Total foodgrain production has shown sustained improvement, increasing from 207.95 lakh MTs in 2023-24 to an estimated 236.87 lakh MTs in 2025-26 (SAE). Major crops such as paddy, cotton, and maize continue to dominate the state's output and have seen significant production increases over the years. Furthermore, the livestock sector has been encouraged as a secondary income source for farmers, with its GSVA contribution growing by 5.1% to reach Rs. 1,03,525 crore in 2025-26 (PAE).

Government support remains robust through initiatives like Rythu Bharosa, which distributed Rs. 8,744.13 crore to 69.40 lakh pattadars in just nine days (16.06.2025 to 24.06.2025) during Vanakalam 2025-26. During the Vanakalam season of 2025-26, the State procured 71.86 lakh metric tonnes (LMTs) of paddy at the Minimum Support Price (MSP), valued at Rs. 17,160 crore, from 14.35 lakh farmers through 8,448 Paddy Procurement Centres (PPCs). Out of the total procurement, 39.08 LMT comprised Sannarakam paddy, and an amount of Rs. 1,940 crore has been transferred directly to the farmers' accounts towards bonus payment. Consequently, a total of Rs.19,099 crore has been directly credited into the bank accounts of farmers.

## Industries

The industrial sector in Telangana is a significant economic driver. As per the 2025-26 (PAE), at current prices, it contributes Rs. 3,04,217 crore to the State's total Gross State Value Added (GSVA), representing an 18.5% share and an 8.1% growth rate compared to 2024-25(FRE). The Manufacturing sub-sector remains the primary contributor, accounting for 45.1% of the industrial GSVA, while the Construction sub-sector recorded the highest growth rate at 11.4%. This industrial activity supports a substantial workforce, with approximately 22.2% of the population aged 15 and above engaged in the sector, according to the PLFS Quarterly Bulletin (Oct - Dec 2025) report. Infrastructure and specialised sectors have seen massive expansion, with the Telangana Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (TGIIC) attracting Rs. 88,534 crore of investments through land allotments between December 2023 and December 2025. Furthermore, Telangana was recognised as a "Top Achiever" in the 2024 Ease of Doing Business assessment for its reforms in Land Administration, Business Entry, Construction Permit Enablers, and Services Sector.

The Life Sciences sector has emerged as a significant economic powerhouse, securing over Rs. 73,360 crore through more than 190 investments and generating 1,00,000 direct jobs and 2,50,000 indirect jobs. The Next-Gen Life Sciences Policy 2026-2030 aims to attract USD 25 billion in investment and create 5,00,000 new jobs by 2030. High-

tech milestones include the inauguration of India's first and largest SAFRAN-CFM International Aero Engine MRO facility in Hyderabad.

Telangana's trade performance is equally strong, ranking 7th among the merchandise export States for the financial year 2024-25, with exports reaching Rs. 1,61,843 crore, representing a 39.30% increase from the previous year. The state's primary exports are Aircraft, Spacecraft, and Parts Thereof (29.40%) and Pharmaceutical Products (26.85%), with the USA serving as the leading destination. Nationally, the state is positioned 8th in Niti Aayog's Export Preparedness Index 2024 and 2nd among landlocked states.

## Services

The Services sector is the dominant pillar of Telangana's economy, contributing 68.6% of the State GSVA in 2025-26 (PAE) and has recorded the highest sectoral growth rate of 13.5%, outperforming both Primary and Secondary sectors. Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling and Professional Services constituted the largest sub-sector, contributing 23.4% of the total GSVA, while Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants registered the highest growth rate of 16.8%. As per the NITI Aayog's India's Services Sector: Insights from GVA Trends and State-level Dynamics 2025 report, Telangana, together with Karnataka, Maharashtra, and Tamil Nadu, accounts for nearly 40% of India's total services output.

According to the PLFS Quarterly Bulletin (October-December 2025), under the current weekly status, the services sector accounts for 36.3% of total employment and 64.9% of urban employment among persons aged 15 years and above in the State. Nearly 79.8% of UDYAM portal-registered MSMEs in the State operate in the services sector, underlining its central role in enterprise-led growth.

The State's IT and ITeS sector generated Rs. 3.13 lakh crore in exports in 2024-25 and supported 9.39 lakh jobs, reinforcing Hyderabad's global IT position. Hyderabad hosts nearly 20% of India's Global Capability Centres (GCCs) and attracted 40 new GCCs in 2025 (up to October), which is the highest among Indian cities. India Generative AI Startup Landscape 2025 report of NASSCOM states that Telangana accounts for about 7% of the total GenAI startups in the country as of H1 CY2025, and ranks fourth among the leading regions for GenAI innovation, alongside Karnataka (39%), Maharashtra (14%) and Delhi (9%). The Telangana Data Exchange (TGDeX) platform, India's first State-led Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) for Artificial Intelligence, has recorded over 2 lakh interactions and offers more than 350 open-source AI/ML models along with 10 departmental use-cases.

## Infrastructure

The State contracted power capacity stands at 23,187 MW for 2025-26, comprising 55.45% (12,858 MW) fossil fuel-based energy and 44.55% (10,329 MW) from renewable sources (including hydro). The State is supporting its 1.98 crore electricity connections with welfare measures like the Gruha Jyothi Scheme, which issued 10.97 crore zero bills involving a subsidy of Rs. 3,901 crore. In irrigation, Telangana has successfully created an irrigation potential of 74.51 lakh acres out of a total envisaged potential of 127.69 lakh acres.

The State boasts a total road network extending to 1,29,017 km, with Panchayat Raj roads (68,709 km) holding the largest share, bringing the state's road density to 115.11 km per 100 sq. km. To improve regional connectivity, the Regional Ring Road (RRR) project, comprising a 161.52 km Northern Part and a 201 km Southern Part, is being planned. Public mobility is driven by a TGSRTC fleet of 9,990 buses, handling 62.26 lakh daily passengers and supported by the Maha Lakshmi Scheme, which facilitated 269.68 crore free trips for women. Additionally, air passenger traffic has surged by 16.49% in 2024-25, reaching 2.9 crore passengers.

Infrastructure growth extends significantly into digital, urban planning and social development. The digital landscape features 42.16 million telephone and 37.25 million internet subscribers, backed by the T-Fiber initiative connecting 8,895 Gram Panchayats. Urban planning is highlighted by Bharat Future City, a 30,000-acre Net-Zero greenfield smart city anchored by dedicated zones for AI, Health, Education, and Life Sciences. Furthermore, social infrastructure is seeing massive investments, including the construction of a new High Court complex, Warangal Health City, Telangana Institutes of Medical Sciences (TIMS) at Sanathnagar, Alwal, and LB Nagar, the expansion of NIMS, the new Osmania General Hospital Complex, and the construction of 17 medical colleges.

## Health and Well-being

Telangana has made substantial investments in strengthening healthcare infrastructure to ensure equitable access to advanced medical services including Palliative and Geriatric care across the State. To decentralise high-end medical care and reduce out-of-pocket expenditure for specialised treatment, the Government is establishing major tertiary care facilities. Through the Telangana Super Specialty Hospital Corporation Ltd. (SSHCL), an investment of Rs. 9,339 crore is being made to set up three autonomous 1,000-bed Telangana Institute of Medical Sciences (TIMS) institutions functioning as Centres of Excellence in Cardiac and Transplant Sciences at Sanathnagar, Neurosciences at Alwal and Gastro Sciences at LB Nagar. Additionally, the Warangal Health City project, spread across 56 acres, will house a 2,000-bed Warangal Super Specialty Hospital serving as a referral hub for advanced specialties such as oncology, cardiology and neurology. Major expansion projects such as the Rs.1,600 crore NIMS expansion and the new 2,000-bed Osmania General Hospital at Goshamahal will further strengthen the State's tertiary healthcare network. Government General Hospitals in all 33 districts have also been strengthened with specialised services, including Day Care Cancer Centres, NCD Clinics, Transgender (Mythri) Clinics, Palliative Care Centres, Geriatric Wards and Addiction Treatment Facilities.

The State has also achieved notable improvements in maternal and child health outcomes through sustained public health interventions. The Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) has declined to 43 per 1,00,000 live births, significantly lower than the national average of 88. Similarly, the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) stands at 18 and the Under-5 Mortality Rate (U5MR) at 22 per 1,000 live births, both are better than national averages. The State has set ambitious long-

term targets of reducing MMR to below 6 and IMR to below 7 by 2047. Strengthening of district hospitals, expansion of specialised maternal and child health services and improved access to healthcare have played a crucial role in achieving these outcomes.

The government has simultaneously focused on expanding medical education and strengthening the healthcare workforce. Following the policy of "One Medical College per District," Telangana has increased its academic capacity to 4,140 seats across 35 Government Medical Colleges as of 2025.

Financial protection for citizens remains a key pillar of Telangana's healthcare system. Under the Rajiv Aarogyasri Scheme, the Government provides comprehensive cashless health coverage of up to Rs. 10 lakh per family per year, significantly reducing the financial burden of major medical treatments. The scope of the scheme has been expanded with the addition of 163 new medical procedures to improve access to advanced care. The Government has also introduced the Employees Accidental Insurance Scheme to strengthen social security for Government employees, offering Rs. 1.2 crore coverage for accidental death, Rs. 2 crore for air accidents and Rs.10 lakh life insurance. These measures ensure financial risk protection and enhance access to quality healthcare services.

## Education and Skill Development

The Government of Telangana has undertaken several initiatives to strengthen the school education system by improving access, infrastructure, and digital readiness. The State has a vast network of 39,641 schools with a total enrollment of 62.36 lakh students, with Government and Local body schools forming the largest share of institutions. As per UDISE 2024-25, Telangana's Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) exceeds the national average across all stages of schooling, reflecting strong participation from the foundational to the secondary level. The State has also made significant progress in digital readiness, with 85.7% of schools equipped with digital libraries and 81.2% having functional computer facilities for teaching.

Amma Adarsha Patashala Committees (AAPC) have completed 58,632 infrastructure works with an investment of Rs. 706 crore, while an additional Rs. 146 crore has been sanctioned as a dedicated sanitation budget. The Mid-Day Meal programme continues to support student nutrition at scale, with ragi java provided on alternate days (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday). During 2025-26, ragi java was provided to all students from Pre-Primary to Class X in government schools. The State has also introduced AI and Digital Literacy for Classes I-IX from 2025-26, including ICT labs, interactive panels, IT trade labs, and AXL computer labs, along with initiatives such as unplugged coding and AI coding labs in select schools.

The Government is establishing Young India Integrated Residential Schools in all Assembly Constituencies to provide inclusive and high-quality residential education for students from SC, ST, BC, and Minority communities. The State has inaugurated the Dr. Manmohan Singh Earth Sciences University at Kothagudem and is also establishing the Young India Physical Education and Sports University to strengthen the sports ecosystem. Under

the ITI 2.0 Transformation, 118 Advanced Technology Centres (ATCs) are being set up across all Assembly Constituencies through a public-private partnership model, creating an annual training capacity of over 12,000 trainees. The Government has launched T-GATE (Telangana Gateway for Adaptive Training and Employment) to build a unified ecosystem that integrates vocational training, employment services, and career progression.

## Welfare

The Government of Telangana has adopted a rights -based welfare approach through "Abhaya Hastam-Six Guarantees", for strengthening financial security, housing, food security and women's empowerment for vulnerable sections. These initiatives include "Mahalakshmi" which includes a free bus facility to women. As of January 2026, a total of about 269.68 crore passenger trips undertaken by women increased female ridership to approximately 67% and LPG Cylinders at a subsidised Rate that benefits 42.90 lakh eligible households. The Gruha Jyothi scheme benefits 53.09 lakh families, which provides free electricity up to 200 units. The Cheyutha Pension Scheme provides social security to 42.23 lakh beneficiaries, including senior citizens, widows, and persons with disabilities. The Indiramma Indlu programme has sanctioned 3,24,536 houses out of a target of 4,50,000, with each unit consisting of two rooms, a separate kitchen, and a toilet.

The State has strengthened welfare for SC, ST, BC, and minority communities through residential educational institutions, scholarships, overseas education schemes, hostels, and study circles to enhance educational access and employment opportunities. Economic empowerment initiatives such as the Economic Support Scheme, skill development programmes, and tribal entrepreneurship schemes support income generation and self-employment. Telangana has also taken a landmark step in social justice by sub-classifying 59 Scheduled Castes into three groups to ensure equitable distribution of reservation benefits.The "Katamayya Rakshaka Kavacham" initiative provides safety kits to toddy tappers to prevent occupational hazards, with 50,000 kits distributed.

Welfare programmes also focus on food security, women and child development, and support for vulnerable groups. The Public Distribution System supplies fortified Sanna Biyyam free of cost to about 1.05 crore families, while 35,781 Anganwadi centres provide nutrition and early childhood services to pregnant women, lactating mothers, and children. Additional initiatives support persons with disabilities, senior citizens, and transgender persons through assistive devices, social security measures, employment opportunities, and healthcare services, promoting inclusive and equitable development in the State. The Government has enhanced the scheme of Marriage Incentive for the marriages between two persons with disabilities and also enhanced incentive to Rs. 2 lakh to promote a more secure and dignified life.

## Forest and Environment

Telangana has made significant progress in environmental conservation, with forest cover spanning 27,688 square kilometres, accounting for 24.69% of the State's geographical area, which is higher than the national average of 23.59%. With a long-term goal of increasing forest cover to 33%, the Government is undertaking multiple initiatives to expand and restore forest ecosystems. To safeguard the State's rich biodiversity, 12 protected areas, including nine wildlife sanctuaries and three national parks, have been notified and are managed by the Telangana Forest Department.

Telangana Pollution Control Board is implementing environmental laws and monitoring air, water, and noise pollution, as well as waste management systems across the State. To curb pollution and improve environmental compliance, several measures have been implemented, including GPS tracking of effluent-carrying trucks and the establishment of treatment facilities at pollution sources.

Several government-led initiatives, such as Vanamahotsavam promote large-scale afforestation and community participation. Wildlife conservation is being supported through initiatives like Project Tiger, while the creation and conservation of urban forest blocks aim to preserve green spaces in rapidly expanding urban areas.

## Panchayat Raj and Rural Development

The Panchayati Raj System in Telangana is decentralised and representative governance as enshrined with the concentrated efforts of the Government, which ensures grassroots participation by various reforms. The State has made significant progress in rural infrastructure and basic services, particularly in drinking water supply, which has provided safe drinking water access to 23,453 out of 24,000 rural habitations. In 2025-26, an expenditure of Rs. 646.05 crore was incurred for water supply initiatives.

Employment in rural areas has been increased through MGNREGS, through which 32.64 lakh individuals are employed, generating 6.53 crore person-days and achieving 87.1% of its target. The State has received national recognition as the Best State under the Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari (JSJB) initiative at the 6th National Water Awards, with multiple districts also securing substantial financial incentives. Additionally, the Indiramma Atmeeya Bharosa scheme provides Rs. 12,000 annual financial support to landless agricultural labourers, benefiting thousands of vulnerable rural households.

Telangana is at the forefront of women's empowerment through SHG-led financial inclusion. The Self-Help Group (SHG) movement has expanded to 47.04 lakh women across 4.62 lakh SHGs, newly SHGs are formed for persons with disabilities, elderly women, and adolescent girls, promoting inclusive development. SHGs are increasingly engaged in entrepreneurial activities such as paddy procurement, canteen management, uniform production, bazaars, petrol pump management, and solar power projects, strengthening rural livelihoods and economic self-reliance. Mall Gram Panchayat of Yacharam Mandal in Ranga Reddy district secured the First Rank at the national level under the Atma Nirbhar Panchayat Special Award (ANPSA), 2025, winning a financial incentive of Rs. 1 crore for

its exemplary performance in Own Source Revenue mobilisation and local governance. The Government has also conducted 859 training programmes for 75,663 officials as part of its continuous capacity-building activities.

## Urban Development

Telangana is undergoing a historic urban transition, with cities emerging as the primary engines of economic growth, innovation, and service delivery. As per the National Population Projection Report (2011–2036), the State's urban population is projected to reach 50.08% in 2026, significantly higher than the projected national average of 36.01%, and is expected to rise further to 57.60% (2.3 crore) by 2036, compared to 39.06% for India. This trajectory indicates that Telangana is achieving levels of urbanisation today that the country as a whole is not expected to reach even after another decade.

To guide this rapid transformation, the Government has adopted a strategic Three-Zone Economy framework, centred on the Telangana Core Urban Region (TCUR), a 2,053 sq. km Net-Zero, services-sector-focused metropolis known as the Core Urban Region Economy (CURE). This is complemented by a Polycentric Regional Urban Cluster strategy, where closely located smaller towns and cities would be integrated spatially and functionally into a single, large polycentric metropolitan area to decentralise growth and distribute economic opportunities across regions.

Urban governance in the State is supported by 132 Urban Local Bodies (9 Corporations and 123 Municipalities) under the supervision of the Commissioner and Director of Municipal Administration. Within the Hyderabad metropolitan region, the expanded metropolitan area has been reorganised into three corporations, the Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC), Cyberabad Municipal Corporation (CMC), and Malkajgiri Municipal Corporation (MMC), covering 12 zones, 60 circles, and 300 wards, with metropolitan planning and infrastructure development supported by specialised institutions such as HMDA, HUMTA, HMWSSB, HYDRAA and other sector-specific agencies.

Infrastructure expansion forms a central pillar of Telangana's urban development strategy. Major initiatives include 45 structures and 10 road-widening projects under H-CITI and SRDP, development of Missing Link Roads (over 40.51 km completed, 7.22 km in progress, and 119.72 km sanctioned), and Greenfield Radial Roads connecting the Outer Ring Road with the proposed Regional Ring Road. In northern Hyderabad, three strategic elevated corridors have been taken up at a combined estimated cost of Rs. 7,406 crore to ease congestion and improve connectivity. Public transport is also being strengthened through the Hyderabad Metro Rail, which currently carries about 5 lakh passengers daily, with a proposed Phase-II expansion of 162 km involving an investment of Rs. 43,848 crore.

Urban utilities and environmental infrastructure are being expanded to support sustainable growth. GHMC is on track to achieve 100% sewage treatment with 45 STPs having a total capacity of 1,878 MLD, while major investments are underway to augment water supply and bridge a projected demand gap of 267 MGD by 2027. Across other Urban Local Bodies,

water supply and sewerage projects are being implemented under programmes such as AMRUT 2.0, UIDF, and SBM 2.0, with large-scale network expansion and treatment capacity enhancement.

The State is also prioritising climate resilience and ecological restoration. The Strategic Nala Development Programme and extensive stormwater infrastructure works are helping mitigate flood risks, while scientific waste management systems treat 7,000–8,300 tonnes per day of municipal solid waste in GHMC. Resource recovery is supported by three waste-to-energy plants with a combined capacity of 62.5 MW that have generated over 813 Million Units of Electricty up to 2025-26. Other environmental initiatives include the 55 km Musi Riverfront Transformation project, the recovery of encroached government lands, roads, lakes, etc. valued at approximately Rs. 60,000 crore, lake rejuvenation efforts across the metropolitan region, and extensive urban afforestation drives.

Urban development in Telangana is also anchored in inclusive growth. Programmes implemented through MEPMA have strengthened urban livelihoods by promoting self-help groups, entrepreneurship, and financial inclusion. In 2025–26, 10,468 new SHGs were formed, and credit access of Rs. 2,678.36 crore was facilitated to 20,876 groups through MEPMA; 7,386 SHGs were formed in the GHMC area, with the facilitation of Rs. 2,174.71 crore in bank credit for 17,068 groups. Complementary initiatives supporting street vendors, homeless populations, and women-led enterprises have also been implemented.

Looking ahead, Telangana is planning the next phase of urban expansion through transformative projects such as the 765 sq. km Bharat Future City, envisioned as a net-zero innovation hub anchored by high-tech clusters, logistics infrastructure, and the Young India Skills University. Together with integrated layouts, land pooling schemes, and advanced digital planning tools such as the 3D Digital Twin of the Core Urban Region, these initiatives aim to create resilient, technology-enabled, and globally competitive cities.

## Tourism, Culture and Sports

The Tourism sector in the State is considered one of the priority sectors, alongside information technology and life sciences, for contributing to the State's GSDP and employment generation. In this context, the State has unveiled the Telangana Tourism Policy (2025-2030) and has organised a series of strategic events and outreach initiatives in 2025-26 to promote the State as a tourism and investment destination. The State has recorded over 8.49 crore domestic tourist visits and 1.71 lakh foreign tourist arrivals in the calendar year 2025.

Telangana Rising Global Summit has secured a total investment of Rs. 5.75 lakh crore, and the Telangana Tourism Conclave has garnered total investments of Rs. 15,285 crore. The 72nd edition of the Miss World pageant, which was held in May 2025, has led to an increase in local income and has supported local employment.

Bathukamma festival celebrations held in September 2025 created two Guinness World Records for the largest Bathukamma floral arrangement measuring 19.44 metres in height and a synchronised performance by 1,354 women. Sammakka Saralamma

Jatara, organised from 28th to 31st January 2026, has attracted pilgrims from all over the country.

The state has also unveiled the Telangana Sports Policy 2025 for the development of sports in the State. Among the various initiatives undertaken to strengthen the sports ecosystem in the State, two major interventions are the Telangana Sports Conclave 2025 and the Chief Minister's Cup 2025. The Chief Minister's Cup 2025 witnessed large-scale grassroots participation, with a total of 5,41,103 athletes registered across the State, including 1,729 para athletes, reflecting the inclusive and people-centric nature of the initiative.

## Governance

Telangana emphasises a governance model that prioritises participation, transparency, and accountability to ensure that developmental objectives align with the aspirations of its people. A key initiative in this direction is the Prajavani Programme, launched by the Government of Telangana to strengthen citizen engagement by offering a direct and transparent platform for individuals to submit grievances in person at the Mahatma Jyothiba Phule Praja Bhavan. Each complaint is assigned a unique tracking ID, allowing citizens to monitor the resolution process through a dedicated digital portal. Additionally, the Telangana Bhu Bharati Act 2025 modernises land record management by introducing Bhudhaar, a unique identification number for every land parcel. The system features a tamper-proof digital portal, AI-powered assistance through the "Bhu Mitra" chatbot, and specialised tribunals designed to provide permanent and efficient resolutions to land-related disputes.

The State has made notable progress in strengthening e-governance while simultaneously expanding public sector employment. The State-owned T-Wallet has witnessed significant growth, reflecting the increasing adoption of digital payment platforms for Government services. Further enhancing digital service delivery, the Mee Ticket App, launched in January 2025, offers a comprehensive platform for digital ticketing and utility payments across the State, making services more accessible and convenient for citizens. In the field of digital education, T-SAT has emerged as India's premier State educational network, leveraging satellite and digital platforms to reach over 4.8 million subscribers with content covering academic coaching, agriculture, and health awareness. Alongside these technological initiatives, the Government has strengthened public administration by filling 67,763 Government jobs across various departments since December 2023.

The Government has undertaken significant efforts to strengthen law enforcement while advancing women's empowerment and public safety. The Telangana Anti-Narcotics Bureau (EAGLE) has intensified its operations against drug trafficking. This enforcement strategy is complemented by community participation through the mobilisation of nearly 59,000 "Anti-Drug Soldiers" to raise awareness and support prevention initiatives. Women's safety remains a key priority, supported by dedicated mechanisms such as SHE Teams, which addressed more than 18,000 petitions in 2025, and the T-Safe service that enables real-time monitoring of commutes to enhance security. The State has also established a robust

support system through 35 Bharosa Centres and 36 One Stop Centres that provide integrated medical, legal, and psychological assistance to survivors of violence. In addition, technology-driven initiatives such as the DARPAN facial recognition tool and specialised rescue operations like Operation Smile and Muskaan are being used to protect children and reunite missing children with their families, reflecting the government's comprehensive approach to safety, justice, and social welfare.

In 2025, Telangana achieved a 2% reduction in reported cybercrime complaints and a 23% decrease in financial losses, a notable success considering that cybercrime increased by approximately 24% at the national level during the same period.

Telangana witnessed a significant milestone in governance with the launch of Praja Palana, a program focused on narrowing the gap between administration and citizens. This initiative was not just a policy but a promise to the poor and vulnerable that their voices would be heard directly through transparent and accessible engagement. Praja Palana bridged the gap between citizens and administration by enabling direct access to welfare schemes by establishing 846 Praja Palana Seva Kendras to ensure transparent, citizen-centric service delivery across Telangana.

The Government recently conducted peaceful rural and urban local body elections, strengthening grassroots democracy with the election of 1,15,000 public representatives.

The Government launched Praja Palana – Pragathi Pranalika, a 99-Day Action Plan (06.03.2026–12.06.2026) to bring governance closer to citizens through focused development initiatives and participatory governance involving officials, elected representatives, and civil society organisations.

The Praja Palana – Pragathi Pranalika programme is organized around 10 key themes designed to address critical areas of governance and community welfare, starting with cleanliness and file clearance and moving through dedicated phases for Health, Road safety ('Arrive – Alive'), Welfare, Child Protection, Agriculture, Education, Youth and Sports, Women and the Environment

The program is scheduled to be conducted in 5 stages from the Gram Panchayat, Mandal, Assembly Constituency, District and State level.

The District Collectors have organised a one - day training programme on 12th March 2025 in their respective district to explain the objectives and structure of the 99- day programme, focusing particularly on newly elected representatives of local bodies i.e., Sarpanches, Corporators and Chairpersons to familiarise them with the Government schemes and orient them on the Praja Palana - Pragati Pranalika initiative.

Chapter 2

# Telangana Rising Vision 2047

BHARAT ARENA

## 2.1 Introduction

Telangana, under the Telangana Rising 2047 vision, has articulated a comprehensive and forward-looking development roadmap to transform the State into a USD 1-trillion economy by 2034 and a USD 3-trillion economy by 2047, while increasing its contribution to the GDP of India from 5% to 10%, anchored in human capital, innovation, infrastructure and inclusive growth.

In its vision document, the State has outlined ten key strategies to achieve the USD 3-trillion economy target by 2047, structured around three core pillars, namely Economic Growth, Inclusive Development and Sustainable Development. The Economic Growth pillar encompasses the CURE–PURE–RARE three-zone State framework; the USD 3-trillion economy ambition; and the objective of positioning the State as an investment magnet. Inclusive Development focuses on youth development and empowerment; women-led development and social inclusion; farmer empowerment; and human development through Common People Reforms. The Sustainable Development pillar is centred on the State's Net-Zero development target. The vision is further supported by three cross-cutting enablers, i.e., technology and innovation, efficient financing and digital governance. The following sections present these strategies and pillars in detail.

## 2.2 Ten Key Strategies Framework

The Telangana Vision 2047 outlines the following ten key strategies for achieving the three core pillars:

1. **Principal Strategy - The Three-Zone State (CURE-PURE-RARE):** The state is spatially reimagined into three distinct economic zones to ensure balanced development:
   - **CURE (Core Urban Region Economy):** Boundary defined by the Outer Ring Road (ORR), this zone will function as a Net-Zero, service sector-only metropolis.
   - **PURE (Peri-Urban Region Economy):** Located between the ORR and the Regional Ring Road (RRR), this zone is dedicated to manufacturing.
   - **RARE (Rural Agri Region Economy):** Beyond the RRR, till the final frontier boundary of our State, this zone focuses on developing agriculture, green economy, and agri-based enterprises.
2. **From Ad-Hocism to Policy Stability:** Over the past two years, Telangana has transitioned from exception-based, ad hoc decision-making to a transparent, policy-driven governance framework grounded in eligibility and compliance. Comprehensive policies covering sports, tourism, education, industries and investments, as well as social inclusivity, have been formulated to promote stability, investor confidence, and inclusive growth.
3. **Game Changer Projects:** Infrastructure remains the bedrock of this vision. To position Telangana and Hyderabad among the world's leading growth regions, a set of transformative game-changer projects is being undertaken

across urban development, logistics, mobility, manufacturing, and green energy. These include Bharat Future City, River Musi rejuvenation, radial roads, regional ring road, regional ring railway and bullet train corridors, manufacturing zones, and large-scale clean energy and electric mobility initiatives.

4. **Excellence in Governance:** Vision 2047 emphasises technology-led transformation through digital government and policy-centric governance. Initiatives such as digital service delivery, statewide high-quality connectivity through T-Fiber, and the SPEED initiative for fast-tracked investment facilitation.

5. **Knowledge Hub:** Telangana aims to leverage its existing ecosystem of higher educational institutions and R&D hubs to evolve into a world-class knowledge and innovation hub, through the attraction of leading global universities for offshore campuses, virtual training annexes, and structured student and faculty exchange programmes.

6. **Inclusive & Sustainable Welfare:** Telangana positions economic growth as an instrument for inclusive development, with targeted interventions for women, farmers, youth and children through three core empowerment streams—healthcare, education and skills, and livelihood and financial empowerment. The State also proposes to establish a dedicated welfare fund to support all its subaltern citizens.

7. **Resources for Growth:** The State proposes to establish a dedicated investment fund to attract global investors into core development and infrastructure projects.

8. **Environment and Sustainability:** Telangana's sustainability agenda focuses on mitigating climate risks through long-term ecological planning. With sustainability embedded across policies and sectors, the State aims to ensure long-term wealth creation and preservation while ensuring a high quality of life.

9. **Culture:** The State will prioritise the preservation and promotion of Telangana's rich cultural heritage, monuments, arts, festivals, and spiritual tourism. Culture, faith, traditions, and iconic symbols such as Telangana Talli and the State Anthem will continue to guide and inspire the state.

10. **Of, For, and By the People:** The Government of Telangana remains committed to participatory governance. Telangana Vision 2047 has been shaped not only by experts but also by the voices of citizens across all 33 districts, spanning urban, peri-urban and rural areas, whose inputs have informed the State's priorities, challenges and opportunities.

## 2.3 Citizens' Voice as the Foundation of Telangana Rising 2047

The citizen survey has ensured that the vision reflects people's aspirations and represents a shared commitment toward the state's long-term development. More than 65% of the responses were received from youth, underscoring their role in shaping the vision. Citizens emphasised the need for job-ready education, industry-linked skill development, and strong local employment opportunities. Key priorities also included improved healthcare and education infrastructure, better urban infrastructure and connectivity, and transparent, accessible governance through integrated digital platforms.

## 2.4 CURE-PURE-RARE - Three Zone State Framework

The CURE-PURE-RARE framework is a transformative spatial planning model that divides the entire state of Telangana into three sector-specific economic zones. By adopting a combination of central place theory and networked flow approaches, the framework aims to bridge spatial disparities and foster regional equity across all settlements.

Under this framework, Telangana will create robust infrastructure, diversified economic nodes and parallel skill development initiatives. Green and affordable mobility systems, logistics hubs and spatially distributed economic clusters will be integrated to form a seamless and efficient grid of connectivity and economic opportunity.

Key components of this strategy include the development of an integrated road–rail–logistics grid to ensure high-quality connectivity and the creation of polycentric regional urban clusters to leverage agglomeration economies. Smaller towns and cities within a 40 km radius will be organised into functional urban clusters, enabling shared infrastructure and improved access to skills and markets.

A cornerstone of this vision is the "Maximum 2-Hour Commuting Principle," which utilises an integrated mobility grid to ensure that nearly 90% of the population can reach the state's metropolitan core within two hours, facilitating a seamless two-way flow between urban and rural areas. Ultimately, this architecture serves as the spatial foundation for enhanced productivity, inclusive development, and climate resilience, turning the state into a unified ecosystem of shared prosperity.

## 2.5 USD 3 TRILLION ECONOMY

The roadmap is grounded in rigorous macroeconomic modelling based on capital stock accumulation, effective labour force expansion, Total Factor Productivity (TFP), and human capital development.

By 2047, Telangana's economy is envisaged to be service-led, industry-enabled, and agriculture-supported, with the following projected sectoral composition (in Gross Value Added terms)

- **Services Sector:** USD 1.95 trillion, driven by IT, financial services, research and development, and knowledge-intensive industries.
- **Industry Sector:** USD 0.5 trillion, supported by advanced manufacturing, life sciences, and semiconductor ecosystems.

- **Agriculture and Allied Sectors:** USD 0.33 trillion, transitioning toward high-value agri-food processing and climate-smart farming.

Taxes and subsidies across sectors account for USD 0.22 trillion. As we continue to expand significantly, reinforcing a structurally balanced growth model that strengthens rural incomes, industrial job creation, and innovation-led productivity. Inaddition to the targeted Gross Value Added (GVA), by considering the net taxes, Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) converges to the 3 Trillion Dollar target for 2047. In terms of growth trajectory, Real GDP growth is projected to average 8% during 2025-30, moderate to 7% during 2031-39, and further stabilise at 5.2% during 2041-47, reflecting a natural progression as the economy matures.

### 2.5.1 Three Decisive Fronts for Transformation

To bridge the gap between the USD 1.21 trillion Business as Usual (BaU) projection and the USD 3 trillion target by 2047, the State will pursue reforms across three parallel fronts:

**Human Capital Development:**

- The growth rate of human capital is proposed to increase to 1.75 times the current pace through significant investments in education, healthcare, research, and skill development.

**Productivity Enhancement (TFP):**

- Total Factor Productivity is to be accelerated to 1.7 times its present rate by strengthening science, technology, and innovation ecosystems.

**Capital Formation:**

- Investment is targeted to rise to 52% of GSDP, financed through a calibrated mix of domestic savings, foreign capital inflows, and public expenditure. The State ensures that 80% of the required capital is driven by private investment to sustain high-productivity growth.

These measures collectively aim to shift the economy from incremental expansion to structural transformation.

### 2.5.2 Growth Model: Innovation with Inclusion

The State's strategy is anchored in a Job-Led Growth Model, leveraging the strong multiplier effects of high-productivity sectors.

Each high-skilled research and development (R&D) job is estimated to generate between 2.6 and 4.9 additional jobs in non-tradable sectors such as healthcare, tourism, retail, and personal services. This approach ensures that innovation-driven growth translates into widespread employment and income generation.

The vision is operationalised through the CURE–PURE–RARE framework:

**CURE (Core Urban Region):**

- It is envisioned as the State's global innovation and knowledge hub, anchored around Hyderabad. It focuses on high-value services, technological leadership, and global competitiveness. It will serve as a centre for DeepTech, Artificial Intelligence (AI), Industry 4.0, Global Capability Centres (GCCs), advanced R&D, and a dynamic startup

ecosystem. The objective is to consolidate Hyderabad's position as a premier knowledge and innovation capital.

- Musi Riverfront Rejuvenation: Development of a 35–40 km ecological and cultural corridor along the Musi River, incorporating mixed-use Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) nodes, public spaces, and sustainable infrastructure.
- Advanced Mobility Systems: Expansion of Metro Rail, Light Rail Transit System (LRTS), and Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS) networks to over 623 km. The framework promotes the concept of "15-minute neighbourhoods," ensuring access to essential services through walkable, mixed-use planning.
- Implementation of an Urban Digital Twin and a Spatial Intelligence Platform will enable predictive urban planning, data-driven governance, and improved service delivery.

**PURE (Peri-Urban Region):**

- The Peri-Urban Region Economy (PURE) functions as the manufacturing and logistics backbone of the State, bridging the urban core and rural producers. PURE will focus on MSME clusters, eco-industrial parks, logistics corridors, and specialised skill development centres aligned with industry needs.
- Bharat Industrial Parks, located between the Outer Ring Road (ORR) and Regional Ring Road (RRR), will promote advanced manufacturing in aerospace, defence, semiconductors, and green technologies.

**RARE (Rural Agriculture Region):**

- The Rural Agriculture Region Economy (RARE) focuses on agrarian transformation and decentralised industrialisation to ensure inclusive, broad-based growth. RARE will leverage AgriTech, climate-smart agriculture, livestock development, fisheries, handlooms, and forest-based livelihoods, including Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFPs).
- Each Mandal Headquarters (MHQ) will be developed into an Agro-Industrial and Logistics Hub equipped with packhouses, cold chains, warehousing, and processing facilities to enhance farmer incomes and value addition.
- Initiatives such as HealthNet (mobile clinics and telemedicine) and Jan Seva Centres aim to provide urban-grade healthcare, digital governance services, and citizen support systems at the village level.

### 2.5.3 Key Strategic enablers for realising a USD 3 trillion economy

**Scientific Innovation:**

- The Telangana Scientific Return Programme (TGSRP) aims to attract globally renowned researchers and "scientific superstars" to build a world-class innovation ecosystem.

**Digital Leadership:**

- The Digital Telangana 2047 Mission, including the development of a flagship 300-acre AI City, is designed to strengthen digital infrastructure and future-ready governance systems.

**Logistics and Infrastructure:**

- A three-tier system comprising Gateways (Multimodal Logistics Parks in Nalgonda, Warangal, Khammam, and Nizamabad), Regional Logistics Hubs, and Mandal-Level Micro Hubs. This "anywhere-to-market" model will reduce logistics costs and enhance export competitiveness.

**Tourism:**

- Medical & Wellness Tourism: Creating Telangana's Medical Tourism Digital Platform offering a single-window for procedure comparisons, hospital bookings, teleconsultations, and full value chain integration, targeting Telugu diaspora and African/MENA visitors via creating the State Medical Tourism Society.
- Film & Wedding Tourism: Telangana will strengthen a single-window portal for shooting permits, develop a destination-wedding catalogue featuring heritage sites, forts, lakefronts, and resorts, and promote the state as a top film and wedding hub.
- Eco & Adventure Tourism: Telangana will establish eco-trails with signage and guides across Amrabad, Kawal, and Eturnagaram sanctuaries, create Eco-Sensitive and Resort Zones near tiger reserves, host Vanajeevi Camps for reforestation, and build solar-lit cool corridors and AI waste-managed trails at eco-tourism destinations.
- Spiritual Tourism: The State is focusing on strengthening spiritual and heritage tourism by preparing master plans for temples of mythological, historical, and archaeological significance and by building institutional capacity in line with Vision 2047. Major temple tourism circuits such as Alampur–Somasila, Warangal–Ramappa, Vemulawada–Kondagattu–Dharmapuri, Kaleshwaram, Bhadrachalam and Yadadri are being developed. River festivals like Godavari Pushkaralu, Krishna Pushkaralu and Saraswathi Pushkaralu will be organized on the lines of Kumbh Mela. Cultural events such as Medaram Jatara, Bathukamma and Bonalu will be promoted to attract tourists. The Medak Circuit with Medak Cathedral and the development of Buddhavanam near Nagarjuna Sagar will further strengthen tourism in the State.
- By 2047, Hyderabad will stand as South Asia's Night-Time Capital: a free, open, human-scale 24×7 global city where culture, enterprise, and innovation bloom continuously, powered by bold freedoms, inclusive mobility, and intelligent urban design that welcomes everyone.

**Future-Ready Industrial Clusters:**

- The development of specialised clusters such as Fab City (semiconductors), Telangana Mobility Valley (clean mobility), and Genome Valley (life sciences) is expected to drive export-oriented, technology-intensive growth.

The Vision underscores that achieving a USD 3 trillion economy by 2047 requires bold and decisive reforms rather than incremental change. It calls for coordinated action across human capital development, productivity enhancement, capital mobilisation, innovation ecosystems, and spatial integration.

## 2.6 Investment Magnet

Telangana stands at a defining moment in its growth story, transitioning into a premier global "Investment Magnet" with the inclusive objective of achieving a USD 3 Trillion Economy by 2047. This trajectory is anchored by five foundational pillars: Policy Stability, World-Class Infrastructure, Ease of Doing Business (EoDB), Robust Innovation Systems, and a Superior Quality of Life.

The state's current economic momentum is evidenced by a 33% year-on-year rise in FDI inflows, reaching Rs 12,864 crore between April and September 2024, positioning Telangana at the top of national rankings in the first half of 2024-25. The Investment Magnet strategy is designed to attract global capital, advanced technologies, innovation ecosystems and skilled talent to ensure sustainable economic growth, employment generation and regional development.

### 2.6.1 Institutional Reforms and Ease of Doing Business

The state's mission is to become India's most business-friendly destination by 2047 through frictionless governance.

- **Blockchain and Automation:** Telangana intends to achieve zero-touch, blockchain-enabled clearance workflows by 2039, facilitating full automation and predictable project cycle times.
- **Arbitration Ecosystem:** To bolster investor confidence, the state is establishing an International Arbitration and Mediation Centre. This hub will align with international best practices (benchmarked against SIAC and LCIA) to offer fast, fair, and transparent dispute resolution.
- **Talent as Capital:** The vision includes the development of "EduCity," a globally connected ecosystem designed to attract and nurture diverse talent. Financial incentives, including relocation support and research grants, are being implemented to secure high-skill professionals.

### 2.6.2 Corporate Finance and MSME Acceleration

- To address the "missing middle," Telangana is pivoting from a collateral-dependent lending model to a cash-flow and data-driven credit ecosystem.
- **Information Exchange for SMEs:** The state will establish a dynamic, API-enabled platform integrating GST, PF/TDS, and compliance data to provide lenders with secure, machine-readable borrower profiles.
- **Risk Mitigation and Private Capital:** A Fund of Funds (FoF) facility will be launched where the government absorbs a defined share of downside risk to crowd in private VC and PE capital.
- **Infrastructure Financing:** To attract investment for capital-intensive projects like the Regional Ring Road (RRR), the state will provide interest subvention to lower borrowing costs.
- **Land Titling:** Implementing the Model Conclusive Land Titling Act will reduce litigation risk, lower lender risk premiums, and strengthen the credibility of land as an asset.

### 2.6.3 Innovation Clusters and Digital Diffusion

- A core component of the 2047 vision

is the decentralisation of the digital economy.

- **Global Capability Centres (GCCs):** The Telangana GCC Policy (2025–2030) aims to make the state the premier GCC hub for the Asia-Pacific, targeting 15 million sq. ft. of Grade-A office space by 2030.
- **Digital Hubs:** Cities such as Nizamabad, Mahbubnagar, and Siddipet are being transformed into self-sustaining innovation engines through a "diffusion loop", whereby innovation networks are decentralised.
- **The Silver Economy:** Through the ElderX platform, Telangana seeks to lead the USD 2 trillion global silver economy, focusing on health tech and assistive devices for the ageing population.
- **Design Capital:** Integrating design into governance (inspired by the Helsinki model ) will be used as a practical tool to improve public services and urban competitiveness.

**MAKE HYDERABAD A GLOBAL FINTECH CAPITAL**

**Key Initiatives**

i. **Rebuild Local Lending Capacity with New Bank/NBFCHeadquarters:** Incentivize major banks and strong regional NBFCs to establish headquarters or regional command centres in Hyderabad to strengthen credit responsiveness and deepen financial inclusion.

ii. **Develop "Banking Ops 2.0 Zone" in Gachibowli and Financial District:** Leverage Hyderabad's BFSI clustering with shared KYC/fraud utilities, AA-ready APIs, secure data rooms, and risk-ops sandboxes to shift global banks' high complexity functions (treasury, model validation, payments).

iii. **Roll Out a Statewide Unified Lending Interface (ULI):** Launch a statewide consent-based lending infrastructure built on the Account Aggregator framework and RBI's Public Tech Platform to accelerate underwriting and integrate SHG/MSME credit histories.

### 2.6.4 Financial Inclusion and Social Empowerment

The state envisions a transition from group-based lending to individualised, data-driven credit pathways.

- **Telangana Information Bureau (TIB):** This bureau will integrate alternative data (utility bills, e-commerce patterns, tax records) to generate credit scores for households without traditional credit histories.
- **Self-Help Group (SHG) Modernisation:** Digitising the repayment histories of 6.1 lakh SHGs will allow members to graduate to formal, lower-interest individual credit.
- **Productive Asset Creation:** Under the Mahalakshmi Yojana, women can opt to convert recurring monthly payments into a lump sum grant of up to Rs 2 lakh for enterprise development.

### 2.6.5 Urban Excellence: Bharat Future City

- The state is pioneering next-generation urban development through Bharat

Future City at Mucherla, a 30,000-acre project.

- **Strategic Zones:** The city will feature specialised hubs, including AI City (300 acres), Health City (200 acres), a Life Sciences Hub (3,000 acres), and an Education Hub (500 acres).
- **Sustainability and Mobility:** Designed as a "15-Minute City," it will integrate multimodal transit and maintain 15,000 acres of reserve forest to achieve Net-Zero 2047 goals.

By interlocking policy stability with innovation-led finance and decentralised digital infrastructure, Telangana is positioning itself to deliver inclusive, export-oriented growth. This comprehensive strategy is designed to convert global capital and talent into shared prosperity, ensuring the state remains a leading Investment Magnet through the mid-21st century.

## 2.7. Youth Development and Empowerment

Telangana, by harnessing the demographic dividend window (2025–2036), aims to transform its young population into the primary engine of a USD 3-trillion economy. This vision is not merely about job creation but about equipping every young citizen with industry-ready skills and equitable access to quality and sustainable employment across the state.

### 2.7.1. The Institutional Architecture for Opportunity

To realise this vision, the State is establishing a robust institutional architecture aimed at bridging the gap between classroom learning and employability. At the core of this ecosystem is the Young India Skills University (YISU), which is redefining vocational education through credit-based lifelong learning pathways and seamless mobility between academic and skill systems. This is complemented by the upgradation of Industrial Training Institutes into Advanced Technology Centres (ATCs) for Industry 4.0 training, thereby ensuring that the workforce remains aligned with evolving labour-market requirements.

To strengthen inclusiveness and social mobility, the Young India Integrated Residential Schools (YIIRS) are being established to provide world-class academics and skills to students from marginalised communities, thereby fostering social cohesion at the grassroots level.

### 2.7.2. Skill Development & Employment: A Unified Strategy

Alongside the creation of physical and institutional infrastructure, the Telangana Skill Development Mission (TGSDM) functions as the unified apex body for the State's skilling and employment agenda. TGSDM eliminates duplication across departments and ensures that all skilling initiatives are demand-driven and aligned with the State's industrial growth clusters.

A key pillar of this strategy is the Candidate-Centric Career Development and Employment Portal, conceived as a digital marketplace that applies C3AI metrics (Competency, Aspiration, Aptitude, Attitude and Interest) to provide personalised career and skilling pathways at critical transition points, i.e., Class X, Class XII, college exit and beyond. By matching individual candidate portfolios with real-time industry demand and GIS-mapped institutional linkages,

the State seeks to ensure that no youth remains without a guided pathway towards productive and sustainable employment.

### 2.7.3. Skill Excellence Through Practice: The Dual Apprenticeship Ecosystem

Telangana is transitioning from guided skilling to practical mastery through the rollout of the Skill Excellence Programme, anchored in a German-style dual apprenticeship model. Under this framework, learners divide their time between institution-based theoretical instruction and paid, contractual on-the-job training delivered by licensed industry trainers.

### 2.7.4. Tertiary and Higher Education Transformation

The State is re-engineering post-Class XII education into a coherent two-tier structure comprising Tier-1 Teaching Universities, focused on professional education and applied practice, and Tier-2 Research Universities dedicated to frontier research, global collaboration and innovation leadership.

#### 2.7.4.1 Research Universities And Sector-Specific Indian Schools

To drive this, the State will create a world-class Edu-City Innovation District that brings together research universities, specialised Indian Schools, industry anchors, and startups, powered by the T-Engine platform to accelerate innovation. Globally benchmarked Sectoral Indian Schools across priority sectors will be established. A high-quality Digital E-Learning University will also be built, offering flexible, lifelong learning pathways for mid-career upskilling. Furthermore, recognising that research and teaching cannot be seen as mutually exclusive, every Higher Education Institution (HEI) needs to have a strong research wing, as research is at the core of faculty development and student rigour.

The T-Engine will function as a deep-technology translation platform by pooling advanced laboratories, fabrication and prototyping facilities, and shared research infrastructure, thereby enabling researchers and innovators to convert science-based ideas into commercially viable products and scalable ventures.

### 2.7.5. Sports and Fitness: A Culture of Excellence

The State, guided by the Telangana Sports Policy 2025, aims to position itself as India's Sports Capital. The sports development strategy follows a structured "Grassroots-to-Greatness" pathway, supported by digital athlete identification systems, real-time scouting mechanisms and the strengthening of the Young India Sports Academy (YISA) for elite athlete development.

The establishment of community playfields in every gram panchayat and mandal through public–CSR partnerships will ensure universal access to sporting infrastructure. Sports are envisaged to emerge as a key pillar of public health, youth empowerment, tourism promotion, job creation and global recognition.

The State recognises that technical proficiency and physical capability must be complemented by emotional resilience and a strong sense of civic responsibility. Accordingly, youth development in Telangana is being advanced through three integrated pillars, namely, Mind (mental

health and emotional well-being), Service (volunteering and social responsibility) and Identity (cultural roots and value systems), to nurture value-driven youth who combine competence with compassion and innovation with integrity, and who emerge as the true catalysts of the Telangana Rising 2047 vision.

## 2.8. Women-Led Development and Social Inclusion

Telangana's women will co-create the State's equity-based and innovation-led growth story and prosper from its wealth creation opportunities by 2047. The State government has decided to alter the bleak scenario, where women are denied opportunities, by making women empowerment and economic enablement its biggest focus and priority. Every woman in Telangana will have financial autonomy, full ownership of her income and productive assets, and the ability to make decisions that shape her life and family.

### 2.8.1 The Indira Mahila Shakthi Mission

The state has launched the Indira Mahila Shakthi Mission to build an inclusive ecosystem for women's economic empowerment. This vision marks a paradigm shift in the Self-Help Group (SHG) movement from a model focused mainly on thrift and bank linkage to one that positions SHGs as engines of economic empowerment and wealth creation. The Koti Mahila Koteeswarulu programme (1 Crore Women as Decamillionaires) is powering the vision by blending a lifecycle approach with financial inclusion, digital access, and global leadership.

### 2.8.2 Key Focus Areas and Initiatives for Women-Led Development

- **Schooling, Safety, and Childcare:** The state will strengthen Early Childhood Care and Education for every girl and launch scholarships to ensure uninterrupted education. The Women's Safety Wing will ensure safety everywhere at home, work, and in public spaces. To improve female labour force participation, the state will guarantee quality working women's hostels, creches, and trained babysitters.
- **Financial Inclusion and Ease of Business:** A dedicated portal will integrate all approvals and registrations to ensure a seamless process for women entrepreneurs. The state will accelerate financial inclusion by transforming SHG repayment behaviour into credible credit scores, enabling access to low-interest personal loans. Furthermore, Stree Nidhi, a unique SHG-owned cooperative financial institution, has a mission to provide rapid and affordable credit to SHG members and eliminate dependence on high-cost informal moneylenders, thereby expanding women's economic empowerment and livelihood security. It supports enterprises in dairy, tailoring, food processing, solar energy, and electric mobility.
- **Access to Markets and Industry:** The State will build physical and digital networks to connect women entrepreneurs and SHG products to larger and global value chains. Women entrepreneurs will be positioned at the centre of industrial growth through dedicated clusters, enterprise

infrastructure, creative and green industries, solar and agro enterprises, a dignified care and gig economy, frontier innovations, and SHG-led producer ecosystems to enable inclusive global competitiveness.

- **Innovation and Inclusion:** Through WE-Hub 2.0, the state will create a transformative, women-focused venture network that places global market access at its core. The state will establish a Return-to-Work support framework to enable women to re-enter and thrive in the workforce.

### 2.8.3 Inclusive Social Empowerment

By 2047, Senior Citizens will live connected lives with an assured income and a dedicated job portal for economic contribution. The state guarantees Persons with Disabilities inclusive education, universal accessibility, District-Level Disability Rehabilitation Centres, and a dedicated Medical Insurance Corpus Fund, while Transgender citizens will be protected by a comprehensive Equality Code. For SC, ST, BC, and Minorities, the vision ensures social identity ceases to influence opportunity, prioritising asset creation and spatial justice to reduce persistent gaps.

## 2.9. Farmer Empowerment

Agriculture remains a socio-economic cornerstone, employing nearly half of the total workforce. Telangana's agricultural transformation is centred on the CURE–PURE–RARE spatial development model, which connects urban AgriTech innovation and peri-urban agro-processing with rural climate-smart hubs.

The 12 RARE areas of Telangana's strategic agricultural transformation focus on modernisation, sustainability, and economic growth across multiple sectors. The first three RARE areas focus on foundational

productivity. The subsequent priorities address global competitiveness and infrastructure, animal husbandry and social welfare, and environmental and energy goals.

### 2.9.1 RARE Priorities for Foundational Productivity in Telangana

- **RARE 1:** Climate-Smart Resilient Agri-Ecosystem prioritises IoT-enabled automation and expanding natural farming to 4,000 villages.
- **RARE 2:** Strengthening Research & Innovation Ecosystem involves upgrading farm universities and creating the Telangana Agriculture Bioinformatics Grid (TAG), an advanced digital ecosystem, integrating genomics, crop science, and analytics to position Telangana as India's bioinformatics hub.
- **RARE 3:** Intensive Farming and Value-Addition Zones targets massive growth in high-value crops, including a sixfold increase in oil palm cultivation, a fivefold increase in mulberry raw silk and an eightfold increase in Tasar silk production.

### 2.9.2. RARE Priorities for Global Competitiveness and Agri-Infrastructure in Telangana

- **RARE 4:** Global Seed Leadership aims to triple certified seed output and establish 100 integrated seed hubs by 2047.
- **RARE 5:** Next-Gen Agri-Infrastructure, which includes a Rs. 2,500 crore international market at Koheda and a fivefold expansion of cold storage capacity.
- **RARE 6:** Safe & Quality Nutritious Food focuses on biofortifying crops like rice, pulses, maize, oilseeds, millets and vegetables across 25 lakh acres to provide nutrient-dense grains for state programs.

### 2.9.3. RARE Priorities for Livestock, Fisheries and Farmer Welfare in Telangana

- **RARE 7:** Livestock & Dairy Growth targets 10 million tonnes of milk and 3.5 million tonnes of meat production annually alongside the eradication of major diseases (FMD, PPR, Rabies) by 2030.
- **RARE 8:** Poultry-Led Prosperity empowers women through backyard poultry programs and modern hygienic meat hubs.
- **RARE 9:** Empowered Farmer Cooperatives & Farmers Welfare, which provides extensive life insurance and incubation for agri-entrepreneurs
- **RARE 10:** Blue Revolution, which aims for a fivefold increase in fish and prawn production to generate nearly a million jobs.

### 2.9.4. RARE Priorities for Environmental Sustainability and Clean Energy Transition in Telangana

- **RARE 11:** Green Forest Livelihoods plans to bring 20 lakh acres under agroforestry and build 100 skill development centres for sustainable trades.
- **RARE 12:** Clean Energy Revolution, which aims to transition all farm pumps to solar power and establish hubs to convert agricultural waste into Bio-CNG.

Together, these 12 priorities are designed to drive Telangana toward a USD 3 trillion economy through high-value exports and inclusive prosperity.

## 2.10. Human Development: Common People Reforms (CPR)

At the heart of the Telangana Rising 2047 strategy lies the conviction that human development constitutes the primary driver of a USD 3-trillion economy. While historical reforms have often prioritised business ease and investment cycles, the Common People Reforms (CPR) represent a paradigm shift, unleashing a new era of benefits directly for every citizen. By integrating health, nutrition, and education into a mutually reinforcing ecosystem, the state aims to build a resilient society where human capability—rather than just capital—is the source of sustained growth.

### 2.10.1. Advancing Health and Nutrition in Telangana

Telangana envisions an accessible, affordable and equitable health system that integrates primary, secondary and tertiary care with strong preventive and promotive services, aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals and national flagship schemes, to effectively respond to emerging public health opportunities and challenges.

Strategically aligned investments—under the CURE–PURE–RARE model are decentralising advanced care beyond Hyderabad and expanding speciality services across the State, thereby improving service quality and long-term economic outcomes.

The vision will be implemented through the six life-course-based focus areas: Nutrition, Maternal and Reproductive Health, Child and Adolescent Health, Healthcare Service Delivery, Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) and Mental Health.

The journey toward mass excellence begins with a comprehensive Nutrition agenda that adopts a lifecycle approach to eliminate undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies. Central to this is the Anaemia Mukt Telangana mission, which provides Iron-Folic Acid supplementation and deworming to pregnant women, adolescents, and children. This is reinforced by a commitment to 100% Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) coverage across schools and health facilities to ensure safe drinking water and effective disease control. To ensure no child is left behind, the state is establishing Community-Based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) units at Primary Health Centres (PHCs).

Ensuring a healthy transition from nutrition to childbirth, the state is revolutionising Maternal and Reproductive Health by targeting 100% institutional deliveries and a significant reduction in unnecessary caesarean births. Reforms include making In Vitro Fertilisation (IVF) services accessible in the public sector and implementing universal genetic and metabolic screening to detect anomalies early.

### 2.10.2. A Future-Ready Healthcare Service Architecture

A robust Healthcare Service Delivery model will be customised for the CURE–PURE–RARE regions. In urban centers, Polyclinics are being established to offer specialist consultations at the doorstep

of dense localities. Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS) based uniform protocols will be adopted to ensure transparency and quality across public and private healthcare facilities. This infrastructure is increasingly geared toward the rising challenge of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs), which undermine workforce productivity. Universal early screening for hypertension, diabetes, and common cancers is being implemented for all adults over 30, supported by a state-wide Cancer Care Registry and a network of over 200 dialysis "spokes" to ensure access to dialysis services within a 15-km radius across the State. Complementing physical health, the state is institutionalising Mental Health care through a hub-and-spoke model and 24X7 telemedical helpline services for accessibility, integrating psychological well-being into school health and NCD clinics.

### 2.10.3. Digital systems, Skilling, and Finance as Enablers of Improved Healthcare Services

To power this massive transformation, the state is deploying three critical enablers. First, Digital Health and AI systems are creating ABHA-linked digital health profiles and health cards for all citizens, enabling unified electronic health records and AI-led surveillance for sepsis, lung disease, high-risk pregnancy alerts and fatty liver conditions. Second, the state is investing in Health Workforce Skilling by establishing training academies, simulation-based skill labs and continuous professional development programmes for doctors, nurses and midwives, allied health professionals and frontline workers. The state will also promote foreign language training in German and Japanese to empower Telangana's nurses and allied health professionals for global opportunities.

The sustainability of these reforms will be supported through innovative healthcare financing mechanisms. The state will progressively reduce Out-Of-Pocket Expenditure (OOPE) on health, particularly for diagnostics, dialysis, cancer care, IVF, trauma care, and chronic disease management. By 2047, Telangana proposes to progressively increase health expenditure from 4% to 8% of GSDP, positioning health as a key enabler of productivity and economic growth.

### 2.10.4. From Access to Excellence: School Education Transformation in Telangana

Telangana, having achieved near-universal enrolment, is now pivoting from mass access to mass excellence, with the State Learning Mission for Foundational Literacy and Numeracy (FLN) as the centrepiece of this transition, targeting 80% competency in basic literacy and numeracy by Grade 3 through child-centric curricula.

To foster an inclusive society, the state is establishing Young India Integrated Residential Schools (YIIRS) across 105 campuses, pooling resources to provide international-class academics, digital labs, and sports grounds to students of all backgrounds. These reforms are anchored by a new institutional architecture, including the Telangana School Education Board (TGSEB) and the Telangana School Standards Authority (TGSSA). Telangana will streamline and strengthen the assessment framework, moving towards competency-based assessments that test what children can actually do, not just recall. Education financing in the state will prioritise

quality, maintenance and safety alongside access and infrastructure, with flexible local funding to meet school-level needs. SC-SDF and ST-SDF will be strategically deployed to strengthen schools and hostels for SC and ST students. The Vidya Samiksha Kendra will serve as the integrated data backbone for real-time planning, monitoring and transparent public reporting.

## 2.11 Net-Zero Development Targets

Telangana's roadmap to Net-Zero by 2047 is built on becoming a Clean and Green Energy Powerhouse, aiming for 90% of its power capacity to come from renewables and storage to meet a projected demand of 780 TWh (Terawatt-hour). This green power will fuel Integrated Smart Mobility, which targets zero emissions for all road transport and the deployment of 6,000 public charging stations by 2030. Furthermore, the Net-Zero Industry initiative will relocate over 1,600 polluting industries to dedicated zones, ensuring that 90% of industrial energy comes from clean electricity and green hydrogen.

The plan emphasises Climate-Smart Agriculture through the statewide solarisation of irrigation pumps and the 100% adoption of water-efficient practices like Direct Seeded Rice. To bolster environmental resilience, the state aims to Restore Natural Forests by planting more than 2 billion saplings to cover one-third of its land in green cover by 2047. This nature-first approach extends to Net-Zero Cities, where Solar Policy 2.0, rooftop solar and Building Integrated Photovoltaics (BIPV) will be rapidly scaled across cities.

To manage resources sustainably, the Waste-to-Wealth focus area targets 98% resource recovery, and the target is to be a circular, climate-positive waste economy by 2047. The state also prioritises a Just Green Transition by establishing green skill academies in every district to train youth in green jobs. Overseeing all these sectors is a comprehensive Net-Zero Framework, which includes the creation of the Telangana State Net-Zero Authority (TGNA) and a dedicated Climate Fund to mobilise public, private and international finance for clean energy, resilience and climate-aligned growth. Telangana's Net-Zero pathway is ultimately a commitment to building a cleaner, healthier and more resilient future for its people.

Chapter 3

# Macro Economic Trends

Sri Bhatti Vikramarka Mallu

Sri Bhatti Vikramarka Mallu

# Key Highlights

- Telangana aims to become a USD 3 trillion economy by 2047, with an interim target of USD 1 trillion by 2034. The growth strategy is based on the CURE–PURE–RARE spatial planning model, ensuring balanced, inclusive, and sustainable development.
- As per the Provisional Advance Estimates (PAE) for 2025-26 Telangana's Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is estimated at Rs.17.82 lakh crore, growing at 10.7%, significantly higher than the national growth rate of 8.0% as per the First Advance Estimates(FAE) compiled by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation(MoSPI).
- Telangana's share in India's GDP increased from 4.87% in 2024–25 (FRE) to 4.99% in 2025–26 (PAE).
- The State's Per Capita Income (PCI) in 2025-26 (PAE) reached Rs.4,18,931, nearly double the national average of Rs.2,19,575.
- For the year 2025-26, the Tertiary (Services) sector dominates the economy, contributing 68.6% to Gross State Value Added (GSVA), much higher than the national share of 56.4%.
- As per the district estimates for the year 2024-25 (FRE), Rangareddy stood at top position in terms of Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) and Per Capita Income (PCI) with Rs.3,41,080 crore and Rs.11,29,735 respectively followed by Hyderabad.
- For the period (Oct-Dec,2025), Telangana's Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) stood at 60.7%, significantly higher than the national average of 55.8%. Female LFPR is 45.4%, 10.5 percentage points higher than the national average (34.9%).
- Telangana's Worker Population Ratio (WPR) is 57.0% (Oct-Dec,2025) which is higher than the All India WPR of 53.1%, indicating stronger workforce participation. Rural WPR (62.5%) is significantly higher than urban WPR(49.5%), reflecting greater employment absorption in rural areas.

## 3.1 Introduction

Despite ongoing adjustments in global trade policies, global growth is anticipated to be stable supported by rising technology investments, as per the IMF's World Economic Outlook Update from January 2026 projections. Global output growth is estimated at 3.3% for 2025, holding at 3.3% in 2026 before easing to 3.2% in 2027—a slight upward revision of 0.2 percentage points for 2026 from the October 2025 forecast. Advanced economies expect 1.8% growth in 2026, led by the United States of America at 2.4%, while emerging market and developing economies remain at an average of 4 to 4.2%.

India leads Emerging Market and Developing Economies (EMDE) with 7.3% projected for 2025 and 6.4% in 2026 as per World Economic Outlook (WEO), outpacing the EMDE average of 4.2%. China follows at 5.0% (2025) and 4.5% (2026). India's First Advance Estimates for 2025-26 (April 2025–March 2026), released by MoSPI in early January 2026, project a real GDP growth of 7.4%, up by nearly 1 percentage point in 2024-25.

Telangana aims to grow its economy to a USD 3 trillion Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) by 2047 — a significant jump from its current size through innovation-and productivity-led growth while ensuring spatially balanced development through the CURE-PURE-RARE model which divides the entire State into three distinct, sector-specific economic zones. To achieve the target of USD 3 trillion GSDP, Telangana must move beyond its current growth path and sustain high double-digit growth over the next two decades, forecasting real GDP growth averaging 8% (2025-30), 7% (2031-39), and 5.2% (2041-47). This goal is part of making Telangana one of India's most dynamic and globally competitive States.

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) has revised the base year of national accounts. FY 2022-23 has been chosen as the base year of the new series and the estimates of the new series were released on 27th February, 2026.

## 3.2 Gross State Domestic Product

Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is defined as the aggregate of the economic value of all goods and services produced within the geographical boundaries of the State, counted without duplication, for a specified period of time (usually a year). It serves as a key indicator of the State's economic health and performance. These estimates highlight changes in development levels across primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors.

Telangana's GSDP at current prices for the year 2025-26 (PAE)[1] is estimated at Rs.17,82,198 crore compared to Rs.16,09,902 in 2024-25 (FRE) registering a growth rate of 10.7% in 2025-26. For the same period All India GDP is estimated at Rs.3,57,13,886 crore in 2025-26(FAE) against Rs.3,30,68,145 crore in previous year with a growth rate of 8.0%.

At constant prices, the GSDP of Telangana is estimated at Rs.8,89,582 crore with a growth rate of 8.5% against the GSDP of Rs. 8,20,197 crore in previous year. All India GDP is estimated at Rs.2,01,89,919 crore compared to Rs. 1,87,96,955 crore in 2024-25(FRE) registering a growth rate of 7.4%.

1. All the Estimates are compiled as per 2011-12 base year for both Telangana and All India.

**Table 3.1: Year wise GSDP/GDP for the years 2024-25 and 2025-26 at Current and Constant Prices (Rs. in crore)**

| Description / Year | At Current Prices | | GR(%) | | At Constant Prices | | GR(%) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2024-25 (FRE/PE) | 2025-26 (PAE/FAE) | 2024-25 (FRE/PE) | 2025-26 (PAE/FAE) | 2024-25 (FRE/PE) | 2025-26 (PAE/FAE) | 2024-25 (FRE/PE) | 2025-26 (PAE/FAE) |
| Telangana | 16,09,902 | 17,82,198 | 10.6 | 10.7 | 8,20,197 | 8,89,582 | 6.5 | 8.5 |
| All India | 3,30,68,145 | 3,57,13,886 | 9.8 | 8.0 | 1,87,96,955 | 2,01,89,919 | 6.5 | 7.4 |

FRE- First Revised Estimates; PAE- Provisional Advance Estimates;
FAE- First Advance Estimates; PE- Provisional Estimates;
Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Telangana.

## 3.3 Per Capita Income

Per Capita Income (PCI) is an important indicator to measure the average income earned by each person in a particular area (like a country, State, or city) during a specific period, usually one year. It helps in understanding the economic well-being and standard of living of the population.

At current prices, Telangana's Per Capita Income increased from Rs.3,80,031 in 2024-25 (FRE)[2] to Rs.4,18,931 in 2025-26 (PAE) with a growth rate of 10.2%. This indicates strong and consistent income growth in the State. During the same period, India's Per Capita Income rose from Rs.2,05,324 to Rs.2,19,575 with a growth rate of 6.9%. Telangana's Per Capita Income is nearly double the national average, demonstrating higher income levels and relatively better economic performance.

**Table 3.2: Year wise PCI for the years 2024-25 and 2025-26 at Current and Constant Prices (in Rs.)**

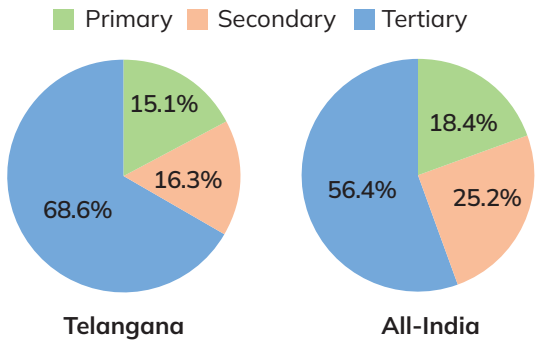
| Description / Year | At Current Prices | | GR(%) | | At Constant Prices | | GR(%) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2024-25 (FRE/PE) | 2025-26 (PAE/FAE) | 2024-25 (FRE/PE) | 2025-26 (PAE/FAE) | 2024-25 (FRE/PE) | 2025-26 (PAE/FAE) | 2024-25 (FRE/PE) | 2025-26 (PAE/FAE) |
| Telangana | 3,80,031 | 4,18,931 | 9.8 | 10.2 | 1,88,436 | 2,04,022 | 5.5 | 8.3 |
| All India | 2,05,324 | 2,19,575 | 8.7 | 6.9 | 1,14,710 | 1,21,968 | 5.4 | 6.3 |

Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Telangana.

## 3.4 Sectoral Trends

This section refers to the contribution and growth performance of the Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary sectors of the economy over a period of time. Fig 3.1 depicts the contribution of broad sectors to the Gross State Value Added (GSVA) in Telangana and All India for the year 2025-26. The tertiary sector stood as the highest contributor to the economy in respect of both Telangana and All India with the contributions of 68.6% and 56.4% respectively reflecting strong service-oriented growth, driven by sectors such as Information Technology, trade, transport, communication, finance, and other professional services.

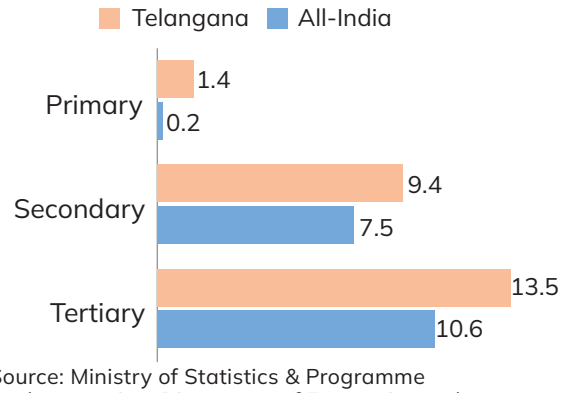
**Fig 3.1: Broad Sector Contribution (%) to the GSVA/GVA at current prices for the year 2025-26 – Telangana Vs All India**




Source: Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Telangana.

From Fig 3.2 given below, it is evident that for the year 2025-26, Telangana recorded higher growth than All India across all sectors at current prices. The primary sector grew by 1.4% in Telangana compared to 0.2% at the national level. The secondary sector registered a growth of 9.4%, whereas in All India the growth is 7.5%. The tertiary sector remained the main growth driver, expanding by 13.5% in Telangana against 10.6% in All India.

**Fig 3.2: Broad sector wise Growth Rate(%) at current prices for the year 2025-26 - Telangana Vs All India**




Source: Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Telangana.

## 3.5 Sector-wise Analysis

### 3.5.1 Primary Sector

The primary sector involves activities that directly depend on natural resources. It includes Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry & Logging, Fishing & Aquaculture and Mining & Quarrying. Though its share in the State economy is relatively lower compared to the national average and the growth is also moderate, still the sector remains vital for rural livelihoods, food security, and employment.

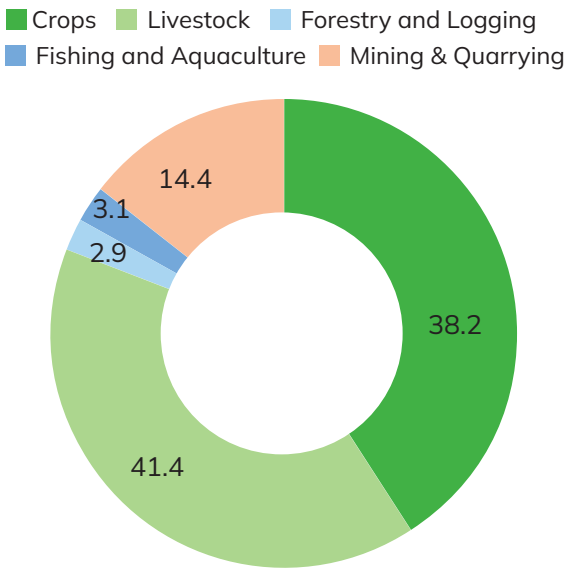
The primary sector Gross State Value Added (GSVA) in Telangana increased from Rs.2,46,282 crore in 2024–25 (FRE) to Rs.2,49,691 crore in 2025–26 (PAE), reflecting improved agricultural performance with a growth rate of 1.4%. This growth can be attributed to the enhanced area, agricultural productivity and supported allied activities such as livestock and fisheries. During this period, as per the First Advance Estimates released by MoSPI, All India GVA of primary sector rose from Rs. 59,26,079 crore to Rs. 59,36,462 crore registering a growth rate of 0.2%.

#### 3.5.1.1 Performance of sub-sectors in Primary sector

The growth in the primary sector in Telangana in 2025-26 is closely linked to Government schemes and budget support that have strengthened farmer incomes, productivity, and rural infrastructure. Subsidised seeds and support for diversification, along with irrigation and allied sector policies (like enhanced water access and the Food Processing and Preservation Policy that connects agriculture to value-added activities), have boosted output, value creation, and employment in the primary sector.

As per 2025-26 (PAE), Livestock contributes the highest share at 41.4% followed by crops at 38.2%, Mining & Quarrying (14.4%), Fishing & Aquaculture (3.1%) and Forestry & Logging (2.9%) to Primary sector, highlighting the importance of agriculture and allied activities in the State. Overall, the composition indicates a diversified primary sector with a strong emphasis on agriculture and allied activities. (Refer Fig 3.3).

**Fig 3.3: Contribution of Sub-sectors (%) to the Primary sector (current prices) for 2025-26 (PAE)**




Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Telangana

Agricultural mechanisation subsidies, solar-powered irrigation under the Indira Solar Giri Jal Vikasam initiative, and the continuation of 24×7 free power supply aim to raise productivity and cropping intensity. Simultaneously, investments in grain silos, warehousing, quality seeds, soil health management, and agricultural research are expected to reduce post-harvest losses and promote crop diversification. Strengthening price support mechanisms, veterinary services, feed support, cold storage, climate-resilient farming practices, and mechanisation is expected to stabilise farm incomes and ensure sustained and sustainable growth in the Primary Sector Gross State Value Added (GSVA).

### 3.5.2 Secondary Sector

The secondary sector consists of activities related to manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas, and water supply and utility services. It plays a key role in transforming raw materials into finished or semi-finished goods, thereby adding value to the economy. While Telangana's secondary sector share is smaller than the national level, it is growing faster, indicating rising industrial activity and improving infrastructure in the State.

As per the Provisional Advance Estimates of 2025–26, the secondary sector in Telangana recorded a GSVA of Rs.2,68,325 crore, registering a strong growth rate of 9.4%. In contrast, at the All India level, the secondary sector GVA is estimated at Rs.81,71,692 crore, with a comparatively lower growth rate of 7.5%, indicating that Telangana's secondary sector is expanding faster than that of the nation.

#### 3.5.2.1 Performance of Sub-sectors in Secondary sector

The secondary sector in Telangana recorded strong growth in 2025-26 due to supportive Government measures like simplified approvals with financial incentives, subsidies, and support to MSMEs. Along with this, increased Government spending on industrial parks, pharma hubs, and infrastructure development boosted manufacturing and construction activity, contributing to the sector's overall growth.

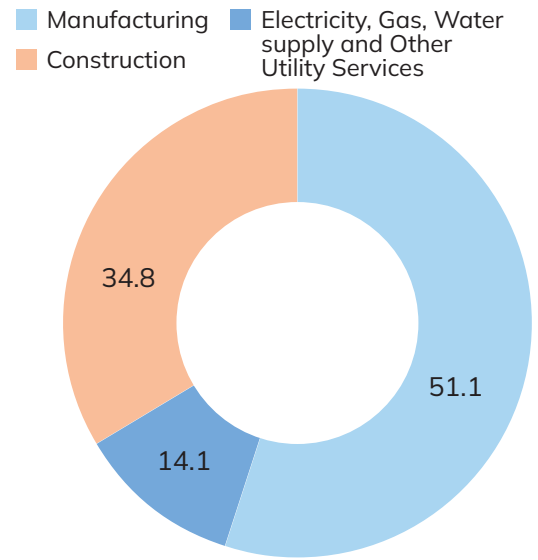
In 2025–26, the secondary sector is mainly driven by manufacturing, which accounts for 51.1%, followed by Construction with 34.8% and electricity, gas, water supply and other

utility services with 14.1% showing strong industrial growth, rapid infrastructure development and value addition in the economy. (Refer Fig 3.4)

Development of sector-specific clusters can encourage new industries and expand existing ones. Skill development, decentralized industrial growth, supportive industrial policies together will boost industrial production, create employment, and support long-term economic growth in the State.

As highlighted in the Economic Survey 2025–26, Hyderabad is identified as a premier node for pharmaceutical cluster formation, where the State has moved beyond simple regulation to actively convening and aggregating industry resources. The State has improved the ease of doing business by streamlining fire safety regulations through the use of accredited third parties.

**Fig 3.4: Subsectors contribution(%) to the secondary sector GSVA of Telangana (current prices) for 2025-26 (PAE)**




Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Telangana

### 3.5.3 Tertiary Sector

The tertiary sector comprises activities related to services such as trade, transport, communication, financial services, real estate, education, health, tourism, and public administration. It supports both the primary and secondary sectors by providing essential services and plays a major role in employment generation, income growth, and urban development. This sector's performance in Telangana has been strong and continues to be the main driver of the State's economy.

The tertiary sector in Telangana performed strongly in 2025-26 (PAE), recording a GSVA of Rs.11,30,596 crore, with a growth rate of 13.5%. At the All India level, as per First Advance estimates of 2025-26, the tertiary sector recorded a GVA of Rs.1,82,39,719 crore, growing at 10.6%. This shows that Telangana has a service-led economy growing faster than the nation.

Economic Survey 2025-2026 highlights that Telangana, along with Karnataka, Maharashtra, and Tamil Nadu, accounts for nearly 40% of India's total services output. This is driven by high-productivity sectors such as Information Technology and professional services

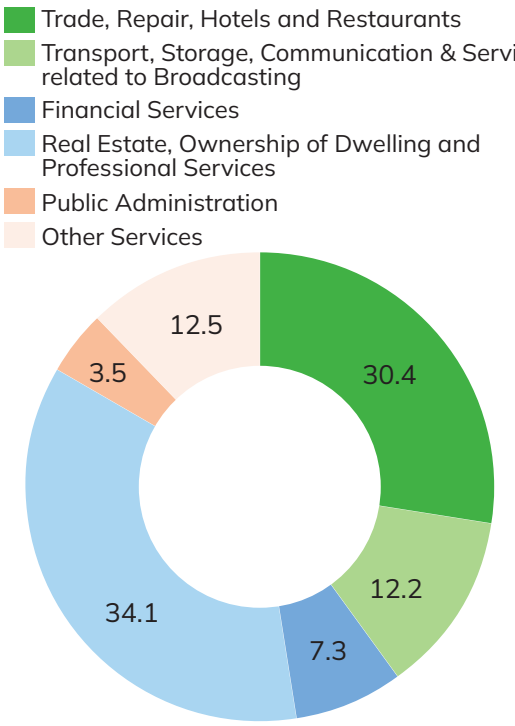
#### 3.5.3.1 Performance of Sub sectors in Tertiary sector

The tertiary sector in Telangana witnessed strong growth in 2025-26 due to effective Government schemes and policy support such as T-Hub, TASK, and T-Works strengthened the IT, startup, and professional services ecosystem, while investments in digital infrastructure and ease of doing business improved service

delivery. In addition, Government support for skill development, tourism promotion, healthcare services, and e-commerce expansion increased employment and demand, contributing to the overall growth of the services sector.

Fig 3.5 depicts that as per the 2025-26(PAE), Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling and Professional Services remains the dominant component in Tertiary sector with a contribution of 34.1% followed by Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants with 30.4%, Transport, storage, communication and broadcasting services at 12.2%, while other services account for 12.5%. Financial services make up 7.3%, and public administration contributes 3.5%.

**Fig 3.5: Subsectors contribution (%) to the Tertiary sector GSVA of Telangana at current prices for 2025-26 (PAE)**




Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Telangana

Focus on strengthening service-based industries such as IT, trade, transport, tourism, finance, and real estate, initiatives like improving urban transport, digital infrastructure, promoting medical tourism and hospitality services can boost service sector growth.

As reported in Economic Survey 2025-2026, Telangana hosts 7% of India's Generative AI startups as of 2025, ranking as the fourth-largest hub in the country after Karnataka, Maharashtra, and Delhi. The State is home to 5 institutions ranked in the top 100 nationally by the National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) 2025.

## 3.6 District Level Economic Indicators

### 3.6.1 Gross District Domestic Product:

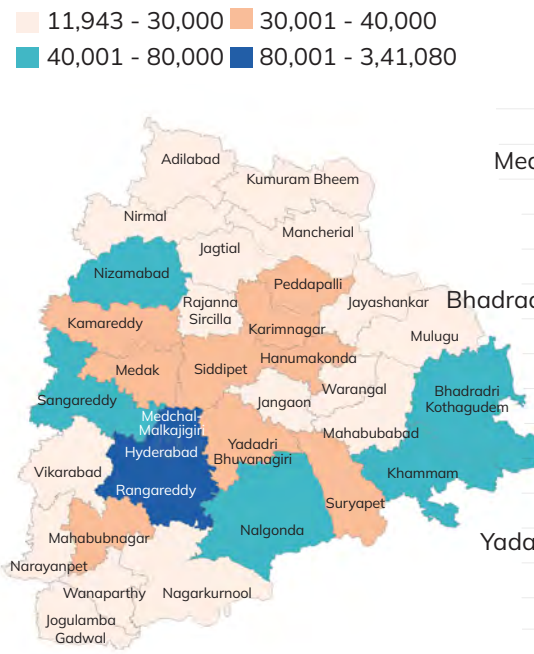
Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) represents the total value of all final goods and services produced within the geographical boundaries of a district during a financial year. It is the district-level counterpart of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and serves as an important indicator of local economic performance. The analysis of GDDP enables assessment of inter-district variations, identification of growth centres, and formulation of targeted development strategies to promote balanced and inclusive regional growth across the State.

The district-wise GDDP estimates for 2024–25 (FRE) indicate a pronounced concentration of economic activity in the Hyderabad Metropolitan Region. Rangareddy stood at top position with the GDDP of Rs.3,41,080 crore followed by Hyderabad at Rs.2,25,860 crore and Medchal-Malkajgiri at Rs.1,16,133

crore. The higher contribution of these districts can be attributed to the presence of major IT parks, industrial estates, pharmaceutical and biotechnology clusters, corporate headquarters, superior physical and digital infrastructure, and higher urban consumption demand. The concentration of skilled workforce and strong connectivity further reinforce their dominant position.

Districts like Rajanna Siricilla, Kumuram Bheem, Jayashankar, and Mulugu reported comparatively lower estimates, reflecting limited industrialization, higher forest cover, and lower urbanization levels. Overall, the pattern highlights metropolitan dominance while underscoring the need for region-specific interventions to ensure balanced and inclusive growth across districts.

**Fig 3.6 District wise GDDP at Current Prices for the year 2024-25 (FRE) (Rs. in crore)**




| District | GDDP | Rank |
|---|---|---|
| Rangareddy | 3,41,080 | 1 |
| Hyderabad | 2,25,860 | 2 |
| Medchal-Malkajgiri | 1,16,133 | 3 |
| Sangareddy | 74,194 | 4 |
| Nalgonda | 64,219 | 5 |
| Nizamabad | 49,974 | 6 |
| Bhadradri Kothagudem | 48,354 | 7 |
| Khammam | 47,184 | 8 |
| Suryapet | 38,865 | 9 |
| Siddipet | 37,495 | 10 |
| Mahabubnagar | 37,456 | 11 |
| Karimnagar | 35,348 | 12 |
| Peddapalli | 31,680 | 13 |
| Yadadri Bhuvanagiri | 30,924 | 14 |
| Medak | 30,589 | 15 |
| Hanumakonda | 30,480 | 16 |
| Kamareddy | 30,296 | 17 |

| District | GDDP | Rank |
|---|---|---|
| Jagtial | 28,514 | 18 |
| Nagarkurnool | 28,471 | 19 |
| Vikarabad | 27,456 | 20 |
| Mancherial | 26,375 | 21 |
| Nirmal | 24,078 | 22 |
| Warangal | 24,060 | 23 |
| Mahabubabad | 23,546 | 24 |
| Adilabad | 23,051 | 25 |
| Jogulamba Gadwal | 19,340 | 26 |
| Wanaparthy | 18,786 | 27 |
| Jangaon | 17,301 | 28 |
| Narayanpet | 17,278 | 29 |
| Rajanna Siricilla | 16,696 | 30 |
| Kumuram Bheem | 16,465 | 31 |
| Jayashankar | 16,413 | 32 |
| Mulugu | 11,943 | 33 |

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Telangana

## 3.6.2 District Per Capita Income:

District Per Capita Income refers to the average income earned per person in a district during a financial year. This indicator reflects the average standard of living and level of economic well-being of the people in that district. Analysis of district per capita income helps in identifying regional disparities, assessing income distribution patterns, and designing targeted development policies to promote balanced and inclusive growth across the State.

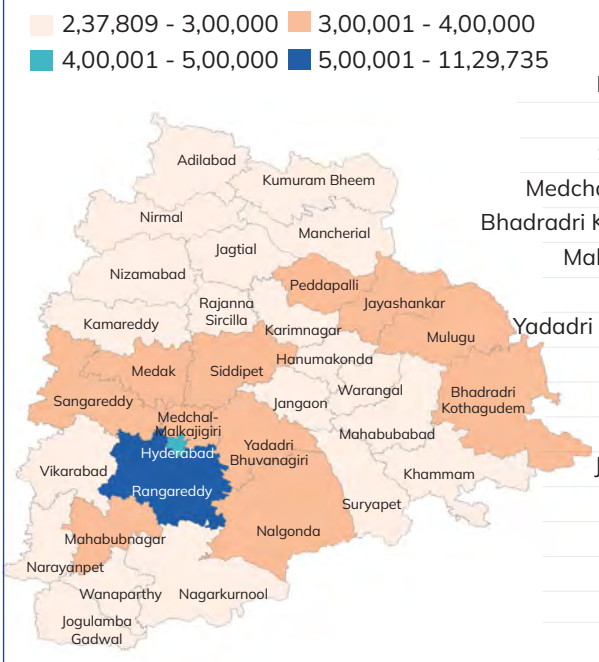
Rangareddy district recorded the highest Per capita income of Rs.11,29,735 significantly surpassing other districts and reaffirming its position as a major economic centre. The strong performance of Rangareddy can be attributed to the concentration of IT parks, industrial estates, logistics hubs, real estate expansion, and its proximity to Hyderabad, which supports services-led growth and higher economic activity.

Hyderabad (Rs.4,76,679) is ranked second, reflecting its status as the

State's administrative, commercial, and technological capital. Districts such as Sangareddy (Rs.3,94,587) and Medchal–Malkajgiri (Rs.3,81,506) also reported relatively higher figures, driven by industrial corridors, manufacturing units, pharmaceuticals, warehousing, and expanding urban infrastructure.

Conversely, lower per capita incomes were observed in districts such as Vikarabad (Rs.2,47,747), Jagtial (Rs.2,44,245) and Hanumakonda (Rs.2,37,809) primarily due to a relatively smaller industrial base, lower urbanization levels, and greater reliance on agriculture and other primary activities. Overall, the trend highlights the concentration of higher incomes in the metropolitan region while emphasizing the importance of expanding economic opportunities across other districts.

**Fig 3.7 District wise Per Capita Income (PCI) at Current Prices for the year 2022-23 (Rs.)**




| District | PCI | Rank |
|---|---|---|
| Rangareddy | 11,29,735 | 1 |
| Hyderabad | 4,76,679 | 2 |
| Sangareddy | 3,94,587 | 3 |
| Medchal-Malkajgiri | 3,81,506 | 4 |
| Bhadradri Kothagudem | 3,69,420 | 5 |
| Mahabubnagar | 3,36,898 | 6 |
| Mulugu | 3,35,509 | 7 |
| Yadadri Bhuvanagiri | 3,35,264 | 8 |
| Nalgonda | 3,30,216 | 9 |
| Medak | 3,29,209 | 10 |
| Peddapalli | 3,27,477 | 11 |
| Jayashankar | 3,26,297 | 12 |
| Siddipet | 3,12,192 | 13 |
| Suryapet | 2,96,756 | 14 |
| Karimnagar | 2,94,122 | 15 |
| Nirmal | 2,85,974 | 16 |
| Warangal | 2,83,876 | 17 |

| District | PCI | Rank |
|---|---|---|
| Khammam | 2,83,744 | 18 |
| Nagarkurnool | 2,79,261 | 19 |
| Jangaon | 2,75,486 | 20 |
| Wanaparthy | 2,74,879 | 21 |
| Mancherial | 2,72,752 | 22 |
| Adilabad | 2,72,702 | 23 |
| Nizamabad | 2,67,743 | 24 |
| Kumuram Bheem | 2,67,266 | 25 |
| Jogulamba Gadwal | 2,66,959 | 26 |
| Kamareddy | 2,63,307 | 27 |
| Narayanpet | 2,59,260 | 28 |
| Mahabubabad | 2,56,485 | 29 |
| Rajanna Siricilla | 2,55,984 | 30 |
| Vikarabad | 2,47,747 | 31 |
| Jagtial | 2,44,245 | 32 |
| Hanumakonda | 2,37,809 | 33 |

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Telangana

## 3.7 Telangana's $3 Trillion Economy Vision by 2047

Telangana's "Telangana Rising 2047" vision aims to transform the State into a USD 3 trillion economy by 2047, with an interim milestone of USD 1 trillion by 2034, raising its share in India's GDP from 5% to 10%. While baseline projections suggest that, under current momentum, the economy could reach about USD 1.21 trillion by 2047, achieving the aspirational target will require accelerated growth driven by higher investment, productivity enhancement, structural transformation, and sustained human capital development. Anchored in

the CURE–PURE–RARE framework, the strategy promotes balanced and inclusive development across sectors and regions, while advancing the Net-Zero 2047 objective.

Sectorally, the growth architecture envisages the agriculture sector reaching USD 0.33 trillion through climate-smart and value-added agriculture, the industry sector expanding to USD 0.5 trillion through innovation-led manufacturing and green industrialization, and the services sector emerging as the principal growth driver at USD 1.95 trillion, supported by high-value services and global investment ecosystems, with the remaining USD 0.22 trillion accounted for by taxes and subsidies.

## 3.8 Revision of Base year:

The National Accounts Division of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is responsible for compiling National Accounts Statistics which includes GDP and other macroeconomic indicators. The current base year for GDP estimates is 2011-12.

In view of the significant improvements in the data availability and to reflect structural changes in the economy, the MoSPI has undertaken the revision of base year to a more recent period i.e., 2022-23. Revisions allow for the integration of new and more reliable data sources that may not have been available during the previous base period and enables the adoption of refined compilation methodologies.

The economic indicators in this revision process are designed to enhance global comparability and analytical robustness by strictly adhering to several international frameworks and standards recommended by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The overall framework for the revised quarterly GDP estimates remains aligned with the IMF's Quarterly National Accounts Manual (2017). The revision of India's economic indicators enhances accuracy by using expanded administrative, survey, and digital data sources. GDP and GSDP estimates now rely more on GST, PFMS, e-VAHAN, energy data, and surveys like ASUSE and PLFS to better capture the unorganised sector making economic measurement more realistic and up to date.

The Ministry is leveraging advanced technology to ensure data integrity and reliability. Implementation of Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) and cloud-based software for field data collection,use of AI, Machine Learning, and Natural Language Processing (NLP) for rigorous data validation and reliable index generation will play a key role in this revision.

The revised GDP estimates of All India for the new series were released on February 27, 2026. Accordingly, the State estimates of GSDP for new series will also be revised as per the compilation methodology provided by MoSPI and will be released in April,2026.

## 3.9 Inflation

Inflation refers to the sustained increase in the general price level of goods and services in an economy over a period of time. It is a key economic indicator that affects the purchasing power of money and can have significant implications for businesses, consumers, and Governments.

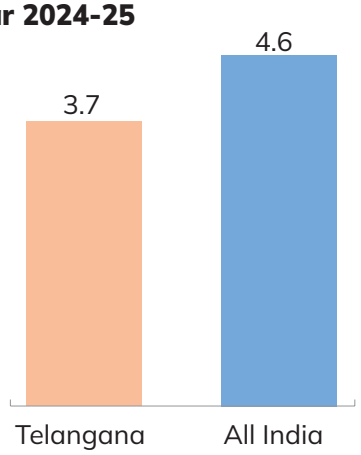
Global inflation is expected to decline gradually, falling from 4.1% in 2025 to 3.8% in 2026 and 3.4% in 2027, mainly due to lower global demand and falling energy prices. However, the pace of decline differs across countries.

India's retail inflation declined sharply in 2025-26, averaging 1.7% during April–December and falling to 0.3% in October 2025, mainly due to lower food prices supported by good agricultural output. Looking ahead, inflation is expected to gradually move toward the 4% target in 2026-27, supported by strong food grain production and adequate water availability. Most States remained within the Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) target range, with Telangana recording very low inflation, and rural inflation staying below urban levels.

### 3.9.1 Annual Inflation Rates - Telangana Vs All India

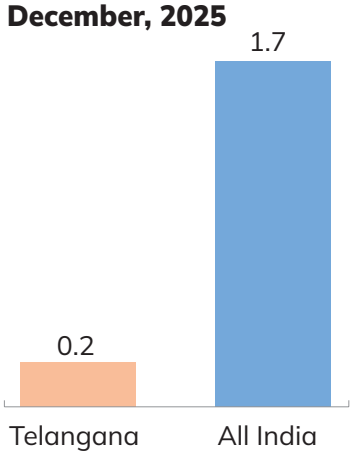
In 2024–25, inflation in Telangana stood at 3.7%, which was lower than the All India average of 4.6% (Fig 3.8). Fig 3.9 reflects that in 2025–26, inflation in Telangana declined sharply to 0.2%, significantly lower than the All India average of 1.7%. This reflects strong price stability in the State, mainly due to lower food prices and effective supply-side conditions.

**Fig 3.8 Annual Inflation rates for the year 2024-25**




Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, GOI

**Fig 3.9 Inflation Rates from April, 2025 to December, 2025**




Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, GOI

## 3.10 Employment

Employment is considered as one of the most important indicators for economic growth. It is basically the backbone of income, productivity and the general standard of living. The three core measures of employment are Labour Force Participation Rate, Worker Population Ratio, and Unemployment Rate. This section cuts through the trends in employment metrics in Telangana State and significantly depicts the rising female participation and the reliance

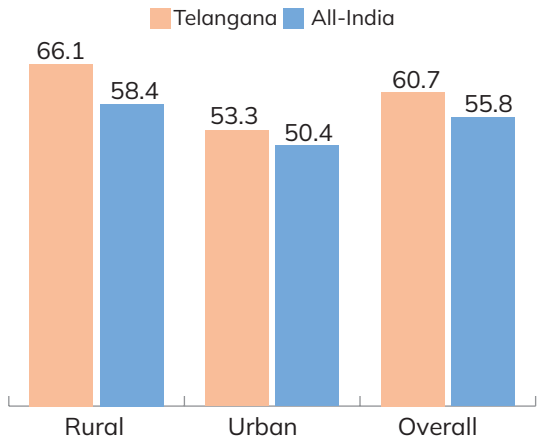
on self-employment. As per the Quarterly Bulletin(Oct-Dec,2025) of the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), Telangana's Unemployment rate is 6.1%.

### 3.10.1 Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR):

With the revamp of the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) in 2025, the LFPR has gained significance as a high-frequency indicator. It serves as a primary source of information of the population participating in various activities. It measures the percentage of the population either employed or actively seeking/available for work.

#### 3.10.1.1 Labour Force Participation Rate in Telangana and India by Rural-Urban

**Fig 3.10 Labour Force Participation Rate in Telangana and India by Rural-Urban**




Source: PLFS Quarterly bulletin (Oct-Dec 2025) Report by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, GOI

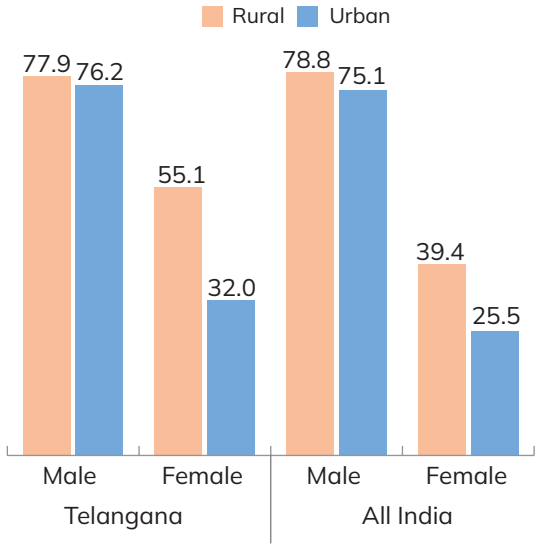
According to the Quarterly Bulletin(Oct-Dec,2025) of the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) Telangana's Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) remains higher than the All India average across rural, urban, and overall categories. In rural areas, Telangana recorded an LFPR of 66.1%, compared to 58.4% at the national level. In urban areas, the State reported 53.3%, slightly above the All India average of 50.4%. Telangana records a female LFPR of 45.4%, which is substantially higher than the national average of 34.9%. Overall, Telangana's LFPR stood at 60.7%, significantly higher than the national average of 55.8% (Fig 3.10).

#### 3.10.1.2 Labour Force Participation Rate in Telangana and India by Gender

From Fig 3.11 it is evident that Telangana shows better workforce participation than the national average, especially for women. As per the Quarterly Bulletin(Oct-Dec,2025) of the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), in rural areas, male participation in Telangana is 77.9% compared to 78.8% at the All India level, while female participation is much higher at 55.1% against 39.4% nationally. In urban areas, male participation in Telangana is 76.2% compared to 75.1% in India, and female participation is 32% compared to 25.5% at the national level.

As highlighted in the Economic Survey 2025–26, Telangana State undertook labour reforms during 2024–25 to enhance ease of doing business and workforce inclusivity. Amendments to the Telangana Shops and Establishments Act and related regulations removed restrictions on women working across a broader range of industries, subject to safety provisions. These measures are expected to strengthen female labour force participation, improve workforce flexibility, and support sustained industrial growth.

**Fig 3.11: Labour Force Participation Rate in Telangana and India by Gender- Rural and Urban**

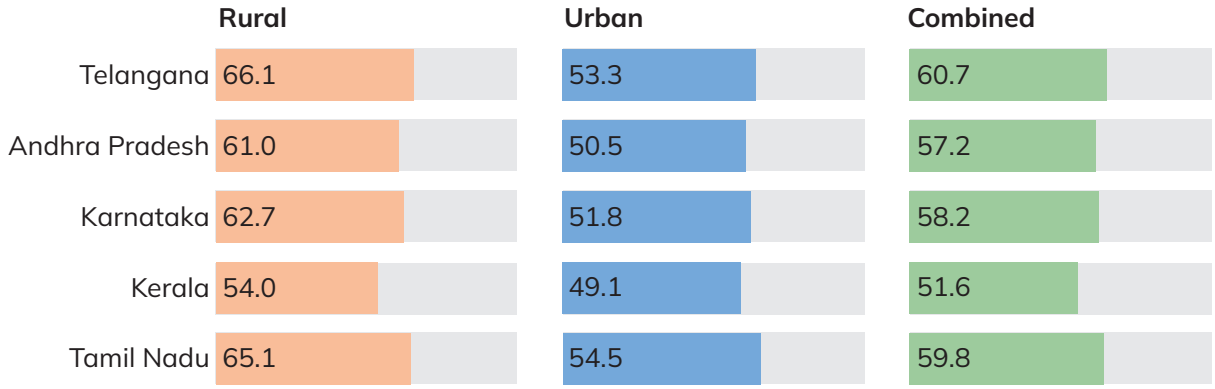



Source: PLFS Quarterly bulletin (Oct-Dec 2025) Report by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, GOI

### 3.10.1.3 Labour Force Participation Rate - Telangana Vs Southern States

As per the Quarterly Bulletin(Oct-Dec,2025) of the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) Telangana maintains a leading position in labour force participation within southern India with a combined rate of 60.7%. In rural areas, Telangana reports an LFPR of 66.1%, performing strongly in comparison to Andhra Pradesh (61%) and Kerala (54%), and remaining close to Tamil Nadu (65.1%). In urban areas, the State records 53.3%, which is above Andhra Pradesh (50.5%) and Kerala (49.1%), and marginally below Tamil Nadu (54.5%). ( Refer Fig.3.12).

**Fig 3.12: Labour Force Participation rate - Southern states comparison**




Source: PLFS Quarterly bulletin (Oct-Dec 2025) Report by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, GOI

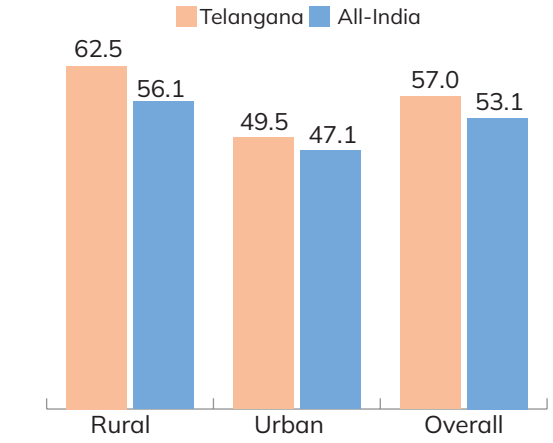
## 3.10.2 Worker Population Ratio(WPR)

The Worker Population Ratio (WPR) measures the proportion of employed persons in the total population and serves as an important indicator of labour market engagement and economic activity. It reflects the extent to which the working-age population is productively employed across sectors of the economy.

### 3.10.2.1 Worker Population Ratio in Telangana and India by Rural-Urban

From the Quarterly Bulletin(Oct-Dec,2025) of the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), Telangana demonstrates stronger employment outcomes than the national level with a WPR of 57.0% in comparison with the nation's WPR of 53.1%.

**Fig 3.13 Worker Population Ratio in Telangana and India by Rural-Urban**




Source: PLFS Quarterly bulletin (Oct-Dec 2025) Report by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, GoI.

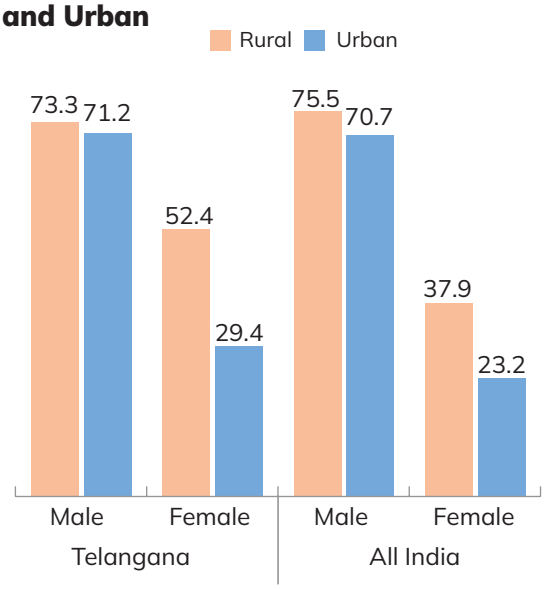
The Rural WPR in Telangana stands at 62.5%, compared to 56.1% at the national level, indicating stronger employment engagement in agriculture and allied activities. Similarly, in urban areas, Telangana reports a WPR of 49.5%, which is above the All India average of 47.1% indicating higher proportion of the population engaged in work compared to the national average. (Refer Fig 3.13).

### 3.10.2.2 Worker Population Ratio in Telangana and India by Gender

Telangana shows comparatively strong gender-wise Worker Population Ratio (WPR) trends. According to the Quarterly Bulletin(Oct-Dec,2025) of the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), in rural areas, male WPR in Telangana stands at 73.3%, slightly lower than the national average of 75.5%. However, rural female WPR in Telangana is significantly higher at 52.4%, compared to 37.9% at the All India level.

In urban areas, Telangana records a male WPR of 71.2%, marginally above the national average of 70.7%, while urban female WPR at 29.4% is also higher than the national figure of 23.2%. Fig 3.14 indicates that Telangana's relatively stronger employment position is largely driven by higher female workforce participation in both rural and urban areas.

**Fig 3.14 Worker Population Ratio in Telangana and India by Gender- Rural and Urban**

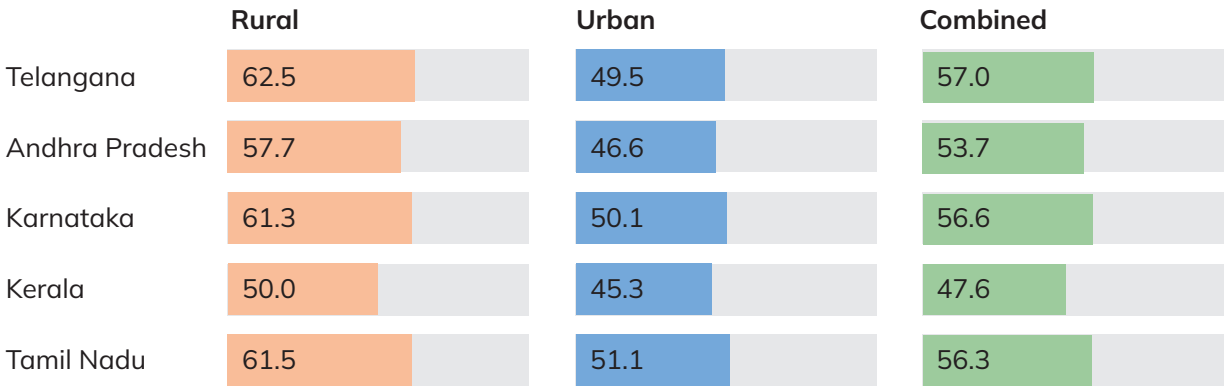



Source: PLFS Quarterly bulletin (Oct-Dec 2025) Report by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, GoI.

### 3.10.2.3 Worker Population Ratio - Telangana Vs Southern States

As per the Quarterly Bulletin(Oct-Dec,2025) of the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), Telangana records the highest combined Worker Population Ratio (WPR) among the southern States. Fig 3.15 shows, Telangana State records a combined WPR of 57.0%, which is higher than Andhra Pradesh (53.7%), Karnataka (56.6%), Kerala (47.6%), and slightly above Tamil Nadu (56.3%). In rural areas, Telangana (62.5%) performs strongly, exceeding Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and remaining comparable with Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. In urban areas, the State's WPR (49.5%) is above Andhra Pradesh and Kerala, though marginally lower than Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

**Fig 3.15 Worker Population Ratio - southern states comparison**



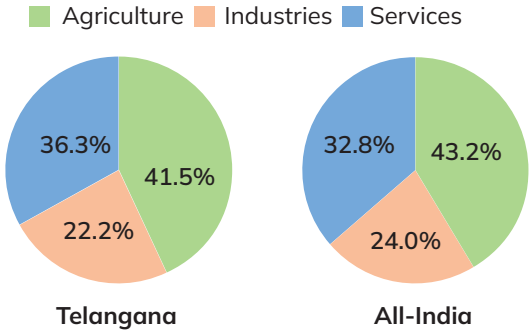

Source: PLFS Quarterly bulletin (Oct-Dec 2025) Report by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, GOI

### 3.10.3 Employment in the Major Sectors of the Economy

Fig 3.16 highlights the structural composition of employment in Telangana in comparison with the national economy .The sectoral distribution of employment in Telangana differs moderately from the All India pattern exhibiting relatively stronger services orientation in Telangana's employment structure.

#### 3.10.3.1 Sector-wise Employment -Telangana Vs All India

**Fig 3.16 Sector-wise Employment in Telangana and All India (Rural+Urban)**




Source: PLFS Quarterly bulletin (Oct-Dec 2025) Report by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, GoI.

As per the Quarterly Bulletin(Oct-Dec,2025) of the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), at the combined level (Rural+Urban), in Telangana 41.5% of workers are engaged in agriculture compared to 43.2% at the national level. The share of employment in industries stands at 22.2% in Telangana, slightly lower than the All India figure of 24.0%. In contrast, the services sector accounts for 36.3% of employment in the State, which is higher than the national average of 32.8%.

**Table 3.3 Sector wise Employment in Telangana and All India by Rural, Urban**

| Description | Telangana | | All India | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban |
| Agriculture | 62.6 | 4.9 | 58.5 | 6.7 |
| Industries | 17.7 | 30.2 | 20.9 | 31.5 |
| Services | 19.7 | 64.9 | 20.6 | 61.9 |

Source: PLFS Quarterly bulletin (Oct-Dec 2025) Report by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, GoI.

According to the Quarterly Bulletin(Oct-Dec,2025) of the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), the comparison of sectoral employment distribution between Telangana and All India highlights notable differences across rural and urban areas.

In rural areas, agriculture accounts for 62.6% of employment in Telangana in comparison with 58.5% in All India, while in the industries sector the employment in Telangana is 17.7% as against 20.9% in All India. Services sector share in employment is 19.7% in Telangana whereas in All India it is 20.6%.

In urban areas, the services sector has a higher employment share in Telangana at 64.9%, compared to 61.9% in All India, whereas industry accounts for 30.2% in Telangana and 31.5% in All India. Agriculture constitutes a marginal share of urban employment at 4.9% in Telangana, slightly lower than 6.7% at the national level.

Economic Survey 2025-26 highlights that Telangana accounts for 5% of the total employment in India's organized manufacturing sector. The State is ranked among the top seven States—alongside Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, and Haryana—that collectively contribute to 60% of the country's total manufacturing employment.

## 3.11 Way forward

Aligned with the long-term vision of Telangana Rising 2047, Telangana's forward strategy will be anchored in the CURE–PURE–RARE framework to ensure sustained, inclusive and resilient growth. Under this approach, CURE (Core Urban Region) will strengthen Hyderabad's position as a global hub for technology, DeepTech, artificial intelligence, Industry 4.0, and advanced services, reinforcing the state's leadership in knowledge-based sectors. PURE (Peri-Urban Region) will focus on developing manufacturing corridors, MSME clusters and integrated logistics networks, thereby deepening industrial capacity while strengthening linkages between urban centres and surrounding regions. RARE (Rural Agriculture Region) will aim to enhance rural incomes and diversify livelihoods through agriculture, livestock, fisheries, forest-based activities, handlooms, handicrafts and eco-tourism. Together, these strategies are expected to promote balanced regional development, expand employment opportunities, and strengthen the foundations for long-term economic transformation in Telangana through fiscal prudence, low inflation and sustained capital investment.

Collectively, the CURE–PURE–RARE approach provides a structured pathway to translate the Telangana Rising 2047 vision into a high-income, innovation-driven and sustainable development trajectory.

Chapter 4

# Public Finance

Sri Gaddam Vivek Venkat Swamy
Sri Bhatti Vikramarka Mallu

Sri Bhatti Vikramarka Mallu

Sri Bhatti Vikramarka Mallu
Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister,
Finance & Planning, Energy

# Key Highlights

- The 2025–26 Budget Estimates reflect an attempt to balance fiscal consolidation with welfare and developmental commitments in a constrained resource environment.
- Total expenditure for 2025–26 (BE) is estimated at Rs. 3,04,865 crore, with revenue expenditure of Rs. 2,26,982 crore and capital expenditure of Rs. 36,504 crore.
- Development expenditure constitutes 78.9% of revenue expenditure in 2025–26 (BE), indicating a strong focus on social and economic sector spending.
- Total receipts in 2025–26 (BE) are placed at Rs. 3,04,367 crore. Within this, revenue receipts are placed at Rs. 2,29,721 crore, while capital receipts are placed at Rs. 74,646 crore.
- Between December 2023 and December 2025, total borrowings of the State and its entities amounted to Rs. 3,19,179 crore, with repayments (principal + interest) of Rs. 3,04,202 crore, indicating that a large share of the borrowings during the period was utilised for servicing existing debt, due to the legacy of the substantial debt inherited from the pre-December 2023 period.
- The Sixteenth Finance Commission (2026–31) retained the States' share in the divisible pool at 41%; Telangana's inter se share increased slightly to 2.174% from 2.102% under the Fifteenth Finance Commission.

## 4.1 Introduction

Public finance constitutes a core pillar of the State's development framework, influencing economic stability, service delivery, and the capacity to respond to social and developmental priorities. For Telangana, maintaining fiscal sustainability while addressing evolving socio-economic needs remains a critical policy imperative.

From the formation of the State until December 2023, the State's public finances were characterised by structural imbalances, including persistent mismatches between revenue generation and expenditure commitments, a steady rise in committed expenditure, increasing debt liabilities, and constrained fiscal flexibility. These conditions posed challenges to medium-term fiscal sustainability. The accumulation of liabilities outside the budget further complicated fiscal management and underscored the need for corrective action.

From December 2023 onwards, the State's fiscal strategy has undergone a process of realignment, with a renewed emphasis on restoring transparency, improving expenditure quality, and strengthening fiscal discipline. The budgetary approach has sought to protect essential social and developmental expenditures, reflecting the State's commitment to inclusive growth.

The Budget for 2025–26 reflects this evolving fiscal approach, balancing the objectives of consolidation and development within a constrained resource environment. Priority has been accorded to improving the efficiency of public spending, enhancing revenue mobilisation, and addressing legacy fiscal challenges, while ensuring that core public services and welfare interventions are sustained.

This chapter provides an analytical overview of Telangana's public finances, focusing on revenue receipts, expenditure patterns, deficits, debt dynamics, and fiscal sustainability. Drawing upon official budget documents, reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG), and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) publications, the analysis seeks to present an objective assessment of the State's fiscal position, identify key challenges, and outline the broad contours of the path towards stable, transparent, and sustainable public finance management.

## 4.2 Budget Estimates 2025–26 and In-Year Fiscal Performance (up to December 2025)

### 4.2.1 Budget Estimates 2025–26: Balancing Welfare Commitments and Fiscal Responsibility

The Budget Estimates for 2025–26 indicate the fiscal constraints and priorities within which the State is operating, with the need to balance fiscal consolidation requirements alongside welfare and developmental priorities in a constrained resource environment. The budget is framed against a backdrop of high committed expenditure and substantial interest obligations, requiring a careful allocation of resources between debt servicing, essential public services, and social welfare.

**Table 4.1 : Telangana Budget at a Glance 2025-26 (BE) (Rs. in Crore)**

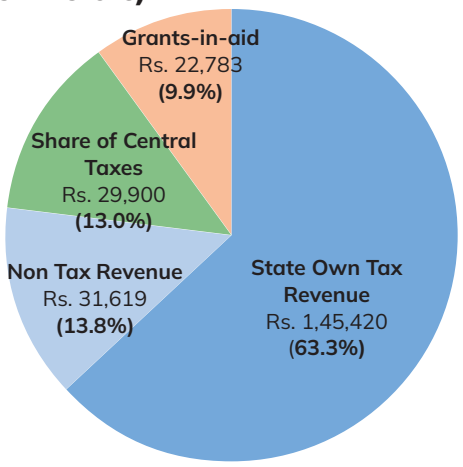
| S No | Items | 2023-24 Accounts | 2024-25 Revised Estimates (RE) | 2025-26 Budget Estimates (BE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Revenue Receipts | 1,69,293 | 2,02,108 | 2,29,721 |
| 2 | Capital Receipts | 61,496 | 64,501 | 74,646 |
| **3** | **Total Receipts** | **2,30,790** | **2,66,609** | **3,04,367** |
| 4 | Revenue Expenditure | 1,68,514 | 1,96,219 | 2,26,982 |
| a. | Of which Interest Payments | 24,347 | 17,730 | 19,369 |
| 5 | Capital Expenditure | 43,918 | 33,088 | 36,504 |
| 6 | Loans and Advances | 6,861 | 19,626 | 21,351 |
| 7 | Capital Disbursements | 12,533 | 17,001 | 20,028 |
| **8** | **Total Expenditure** | **2,31,825** | **2,65,935** | **3,04,865** |

Source: Telangana Budget at a glance 2025-26
Note: Excluding Ways & Means Advances

**Receipts:**

Total receipts in 2025–26 (BE) are placed at Rs. 3,04,367 crore. Within this, revenue receipts are placed at Rs. 2,29,721 crore, while capital receipts are placed at Rs. 74,646 crore. The receipts framework for 2025–26 thus indicates a higher level of planned resource mobilisation relative to the revised position of the previous year.

**Fig 4.1 Telangana Revenue Receipts Composition for the year 2025-26 (BE) (Rs. in Crore)**




Source: Telangana Budget at a Glance 2025-26

The State's revenue receipts, in turn, are made up of 4 components, with their values in 2025–26 (BE) as follows: (a) State's Own Tax Revenue of Rs. 1,45,420 crore (63.3%), (b) Non-Tax Revenue of Rs. 31,619 crore (13.8%), (c) Share of Central Taxes of Rs. 29,900 crore (13.0%), and (d) Grants-in-aid of Rs. 22,783 crore (9.9%).

**Expenditure:**

Total expenditure for 2025–26 (BE) is placed at Rs. 3,04,865 crore, of which revenue expenditure accounts for Rs. 2,26,982 crore, reflecting the scale of recurring expenses, and capital expenditure is placed at Rs. 36,504 crore, indicating the level of provision for infrastructure and other productive assets. The remaining amount (Rs. 41,379 crore) is accounted for by Loans and Advances (Rs. 21,351 crore) and Capital Disbursements (Public Debt Repayment - Rs. 20,028 crore).

Revenue expenditure – the largest component of the total expenditure – is composed of development expenses (Rs. 1,79,102 crore –

78.9% of the revenue expenditure) and non-development expenses (Rs. 47,880 crore - 21.1% of the revenue expenditure).

**Development Expenditure in Revenue Expenditure**

Development expenditure comprises of 2 components:

- Social services, covering Urban Development, Housing, Education, Medical and Public Health, Social Security and Welfare, and Nutrition, etc.
- Economic services, covering Agriculture and Allied Activities, Rural Development, Energy, Irrigation and Flood Control, Industry and Minerals, Transport and Communications, etc.

In 2025–26 (BE), social services expenditure on the revenue account is placed at Rs. 1,10,967 crore, compared to Rs. 58,610 crore in 2023–24 (Accounts), and economic services expenditure on the revenue account is placed at Rs. 67,722 crore, compared to Rs. 54,258 crore in 2023–24 (Accounts).

This reflects a marked and sustained expansion in development sector outlay over the recent period, with a broad-based emphasis on welfare-oriented and human development sectors.

**Debt Servicing and Borrowing: Managing the Interest Burden**

A defining feature of the 2025–26 budget is the high interest burden arising from the legacy of accumulated debt. Interest payments on FRBM loans are placed at Rs.19,369 crore, constituting a substantial and unavoidable component of revenue expenditure. As interest payments do not reduce the outstanding principal, they continue to exert pressure on the budget.

During the year, public debt receipts under FRBM are placed at Rs. 69,539 crore, largely through open market borrowings and loans from the Government of India, while public debt repayments on FRBM loans are at Rs. 20,028 crore. This indicates that a significant portion of borrowings is absorbed by debt repayment requirements, while liabilities arising from guarantees and off-budget commitments remain outside this framework.

**Revenue Surplus and Fiscal Deficit: Balancing Stability with Investment Needs**

The revenue surplus is projected at Rs. 2,738 crore for 2025–26 (BE), indicating that current revenues are adequate to meet routine expenditure requirements, including interest payments.

The fiscal deficit for the year is placed at Rs.54,010 crore, representing the net borrowing requirement of the State after accounting for receipts and expenditure. The coexistence of a fiscal deficit alongside a revenue surplus reflects the State's emphasis on sustaining capital investment, with capital expenditure placed at Rs. 36,504 crore. The composition of the fiscal deficit is therefore critical, as borrowings that finance asset-creating expenditure are more growth-supportive and fiscally sustainable than borrowings used to finance revenue expenditure.

### 4.2.2 Fiscal Performance up to December 2025: Quarterly Own Tax Revenues comparison for 2024-25 and 2025-26

State Own Tax Revenue (SOTR) represents the principal source of own revenue for

**Fig 4.2: Comparison of Telangana's State Own Tax Revenue for 2024-25 and 2025-26 (Rs. in Crore)**

Source: Finance Department, Government of Telangana

the State, and comprises five major tax components—State Goods and Services Tax (SGST), Sales Tax, State Excise, Stamps and Registration Fees, and Motor Vehicle Tax—along with a small proportion of receipts from other minor taxes and duties administered by the State. During Q1–Q3 of 2025–26, the composition of SOTR was led by SGST (34.9%), followed by Sales Tax (27.3%), State Excise (19.0%), Stamps and Registration Fees (12.3%), and Motor Vehicle Tax (5.7%).

**State Own Tax Revenue[1]:**

Aggregate State Own Tax Revenue for April–December increased from Rs. 86,152 crore in 2024–25 to Rs. 92,197 crore in 2025–26. The increase was broad-based across major tax heads. In 2025–26, quarter-wise collections were Rs. 28,862 crore in Q1, Rs.29,717 crore in Q2, and Rs. 33,618 crore in Q3.

**State GST (SGST):**

SGST collections for April–December increased from Rs. 31,508 crore in 2024–25 to Rs. 32,165 crore in 2025–26. SGST continued to account for the largest share of the State's Own Tax Revenue. In 2025–26, collections were Rs. 10,135 crore in Q1, Rs. 10,924 crore in Q2, and Rs. 11,106 crore in Q3.

**Sales Tax (VAT):**

Sales tax collections for April–December increased from Rs. 24,035 crore in 2024–25 to Rs. 25,127 crore in 2025–26. Sales tax collections remained relatively stable during the different quarters of 2025-26. Collections were Rs. 8,467 crore in Q1, Rs. 8,259 crore in Q2, and Rs. 8,401 crore in Q3 of the year.

**Excise Tax:**

State excise collections for April–December increased from Rs. 14,078 crore in 2024–25 to Rs. 17,506 crore in 2025–26. In 2025–26, collections were Rs. 4,595 crore in Q1, Rs.5,025 crore in Q2, and Rs. 7,886 crore in Q3.

**Stamps and Registration Tax:**

Stamps and registration collections for April–December increased from Rs. 10,571 crore in 2024–25 to Rs. 11,304 crore in 2025–26. Stamps and registration continued to form an important component of own tax revenues. In 2025–26, collections were Rs. 3,712 crore in Q1, Rs. 3,705 crore in Q2, and Rs. 3,887 crore in Q3.

**Motor Vehicle Tax:**

Motor vehicle tax collections for April–December were Rs. 5,288 crore in 2025–26, broadly comparable to Rs.5,303 crore in 2024–25. Motor vehicle tax remained a relatively smaller component of the State's Own Tax Revenue. In 2025–26, collections were Rs. 1,657 crore in Q1, Rs. 1,545 crore in Q2, and Rs. 2,086 crore in Q3.

### 4.2.3 Tax Contribution to the Centre and Devolution to States: Implications for Telangana's Fiscal Space

In India's federal fiscal framework, major taxes are collected by the Union Government and a portion of these resources is devolved to the States based on the recommendations of the Finance Commission. This system of intergovernmental fiscal transfers directly shapes the fiscal space available to State Governments for financing public services and development programmes. Under

1. Source: Finance Department, Government of Telangana, compiled from monthly reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG). The figures are provisional and may be subject to revision upon final audit.

the prevailing intergovernmental transfer arrangements, the Government of Telangana pursues the State's development priorities within the resources available to it. An assessment of the State's tax contribution in relation to the devolution received is therefore relevant for understanding the resource constraints and planning considerations involved in managing public finances.

### Telangana – Contribution vis-a-vis Devolution

Telangana contributes a significant share to the national tax pool through both direct taxes and GST-related indirect taxes. The pattern of tax devolution from the Centre leads to a relatively smaller share of these resources flowing back to the State. Based on a five-year assessment (2018-19 to 2022-23), Telangana received about Rs. 0.42 for every Rs. 1 contributed to the Centre. Further, a year-wise assessment reflects that the amount received by Telangana went down from Rs. 0.60 in 2018-19 to Rs. 0.39 in 2022-23 for every rupee contributed to the Centre. This has massive implications for the fiscal space available to the State Government in balancing development priorities with available resources. This contribution–devolution gap influences budgetary planning and prioritisation across sectors, particularly in areas requiring sustained public investment[2].

**State-wise Comparison of Contribution–Devolution Ratios**

**Table 4.2: Tax devolution received by states per Rs. 1 of tax contribution**

| State | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Telangana** | **0.60** | **0.45** | **0.36** | **0.37** | **0.39** | **0.42** |
| Andhra Pradesh | 0.55 | 0.50 | 0.46 | 0.49 | 0.36 | 0.46 |
| Tamil Nadu | 0.27 | 0.24 | 0.26 | 0.29 | 0.22 | 0.26 |
| Karnataka | 0.22 | 0.20 | 0.14 | 0.15 | 0.12 | 0.16 |
| Kerala | 0.80 | 0.71 | 0.52 | 0.60 | 0.44 | 0.49 |
| Bihar | 6.43 | 5.38 | 5.46 | 6.53 | 6.29 | 6.06 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 1.70 | 1.44 | 1.64 | 1.94 | 1.90 | 1.73 |
| Rajasthan | 1.18 | 1.13 | 1.08 | 1.23 | 1.09 | 1.14 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 2.25 | 1.90 | 1.81 | 2.15 | 2.02 | 2.03 |
| All-India average | 0.48 | 0.43 | 0.43 | 0.45 | 0.36 | 0.42 |

Source: Ministry of Finance (Rajya Sabha Un-starred Question No. 232, answered on 05.12.2023) and GSTN portal statistics, computations and analysis based on these official sources.

In contrast, several other major States record higher devolution relative to their contribution, including Uttar Pradesh at about Rs. 2.03, Madhya Pradesh at about Rs.1.73, Rajasthan at about Rs. 1.14, and Bihar at about Rs. 6.06 per rupee contributed.

### Implications for Telangana's Public Finance

The analysis indicates that Telangana receives a relatively lower share of tax devolution in relation to the tax revenues generated from the State's economy. This has

2. The assessment is based on aggregate tax contribution and devolution figures for the period 2018–19 to 2022–23, during which Telangana's contribution to the Centre amounted to about Rs. 2.02 lakh crore, while devolution received was about Rs. 0.86 lakh crore.

a bearing on the overall resource availability for financing development priorities and service delivery. As a result, the State has to meet a larger share of its expenditure requirements through its own resources and careful prioritisation within the available fiscal envelope. This relative gap in resource flows places additional pressure on budget planning, particularly for capital expenditure and infrastructure-related investments.

## 4.3 Comparative Fiscal Profile of Telangana

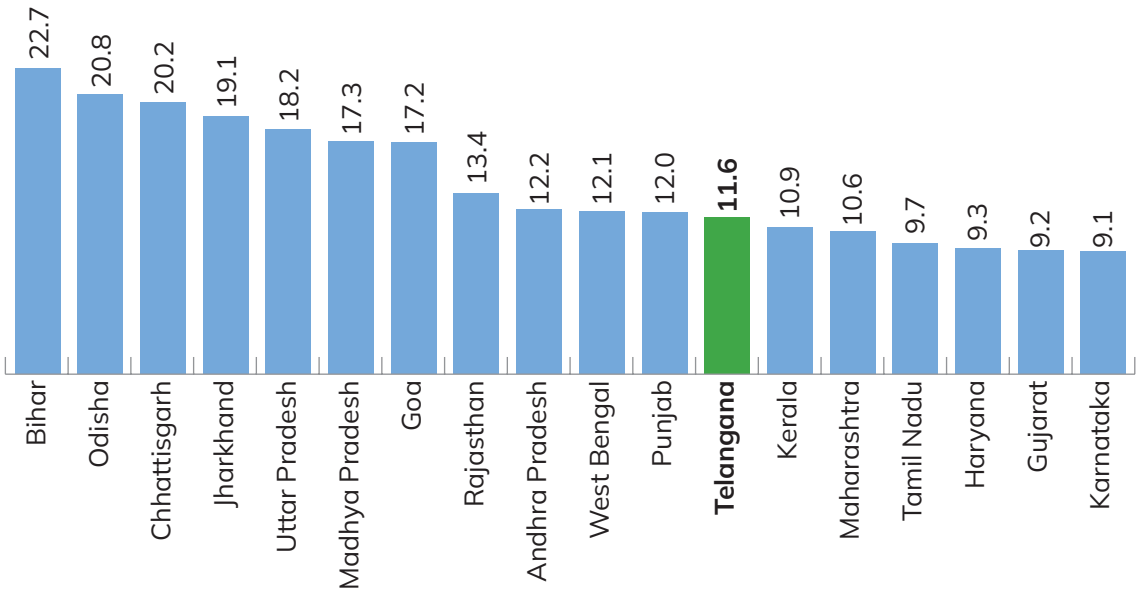
The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) conducts audits of the receipts and expenditures of the Union, State, and Union Territory Governments. For Telangana and other general category states[3], the most recent audited financial data available relate to the year 2023–24. Accordingly, the comparison in this section is primarily based on audited data for 2023–24 across general category States, as compiled and presented in the State Finances report of the Reserve Bank of India.

### 4.3.1 Revenue Receipts

#### 4.3.1.1 Revenue Receipts to GSDP – General Category States Comparison (2023–24)

The ratio of Revenue Receipts to Gross State Domestic Product (RR/GSDP) provides an important measure of a State's revenue mobilisation capacity relative to the size of its economy. In 2023–24, Telangana recorded an RR/GSDP ratio of 11.6%, reflecting a moderate level of revenue mobilisation relative to the size of its economy.

**Fig 4.3 Revenue Receipts to GSDP (2023-24) (in %)**




Source: RBI- "State Finances: A Study of Budgets of 2025-26"

This ratio is significantly lower than that of States such as Bihar (22.7%), Odisha (20.8%), and Chhattisgarh (20.2%), on account of much lower GDP values and higher Central transfers. Conversely, Telangana's ratio is higher than several larger, more diversified

3. General category States include 18 Indian states of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

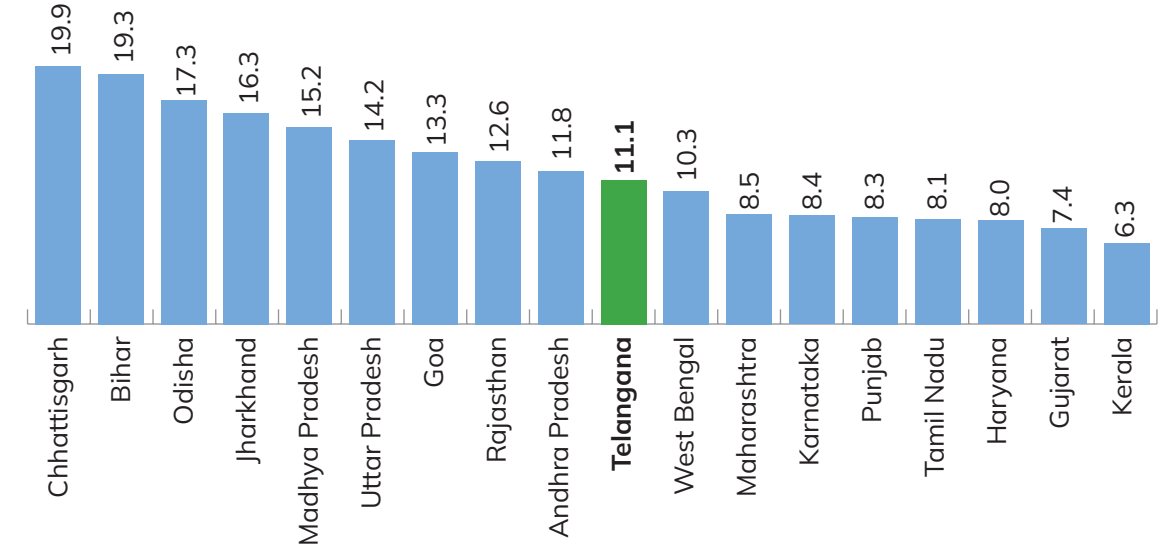
economies, including Maharashtra (10.6%), Tamil Nadu (9.7%), Gujarat (9.2%), and Karnataka (9.1%).

### 4.3.2 Expenditure

#### 4.3.2.1 Development Expenditure to GSDP – General Category States Comparison (2023–24)

Development expenditure, which includes both revenue and capital expenditure directed towards economic and social development, serves as an important indicator of the scale of development-oriented spending relative to the size of the State's economy. In 2023–24, Telangana's development expenditure stood at 11.1% of GSDP, placing the State in the middle range among the general category States.

**Fig 4.4 Development Expenditure to GSDP (2023-24) (in %)**




Source: RBI- "State Finances: A Study of Budgets of 2025-26"

States such as Chhattisgarh (19.9%), Bihar (19.3%), and Odisha (17.3%) recorded higher development expenditure ratios than Telangana, while economically larger and more diversified States such as Maharashtra (8.5%), Tamil Nadu (8.1%), Gujarat (7.4%), and Kerala (6.3%) reported comparatively lower ratios. These variations largely reflect differences in inter-state economic sizes and differential inflows of Central transfers.

### 4.3.3 Outstanding Liabilities and Debt Dynamics

The level and composition of outstanding liabilities reflect the cumulative impact of past borrowing and the structure of debt servicing obligations. An assessment of debt dynamics provides important context for understanding the interest burden and the fiscal space available for development-oriented expenditure.

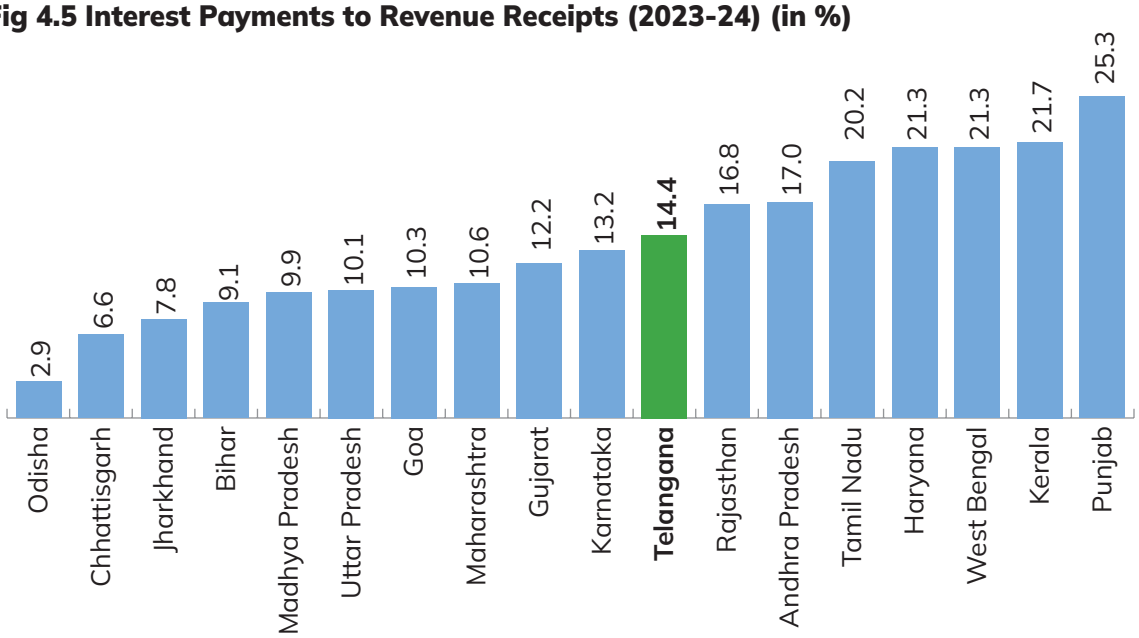
Loans covered under the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) framework comprise borrowings of the State Government that are reflected in the budget and counted towards the statutory debt and fiscal deficit limits, including market loans and loans from the Government of India. FRBM loans exclude liabilities arising from Government guarantees, off-budget borrowings, and other contingent liabilities. Accordingly, FRBM indicators reflect the State's direct debt position, but do not

capture the full extent of fiscal exposure arising from guaranteed and contingent commitments.

### 4.3.3.1 Interest Payments (Only FRBM loans) to Revenue Receipts - General Category States Comparison (2023–24)

The ratio of Interest Payments to Revenue Receipts indicates the extent to which current revenues are pre-empted for servicing past borrowings, thereby constraining the fiscal space available for development and welfare spending. A higher ratio is associated with greater rigidity in the expenditure structure and reduced flexibility in budgetary prioritisation.

**Fig 4.5 Interest Payments to Revenue Receipts (2023-24) (in %)**




Source: RBI- "State Finances: A Study of Budget of 2025-26"

In 2023–24, Telangana recorded an interest burden of 14.4% of revenue receipts, placing it in the middle range among the general category States. Inter-State comparison shows wide variation, with States such as Odisha (2.9%) and Chhattisgarh (6.6%) reporting relatively lower interest burdens compared to their revenue receipts, while Punjab (25.3%), Kerala (21.7%), West Bengal (21.3%) and Haryana (21.3%) facing significantly higher pressure.

In absolute terms, Telangana mobilised Rs. 1,69,293 crore in revenue receipts during 2023–24, of which Rs. 24,347 crore was spent on interest payments towards FRBM loans. This indicates that a substantial share of the State's revenue receipts was absorbed by interest obligations, constraining the fiscal space available for discretionary developmental and social sector expenditure.

While Telangana's interest burden on FRBM loans is not among the highest across States, the exclusion of interest on guaranteed and other off-budget liabilities implies that the effective interest burden on public finances is higher. This underscores the relevance of sustained revenue growth, prudent borrowing, and gradual debt consolidation for improving fiscal sustainability and restoring expenditure flexibility.

### 4.3.3.2 Debt Servicing, Interest Burden, and Borrowing Dynamics up to Dec 2025:

The debt position during the period from December 2023 to December 2025 needs to be viewed in the context of the high interest burden arising from accumulated liabilities and the simultaneous requirement to sustain welfare spending and essential public services. The data indicates that borrowings during this period were largely associated with debt servicing requirements and capital expenditure commitments, rather than expansion of routine revenue expenditure.

**Table 4.3 Debt Servicing, Interest Burden and Borrowing Dynamics up to December 2025 (Rs. in Crore)**

| Sl. No. | Item | Outstanding Debt as on 1.12.2023 | Amount raised from 1.12.2023 to 31.12.2025 | Principal amount paid from 1.12.2023 to 31.12.2025 | Interest amount paid from 1.12.2023 to 31.12.2025 | Total Principal repayment & interest payment (5+6) | Outstanding debt as on 31.12.2025 (3+4-5) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1 | FRBM Loans | 3,89,673 | 1,46,362 | 40,660 | 56,350 | 97,010 | 4,95,374 |
| 2 | Government Guaranteed loans raised by SPVs but are serviced by Government | 1,27,208 | 6,162 | 47,043 | 23,689 | 70,732 | 86,327 |
| **Sub-Total** | | **5,16,881** | **1,52,524** | **87,703** | **80,039** | **1,67,742** | **5,81,701** |
| 3 | Government Guarantee loans which are raised by SPVs and serviced by them | 95,462 | 1,45,589 | 81,798 | 20,946 | 1,02,744 | 1,59,253 |
| 4 | Non-Guarantee Loans which are paid by Corporations | 59,414 | 21,066 | 20,630 | 13,087 | 33,717 | 59,851 |
| **Total** | | **6,71,757** | **3,19,179** | **1,90,131** | **1,14,071** | **3,04,202** | **8,00,805** |

Source: Finance Department, Telangana

During this period, the State and its entities raised fresh loans amounting to Rs. 3,19,179 crore. Over the same period, repayments amounting to Rs. 3,04,202 crore were made towards principal and interest, comprising Rs. 1,90,131 crore towards principal and Rs. 1,14,071 crore towards interest. The near one-to-one correspondence between borrowings and repayments indicates that a substantial portion of new debt mobilisation was absorbed by debt servicing requirements.

Interest payments alone accounted for more than one-third of total debt servicing during this period. Unlike principal repayments, interest payments do not reduce the outstanding stock of debt and therefore constitute an ongoing fiscal obligation arising from past borrowings. Consequently, even with substantial repayments, the outstanding principal increased over the period, reflecting the structural pressure imposed by accumulated interest costs.

This dynamic is particularly evident in the case of FRBM loans, where fresh borrowings of Rs. 1,46,362 crore were accompanied by combined principal and interest repayments of Rs. 97,010 crore. In the case of Government-guaranteed loans serviced by the Government, repayments of Rs. 70,732

crore were made against fresh borrowings of Rs. 6,162 crore, resulting in a reduction in this category of liabilities.

Overall, while total outstanding debt stood at Rs. 8,00,805 crore as on 31 December 2025, the increase in outstanding liabilities needs to be interpreted in the context of

- large and unavoidable interest payments on account of the massive legacy debt, which do not reduce principal,
- substantial principal repayments undertaken alongside interest servicing and
- the requirement to balance debt servicing with continued welfare and developmental spending.

The scale of repayments during the period highlights the emphasis placed on honouring debt obligations and maintaining fiscal credibility, even as interest costs continue to exert pressure on public finances.

## 4.4 Sixteenth Finance Commission (2026–31): Fiscal Implications for Telangana

The Report of the Sixteenth Finance Commission (FC-16), tabled in Parliament on 1st February 2026, sets out the framework for Centre–State fiscal transfers for the award period 2026–27 to 2030–31. Its recommendations cover vertical devolution, horizontal distribution among States, grants-in-aid, and a fiscal roadmap for the medium term. Within this framework, the Commission has discontinued revenue deficit grants, sector-specific grants, and state-specific grants, thereby restructuring the composition of transfers. Taken together, these provisions will determine the pattern and magnitude of intergovernmental transfers available to Telangana during the award period.

### Vertical Devolution

The FC-16 has recommended that the share of States in the divisible pool of Central taxes be maintained at 41%, the same level as under the Fifteenth Finance Commission. The divisible pool is calculated after excluding cesses, surcharges, and the cost of collection from the gross tax revenue of the Union Government.

### Horizontal Devolution

**Table 4.4: The FC-16 has revised the criteria and weights used for horizontal distribution among States as follows:**

| Sl. No. | Criteria | 15th FC | 16th FC | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Proposed by Telangana | Recommended by 16th FC |
| 1 | Population (2011) | 15.0 | 5.0 | 17.5 |
| 2 | Area | 15.0 | 5.0 | 10.0 |
| 3 | Demographic Performance | 12.5 | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| 4 | Income Distance / Per-Capita GSDP Distance | 45.0 | 20.0 | 42.5 |
| 5 | Contribution to GDP | - | 50.0 | 10.0 |
| 6 | Forest | 10.0 | - | 10.0 |
| 7 | Increase in Forest Cover | - | 5.0 | - |
| 8 | Tax & Fiscal Effort | 2.5 | 5.0 | - |
| **Total** | | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

Per-Capita GSDP Distance receives the highest weight in the horizontal devolution formula across States. "Contribution to GDP" – a new parameter with a 10% weightage – replaces the earlier tax effort parameter and incorporates a measure of States' contribution to national output. The redefinition of demographic performance and the forest parameter, and the revision of weights for population and area also influence the distribution pattern across States. Telangana's revised share under FC-16 reflects its relative position across these parameters.

Under the Sixteenth Finance Commission, Telangana's horizontal share has been fixed at 2.174%, compared to 2.102% under the Fifteenth Finance Commission. The revision reflects the application of the updated horizontal devolution formula for 2026–31. The actual quantum of devolution to the State will depend on the size of the divisible pool and annual tax collections during the award period.

Telangana's inter se share under successive Finance Commissions is presented in Table 4.5.

**Table 4.5: Telangana's inter se share under successive FCs**

| Finance Commission | Award Period | Vertical Devolution (States' Share) | Telangana's Inter se Share (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14th FC | 2015–2020 | 42% | 2.437 |
| 15th FC | 2020-2021 | 41% | 2.133 |
| 15th FC | 2021–2026 | 41% | 2.102 |
| 16th FC | 2026–2031 | 41% | 2.174 |

### Grants to Local Bodies

The Sixteenth Finance Commission has recommended grants worth Rs. 4.4 lakh crore and Rs. 3.6 lakh crore for rural and urban local bodies, respectively. These grants are divided into basic (80%) and performance-based (20%) components. Special Infrastructure Grants and Urbanisation Premium Grants have also been recommended for urban local bodies.

All local body grants would be made available upon fulfilment of three entry-level criteria: (i) constitution of the local bodies as per the Constitution, (ii) publication of provisional and audited accounts of the local bodies in the public domain, and (iii) timely constitution of the State Finance Commission.

The allocations for Telangana over the award period are presented in Table 4.6.

**Table 4.6: Allocations for Telangana over the award period (Rs. crore):**

| | Basic Grant | Local body Performance Grant | State Performance Grant | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural Local body grants | 7,974 | 997 | 997 | 9,968 |
| Urban Local body grants | 9,239 | 1,154.50 | 1,154.50 | 11,548 |

These transfers supplement State-level efforts in decentralised service delivery and infrastructure development.

**Disaster Management Allocations**

Under the disaster management framework, Telangana has been allocated resources for both response and mitigation activities:

**State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF): Rs. 2,959 crore**

- Union Government Share: Rs. 2,219.25 crore
- State Share: Rs. 739.75 crore

**State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF): Rs. 740 crore**

- Union Government Share: Rs. 555 crore
- State Share: Rs. 185 crore

These allocations are based on the Commission's assessment of disaster risk and the prescribed cost-sharing pattern. The funds are intended to support preparedness, response, and long-term mitigation measures within the State.

**Fiscal Roadmap**

The Commission has recommended that States maintain a fiscal deficit ceiling of 3% of GSDP and discontinue off-budget borrowings. It has also emphasised comprehensive disclosure of debt and liabilities, including contingent obligations. These recommendations are intended to promote transparency and strengthen fiscal sustainability across States.

## 4.5 Way Forward

The fiscal performance of Telangana reflects a transitional phase of consolidation and reprioritisation of public expenditure. Going forward, the State's public finance strategy should be anchored in medium-term fiscal sustainability while supporting growth and development objectives.

First, sustained strengthening of revenue receipts remains essential. This requires continued enhancement of State Own Tax Revenue, improvements in tax administration, and broadening of the tax base to expand fiscal capacity without constraining welfare and development expenditure.

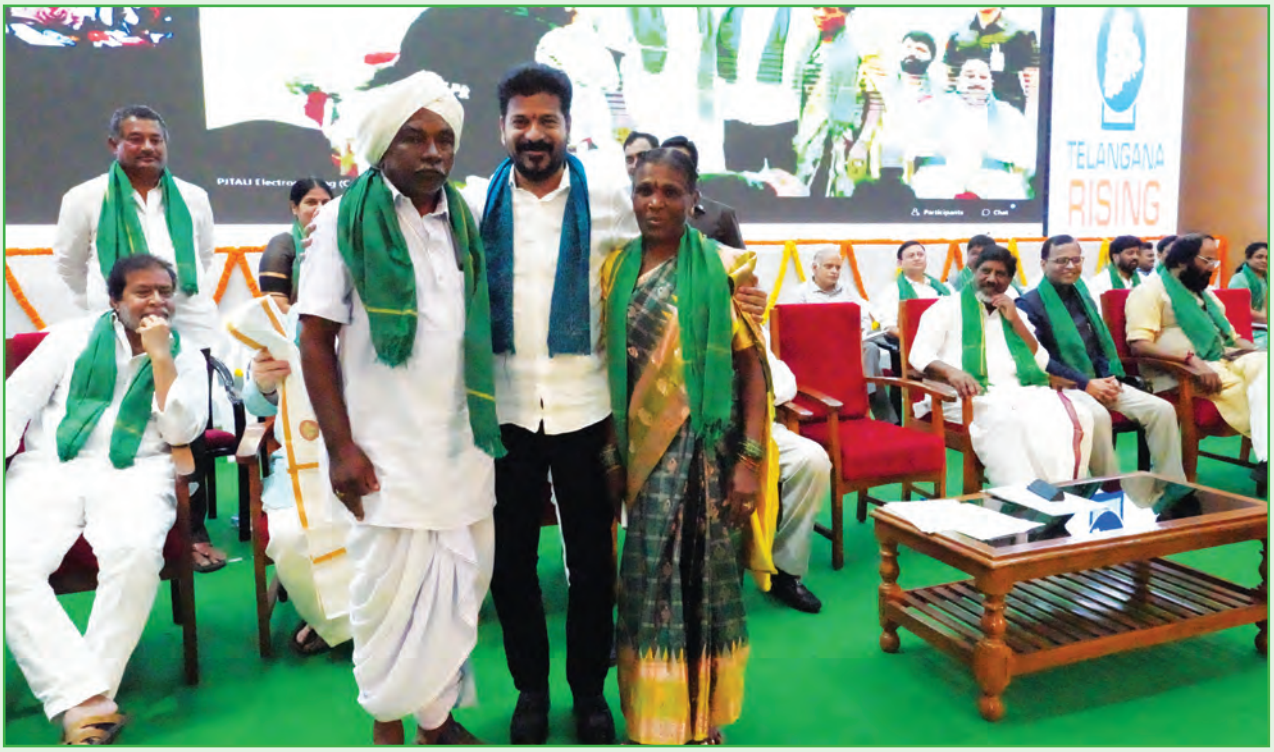
Second, improving expenditure quality should remain a central fiscal priority through rationalisation of non-essential non-development expenditure, improved targeting of subsidies, and wider adoption of outcome-oriented budgeting frameworks.

Third, prudent debt management will be critical to sustaining fiscal stability. Prioritising asset-creating capital expenditure, while strengthening transparency and monitoring of guarantees and contingent liabilities, will help moderate debt pressures over the medium term.

Together, these measures can strengthen fiscal capacity, enhance expenditure effectiveness, and support a stable growth-oriented public finance framework.

Chapter 5

# Agriculture and Allied Sectors


TELANGANA
RISING

Distribution of Soil Heath Cards
under Soil Health and Fertility Scheme by
Sri THUMMALA NAGESWARA RAO Garu

# Key Highlights

- Agriculture holds a crucial position in Telangana's economy, serving as a cornerstone for inclusive growth. It is not only a means of livelihood but also a tradition that has deeply influenced the culture and economic fabric of the state. With nearly half of the workforce engaged in this sector, agriculture remains integral to the lives of the people.
- The well-being of a significant rural population is closely linked to the performance of the agricultural sector, necessitating focused government interventions to enhance productivity and farmers' incomes. In 2025-26, an allocation of Rs. 26,684 crore has been made for agriculture and allied activities, accounting for about 10.1 per cent of the Budget Estimates.
- The primary sector's contribution to Telangana's Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at current prices rose from Rs. 2,46,282 crore in 2024–25 (FRE) to Rs. 2,49,691 crore in 2025–26 (PAE) , registering a growth rate of 1.4%.
- Total foodgrain production increased from 207.95 lakh MTs in 2023-24 to 232.10 lakh MTs in 2024-25 and is further estimated at 236.87 lakh MTs in 2025-26 (SAE), indicating sustained improvement in agricultural output.
- Paddy, Cotton and Maize production have increased significantly; they continue to dominate as major crops produced in the state and have seen a prominent increase in production over the years.
- Under Rythu Bharosa, during Vanakalam 2025, an amount of Rs. 8,744.13 crore was released within a short span of nine days (16.06.2025 to 24.06.2025), benefiting 69.40 lakh pattadars, demonstrating the Government's commitment to timely and efficient support to farmers.
- Recognising the importance of livestock for contributing to rural incomes, the Government has encouraged livestock production through various programs. The sector's contribution to Telangana's GSVA at Current Prices increased from Rs. 98,512 crore in 2024-25 (FRE) to Rs. 1,03,525 crore in 2025-26 (PAE), registering a growth of 5.1%.
- During the Vanakalam season of 2025–26, the State procured 71.86 lakh metric tonnes (LMTs) of paddy at the Minimum Support Price (MSP), valued at Rs.17,160 crore, from 14.35 lakh farmers through 8,448 Paddy Procurement Centres (PPCs). Of the total procurement, 39.08 LMT comprised Sannarakam paddy, for which a bonus amount of Rs.1,940 crore has been directly transferred to farmers' accounts. Consequently, a total of Rs.19,099 crore has been directly credited into the bank accounts of farmers.
- Under Telangana Rising 2047, the RARE (Rural Agriculture Region Economy) framework focuses on 12 priority areas to drive holistic rural transformation by diversifying incomes, strengthening value chains, enabling climate-resilient and technology-driven farming, and creating non-farm employment. This integrated approach aims to empower farmers as agri-entrepreneurs, ensure sustainable livelihoods, and position rural Telangana as a key contributor to inclusive growth, Net-Zero goals, and the State's USD 3 trillion economy by 2047.

## 5.1 Introduction-Role of Agriculture in State Economy

Agriculture and allied activities play a vital role in the lives and livelihoods of the majority of Telangana's population. Beyond ensuring food security, the sector provides employment to more than half of the state's workforce in rural areas. According to the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) quarterly report for Oct-Dec 2025, 62.6% of the rural population in Telangana is engaged in agriculture and its allied activities[1]. This high proportion of the workforce involved in agriculture underscores the critical role the sector plays in sustaining rural livelihoods and ensuring socio-economic welfare. It highlights that agriculture remains not only a primary source of employment but also a key driver of rural development.

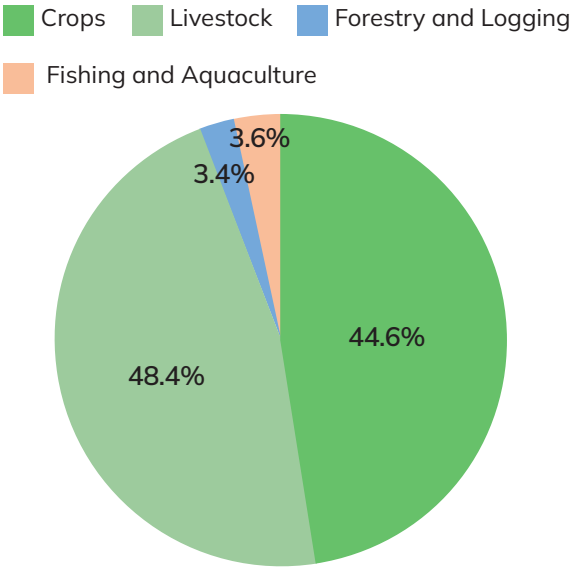
Given the sector's critical importance, the well-being of a large segment of the rural population is intrinsically linked to the performance and growth of agriculture, underscoring the need for sustained government interventions and investments to enhance productivity and augment farmers' incomes. Accordingly, in 2025–26 (BE), an allocation of Rs. 26,684 crore has been made for agriculture and allied activities, accounting for about 10.1% of the Budget Estimates. This allocation highlights the State's strong commitment to strengthening the agricultural economy and supporting rural livelihoods.

The contribution of the primary sector to Telangana's Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at Current Prices has increased from Rs. 2,46,282 crore in 2024-25 (FRE) to Rs. 2,49,691 crore in 2025-26(PAE), registering a growth rate of 1.4%.

## 5.2 Agriculture and Allied Sectors: Macro Trends

In 2025-26 (as per Provisional Advance Estimates), the Agriculture and Allied sector in Telangana is estimated at Rs. 2,13,799 crore, with a diversified composition led by livestock, which contributes Rs. 1,03,525 crore (48.4%), emerging as the largest component of the sector. The crops sub-sector follows closely with an estimated value of Rs. 95,373 crore, accounting for 44.6% of the total. The fishing and aquaculture sub-sector, valued at Rs. 7,725 crore, contributes 3.6%, while forestry and logging, at Rs. 7,176 crore, accounts for 3.4%. Overall, the composition highlights a structural shift in Telangana's agriculture, with allied activities, particularly livestock, playing an increasingly dominant role.

**Fig. 5.1 Contribution of Sub-sectors to Agriculture and Allied Sectors GSVA in 2025-26 (PAE) at Current Prices (in %)**



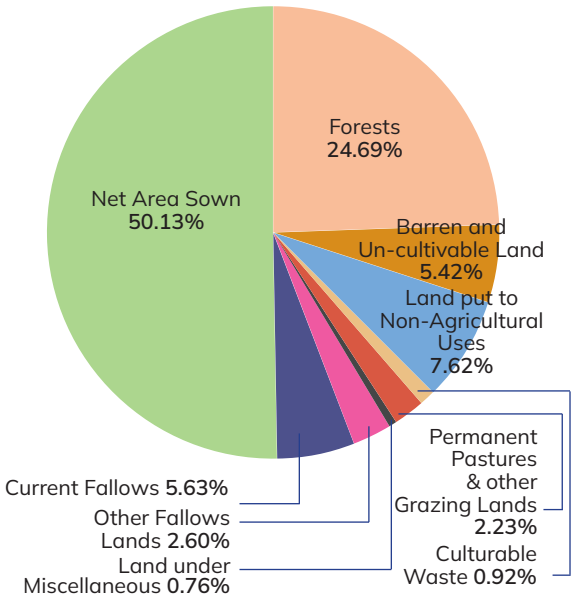

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Telangana

1. As per PLFS 2025-26 (Quarterly Bulletin Oct-Dec 2025)

## 5.3 Land Use Pattern

Telangana State is the 11th largest State in India with a geographical area of over 276.95 lakh acres (112.08 lakh hectares).

**Fig. 5.2 Land use pattern in Telangana (2024-25)**




Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Telangana

Out of the total area, 50.13% (138.82 lakh acres) comes under Net Sown Area, and around 24.69% (68.40 lakh acres) is under forest cover. Land put to non-agricultural uses accounts for about 7.62% (21.11 lakh acres), Barren and uncultivable land constitutes 5.42% (15.01 lakh acres), and the remaining is under permanent pastures and other grazing lands. Figure 5.2 below provides details on the same.

### 5.3.1 Land holding trends

As per the Agriculture Census (2021-22), the total number of operational holdings in the State is 70.59 lakhs, covering an area of 155.97 lakh acres. Marginal and Small farmers hold about 91.32% of the landholdings, accounting for 68.18% (106.35 lakh acres) of the area. Semi-medium, Medium and Large farmers hold 7.15%, 1.40%, and 0.13% of the land holdings and account for 20.56%, 8.66%, and 2.60% of the area operated, respectively. The average landholding size in the state is 2.21 acres, down from 2.47 acres in 2015-16. Category-wise percentage of land holdings is given below in Table 5.1.

**Table 5.1 Land Holding Pattern in the State as per 11th Agriculture Census (2021-22)**

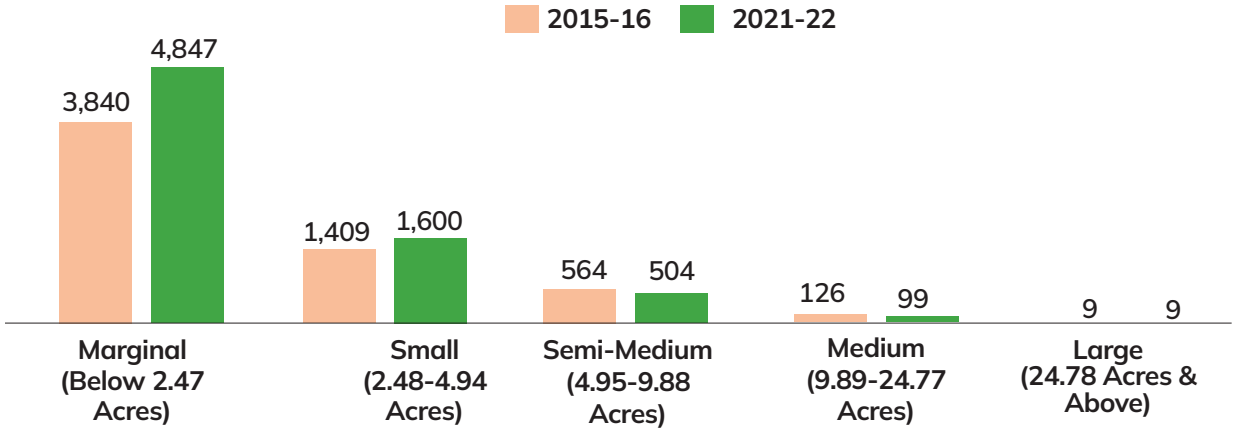
**Land Holdings by Size Class**

| Size Class (Acres) | No. of Holdings ('000) | % of Holdings | Area Operated ('000 Hects.) | Area Operated ('000 Acres) | % of Area Operated |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Marginal (Below 2.47) | 4,847 | 68.65 | 2,067 | 5,108 | 32.74 |
| Small (2.48 – 4.94) | 1,600 | 22.67 | 2,237 | 5,528 | 35.44 |
| Semi-Medium (4.95 - 9.88) | 504 | 7.15 | 1,297 | 3,205 | 20.56 |
| Medium (9.89 - 24.77) | 99 | 1.40 | 547 | 1,352 | 8.66 |
| Large (24.78 and Above) | 9 | 0.13 | 164 | 405 | 2.60 |
| Total | 7,059 | 100.0 | 6,312 | 15,597 | 100.0 |

Source: Agriculture Census 2021-22, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Telangana

Between 2015-16 and 2021-22, the distribution and number of agricultural holdings changed significantly. The total number of holdings increased from 59.48 lakh to 70.59 lakh, with marginal holdings rising from 64.56% to 68.65% and small holdings slightly decreasing from 23.69% to 22.67%.

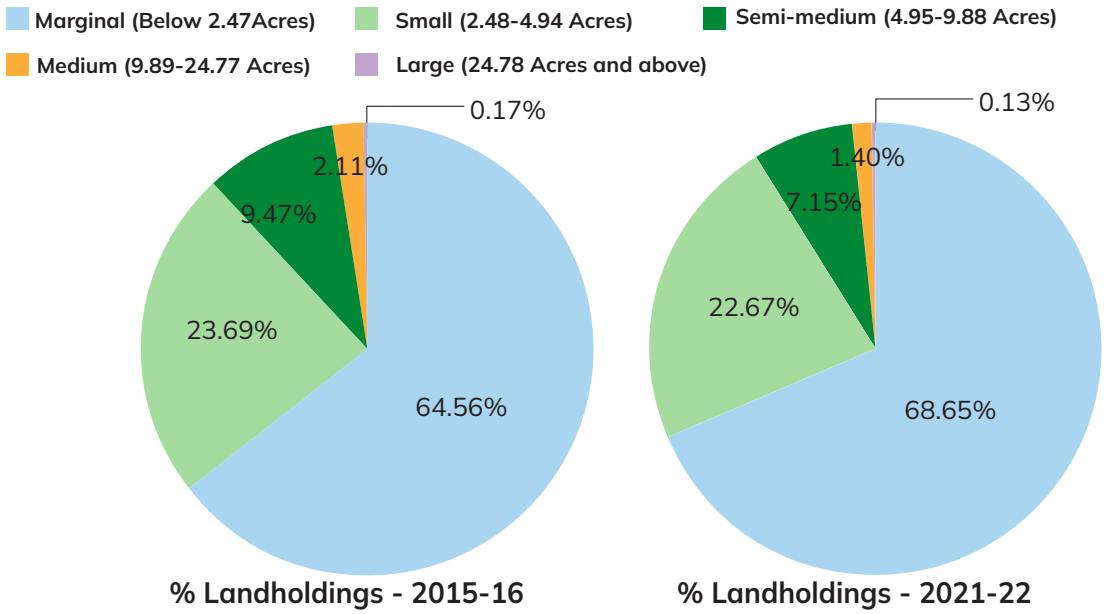
**Fig. 5.3 Land Holdings Comparison (size wise-in numbers) between 2015-16 and 2021-22 (in Thousands)**




Source: Agriculture Census 2021-22, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Telangana

Semi-medium holdings declined from 9.47% to 7.15%, medium holdings declined from 2.11% to 1.40%, and large holdings also saw a marginal decrease from 0.17% to 0.13%. These shifts indicate a growing prevalence of smaller farms, with the most significant increase in marginal holdings.

**Fig. 5.4 Land Holdings Comparison (size wise in Percentage) between 2015-16 and 2021-22**




Source: Agriculture Census 2021-22, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Telangana

**Table 5.2 Land Holdings by Social Groups as per 11th Agriculture Census**

| Size Class (Acres) | No. of Holdings ('000) | % of Holdings | Area Operated ('000 Hects.) | Area Operated ('000 Acres) | % of Area Operated |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Land Holdings by Social Groups** | | | | | |
| Scheduled Caste | 978 | 13.85 | 611 | 1,510 | 9.68 |
| Scheduled Tribes | 834 | 11.81 | 753 | 1,861 | 11.93 |
| Institutional | 0.20 | 0.0 | 9 | 22 | 0.14 |
| Others | 5,247 | 74.33 | 4,939 | 12,205 | 78.25 |
| Total | 7,059 | 100.0 | 6,312 | 15,597 | 100.0 |

Source: Agriculture Census 2021-22, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Telangana

The Scheduled Castes (SC) population own 13.85% of landholdings, covering 9.68% of the total operated area. The Scheduled Tribes (ST) population own 11.81% of agricultural landholdings, covering 11.93% of the total area. 74.33% of the landholdings belong to the 'Others' category, covering 78.25% of the area operated.

Between the 2015-16 and 2021-22 period, the distribution of holdings among different social groups exhibited notable changes. The Scheduled Caste holdings as a percent of total land holdings increased from 11.77% to 13.85%. Scheduled Tribes' holdings decreased slightly from 11.98% to 11.81%. The category labelled "Others" saw a decrease in the percent of total holdings from 76.24% in 2015-16 to 74.33% in 2021-22.

## 5.3.2 District-wise average land holding

**Fig. 5.5 District Wise Average Land Holding (Lh) (in Acres)**

| District | Avg. Lh (Acres) |
|---|---|
| Adilabad | 3.78 |
| Kumuram Bheem | 3.42 |
| Bhadradri Kothagudem | 3.22 |
| Jogulamba Gadwal | 2.68 |
| Narayanpet | 2.55 |
| Nirmal | 2.48 |
| Yadadri Bhuvanagiri | 2.46 |
| Nagarkurnool | 2.42 |
| Nalgonda | 2.40 |
| Jangaon | 2.35 |
| Mancherial | 2.29 |
| Vikarabad | 2.28 |
| Suryapet | 2.28 |
| Mulugu | 2.27 |
| Khammam | 2.26 |
| Mahababad | 2.14 |

| District | Avg. Lh (Acres) |
|---|---|
| Wanaparthy | 2.12 |
| Jayashankar | 2.09 |
| Rangareddy | 2.06 |
| Mahabubnagar | 2.06 |
| Sangareddy | 2.05 |
| Rajanna Sircilla | 2.05 |
| Medchal-Malkajgiri | 2.01 |
| Nizamabad | 1.98 |
| Siddipet | 1.94 |
| Jagtial | 1.90 |
| Peddapalli | 1.87 |
| Hanumakonda | 1.86 |
| Karimnagar | 1.85 |
| Warangal | 1.83 |
| Kamareddy | 1.81 |
| Medak | 1.49 |

Source: Agriculture Census 2021-22, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Telangana

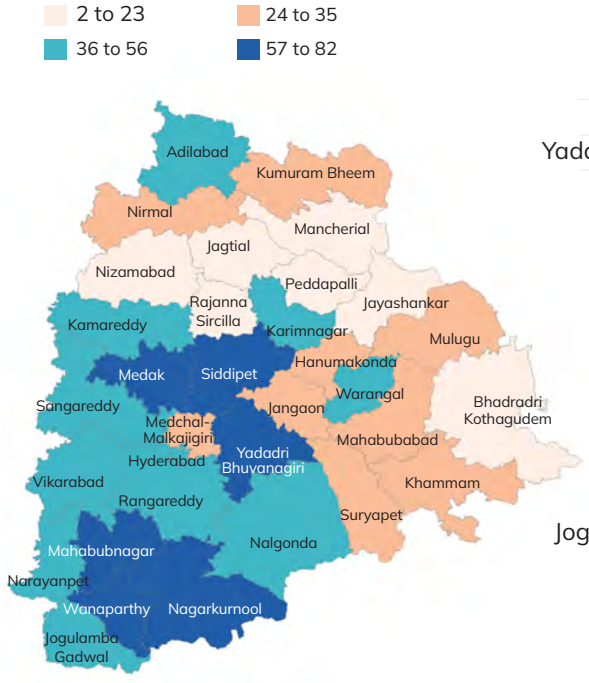
The average land holding sizes across districts in Telangana vary, reflecting local agricultural conditions and practices. Districts like Adilabad, Kumuram Bheem Asifabad, and Bhadradri Kothagudem have relatively more extensive average land holdings of 3.78 acres, 3.42 acres, and 3.22 acres, respectively, suggesting potentially more extensive agricultural activities. Meanwhile, Warangal, Karimnagar, Medak, and Kamareddy districts have smaller average land holdings, around 1.49 to 1.85 acres, indicating likely smaller-scale farming or different land use patterns. These variations highlight Telangana districts' diverse agricultural landscape and land utilisation practices.

## 5.4 Rainfall

In Telangana State, rainfall is measured in (591) Manual Rain Gauge Stations located at Mandal Head Quarters and (1091) TGDPS[2] Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) at various locations. Every day, rainfall is measured by taking the average of Manual Rain Gauges rainfall data and the TGDPS AWS's rainfall data.

Telangana received 1,184.5 millimetres (mm) of rainfall in 2025-26, which is 37% in excess of the normal rainfall of 863.3 mm. The deviation of rainfall in percentage over different seasons reveals significant fluctuations. The rainfall deviation across districts in Telangana for 2025-26 (up to 28th February 2026 ) highlights significant variability, with deviations ranging from 2% in Peddapalli to 82% in Nagarkurnool district (refer Fig 5.6 below). Several districts, including Medak (78%), Yadadri Bhuvanagiri (76%), and Siddipet (73%), experienced huge variations, reflecting challenges for agriculture and water management. On the other hand, districts like Jagtial (11%) and Peddapalli (2%) reported relatively lower variation in rainfall patterns.

**Fig. 5.6 District wise % deviation in rainfall for the year 2025-26 (up to 28th Feb, 2026)**



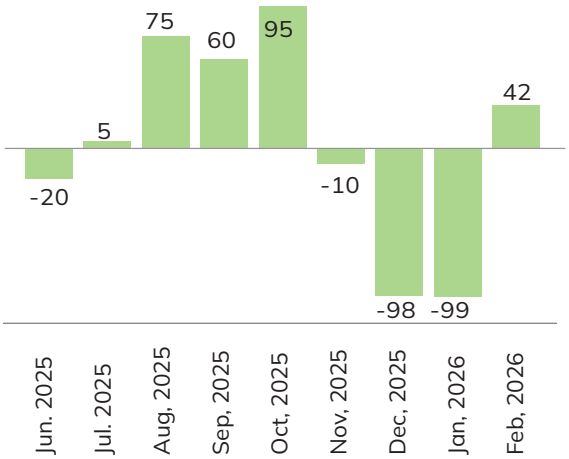

| District | Deviation (%) | District | Deviation (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nagarkurnool | 82 | Nirmal | 34 |
| Medak | 78 | Mahabubabad | 34 |
| Yadadri Bhuvanagiri | 76 | Jangaon | 34 |
| Siddipet | 73 | Suryapet | 30 |
| Mahabubnagar | 70 | Kumuram Bheem | 29 |
| Wanaparthy | 68 | Hanumakonda | 28 |
| Kamareddy | 56 | Mulugu | 28 |
| Narayanpet | 55 | Medchal-Malkajgiri | 27 |
| Warangal | 50 | Khammam | 26 |
| Rangareddy | 47 | Bhadradri | 23 |
| Nalgonda | 44 | Rajanna Sircilla | 19 |
| Sangareddy | 39 | Nizamabad | 18 |
| Vikarabad | 39 | Jayashankar | 16 |
| Jogulamba Gadwal | 39 | Mancherial | 15 |
| Hyderabad | 38 | Jagtial | 11 |
| Adilabad | 37 | Peddapalli | 2 |
| Karimnagar | 37 | | |

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Telangana

2. Telangana Development Planning Society

Between June 2025 and February 2026, (27) districts received excess rainfall, and (6) districts received normal rainfall in the State. Out of (621) mandals in the State, (460) mandals received excess rainfall, (158) mandals received normal rainfall, and (3) mandals received deficit rainfall up to February 2026.

**Fig.5.7(a) Month wise % deviation of rainfall received in the year 2025-26 (Jun, 2025 to Feb, 2026)**




Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Telangana

As of 28th February 2026, Telangana recorded excess rainfall in August, September, October and February; normal rainfall in July and November; a deficit in June; and large deficits in December and January.

With respect to monsoon-wise rainfall, during 2025–26, Telangana received overall Excess rainfall up to 28th February 2026, reflecting a strong monsoon performance. The South West Monsoon (June–September 2025) recorded 988.4 mm against a normal of 740.6 mm, marking a 33% excess, which significantly supported agricultural and water resource needs. This was followed by a North East Monsoon (October–December 2025), with 189.6 mm rainfall compared to the normal 110.2 mm, registering a 72% excess and the Winter Monsoon period (January-February 2026), rainfall received 6.5 mm against a normal of 12.5 mm, resulting a deficit of 48%. Overall, the state received 1,184.5 mm of rainfall against the normal 863.3 mm, amounting to a 37% excess during the year(up to 28th February 2026).

**Fig. 5.7 (b) Season wise Rainfall (mm) details during 2025-26 in Telangana**

| Season | Normal | Actual | Deviation (%) | Status |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| South West (Jun '25 - Sep '25) | 740.6 | 988.4 | 33 | Excess |
| North East (Oct '25 - Dec '25) | 110.2 | 189.6 | 72 | Excess |
| Winter (Jan '26 - Feb '26) | 12.5 | 6.5 | -48 | Deficit |
| Total Rainfall (as on 28.02.2026) | 863.3 | 1,184.5 | 37 | Excess |

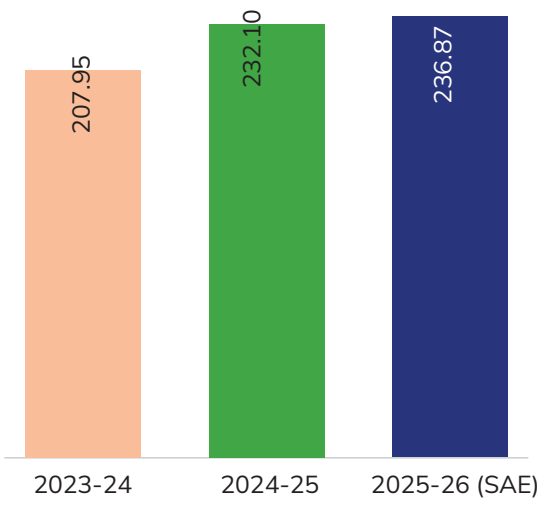
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Telangana

## 5.5 Cropping patterns

### 5.5.1 Production trends

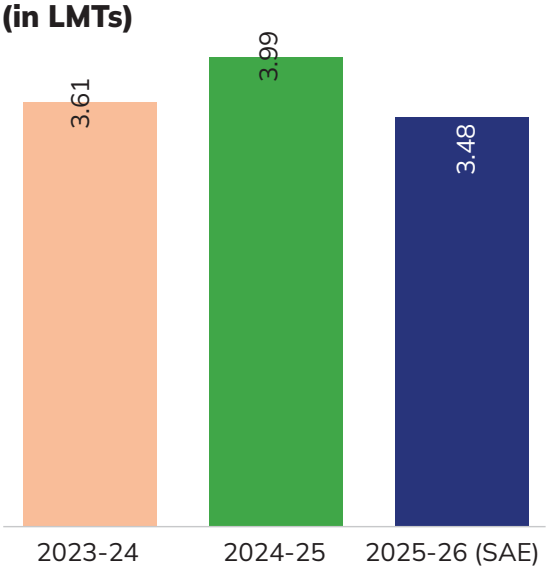
Agricultural production in Telangana has continued to record steady growth in recent years, particularly in foodgrains. Total foodgrain production increased from 207.95 lakh MTs in 2023-24 to 232.10 lakh MTs in 2024-25 and is further estimated at 236.87 lakh MTs in 2025-26 (SAE)[3], indicating sustained improvement in agricultural output. Pulse production, however, has shown variability during the same period. It increased from 3.61 lakh MTs in 2023-24 to 3.99 lakh MTs in 2024-25, but is estimated to decline to 3.48 lakh MTs in 2025-26 (SAE). Overall, while Telangana has achieved consistent growth in foodgrain production, the fluctuations in pulse production highlight the need for continued efforts to stabilise and enhance pulse cultivation in the state. Refer to Fig. 5.8 (a) and 5.8(b) below.

**Fig. 5.8 (a) Total Production of Food grains (in LMTs)**




Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Telangana

**Fig. 5.8 (b) Total Production of Pulses (in LMTs)**



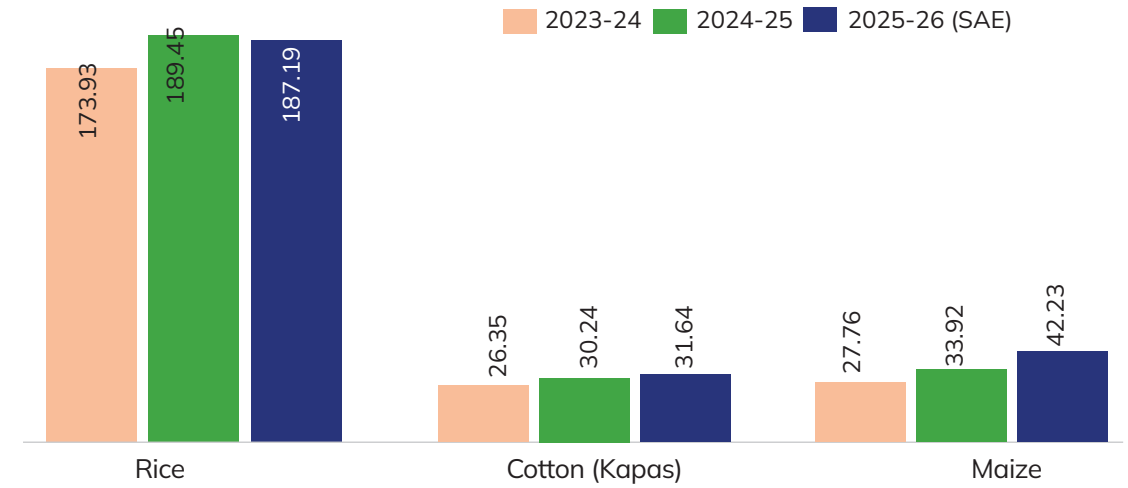

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Telangana

### 5.5.2 Rice, Cotton and Maize Production

Rice, Cotton and Maize production in Telangana have remained robust during the period from 2023-24 to 2025-26 (SAE). Rice production stood at 173.93 lakh MT in 2023-24, increased significantly to 189.45 lakh MT in 2024-25, and is estimated at 187.19 lakh MT in 2025-26 (SAE), indicating sustained high levels of output despite minor year-to-year variations. Cotton (Kapas) production has shown a consistent rising trend, increasing from 26.35 lakh MT in 2023-24 to 30.24 lakh MT in 2024-25, and further to 31.64 lakh MT in 2025-26 (SAE). Maize production has registered significant growth, increased from 27.76 lakh MT in 2023-24 to 33.92 lakh MT in 2024-25 and further increased to 42.23 lakh MT in 2025-26. The steady growth in Cotton and Maize production reflects favourable agro-climatic conditions, improved agronomic practices, and continued farmer preference for cotton cultivation, while rice continues to remain a major staple crop supported by irrigation and procurement mechanisms in the state.

3. Second Advance Estimates

**Fig. 5.9 Production of Rice, Cotton (Kapas) and Maize (in Lakh MT) Between 2023-24 and 2025-26**

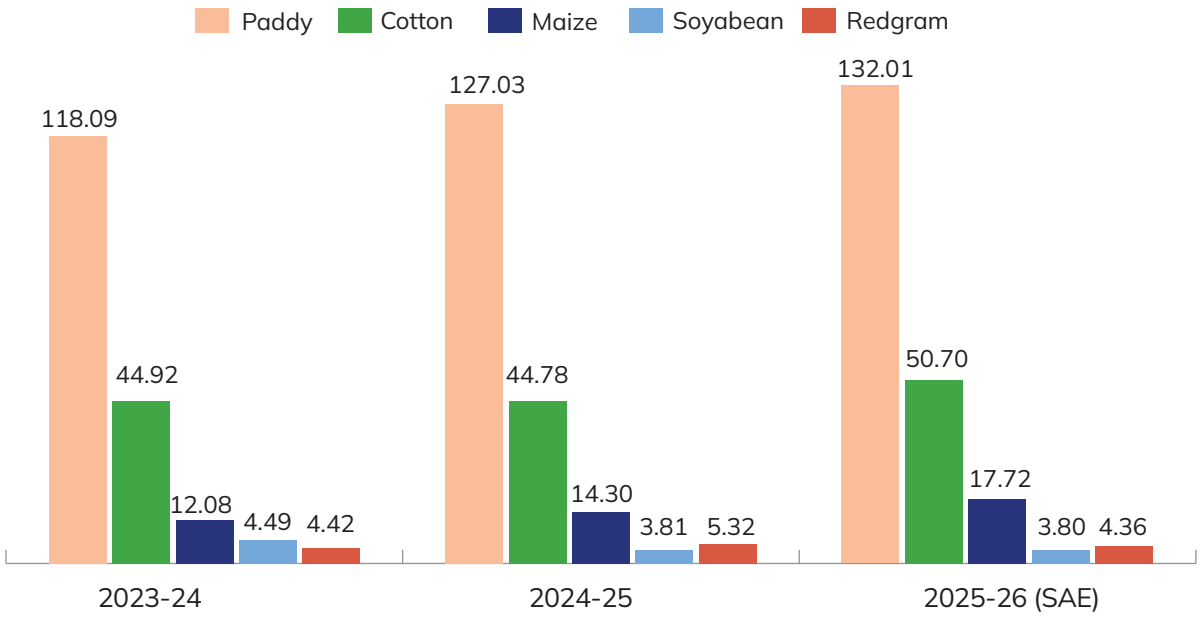



Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Telangana

### 5.5.3 Area under Major Crops

In Telangana, the area under the top five crops has shown notable shifts over recent years. Paddy continues to dominate, expanding from 118.09 lakh acres in 2023-24 to 132.01 lakh acres in 2025-26 (SAE). Cotton area remained stable at 44.92 lakh acres in 2023-24 and 44.78 lakh acres in 2024-25 before increasing to 50.70 lakh acres in 2025-26. Maize cultivation rose steadily from 12.08 lakh acres to 17.72 lakh acres over the same period. In contrast, soybean area declined from 4.49 lakh acres to 3.81 lakh acres and remained stagnant thereafter, while Redgram increased from 4.42 lakh acres to 5.32 lakh acres in 2024-25 before moderating to 4.36 lakh acres in 2025-26. Refer to Fig. 5.10 below.

**Fig. 5.10 Area Under Top 5 Crops in from 2023-24 to 2025-26 (SAE) (in Lakh Acres)**

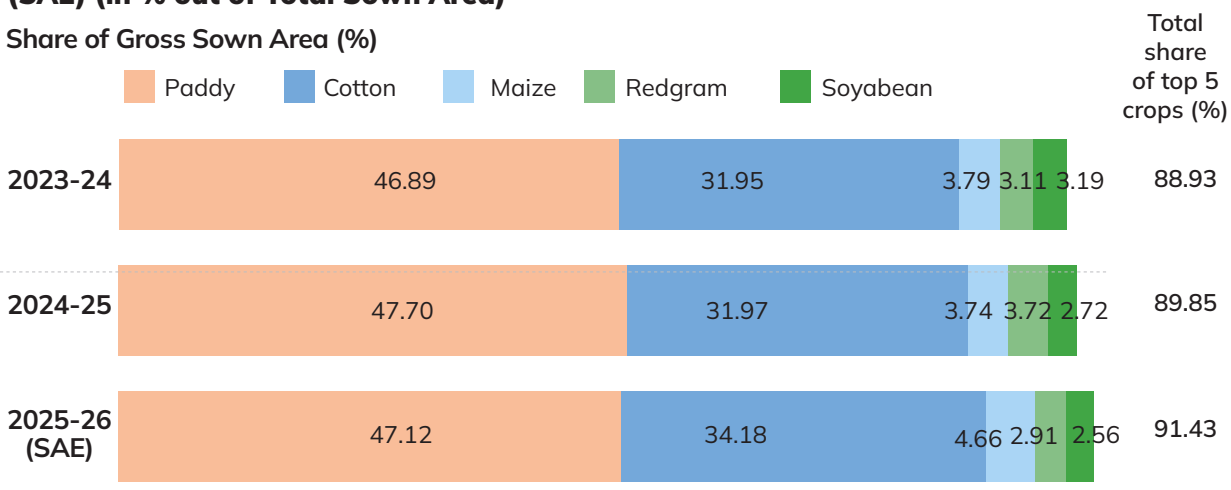



Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Telangana

### 5.5.3.1 Vanakalam

In the Vanakalam season, the distribution of gross cropped area among the top five crops shows both continuity and change over the three years from 2023-24 to the projected 2025-26 (SAE). Paddy consistently dominates the cropped area, accounting for roughly 46.89% in 2023-24, increasing slightly to 47.70% in 2024-25, and is projected at 47.12% in 2025-26, reflecting its central role in the state's agriculture. Cotton maintains a significant share as well, with its proportion hovering around 31.95% in the first two years and rising to about 34.18% in 2025-26, indicating a strengthening emphasis on this cash crop. Maize, though a smaller contributor, is projected to gain area, from about 3.79% in 2023-24 and 3.74% in 2024-25 to 4.66% in 2025-26. Redgram sees a modest rise to 3.72% in 2024-25 before a slight decline to 2.91% in 2025-26, while Soyabean steadily declines in share across the period, from 3.19% to 2.56%. Together, these five crops form the bulk of Telangana's gross cropped area during the Vanakalam season, with paddy and cotton as the predominant staples and cash crops, and the others contributing smaller but notable proportions.

**Fig. 5.11 Gross Sown Area under top 5 crops in Vanakalam from 2023-24 to 2025-26 (SAE) (in % out of Total Sown Area)**

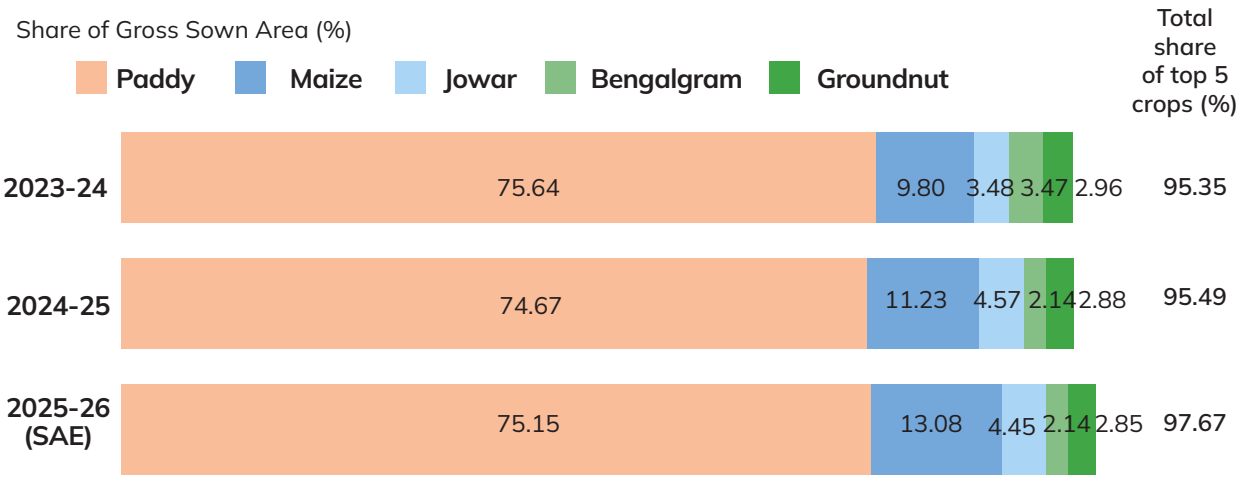



Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Telangana

### 5.5.3.2 Yasangi

In Telangana's Yasangi season, the top five crops together occupy the majority of the gross cropped area, with Paddy overwhelmingly dominant across all three years, accounting for 75.64% in 2023-24, slightly dipping to 74.67% in 2024-25, and rising again to 75.15% in the projected 2025-26 (SAE). Maize shows a notable upward trend, increasing its share from 9.80% in 2023-24 to 11.23% in 2024-25 and further to 13.08% in 2025-26, reflecting growing cultivation interest. Jowar also increases from 3.48% to 4.57% in the second year, then remains relatively stable at 4.45% in 2025-26. Bengalgram, from a share of 3.47% in 2023-24, decreased to around 2.14% in both subsequent years. Groundnut maintains a fairly steady proportion at around 2.96% to 2.85% throughout the period. These figures highlight the continued predominance of paddy in the Yasangi season, with maize and jowar gradually strengthening their presence, while bengalgram and groundnut hold smaller but consistent shares.

**Fig. 5.12 Gross Sown Area under top 5 crops in Yasangi from 2023-24 to 2025-26 (SAE) (in % out of Total Sown Area)**

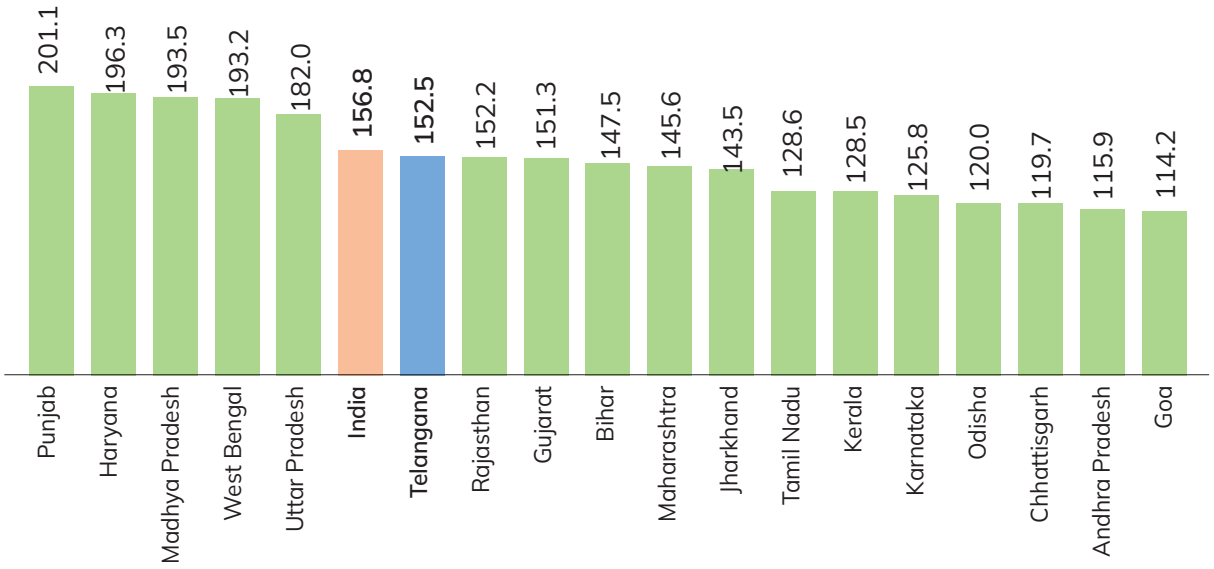



Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Telangana

## 5.6 Cropping Intensity

The ratio of gross cropped area to net cropped area is an indicator useful for assessing the efficiency of the agriculture sector. Cropping intensity refers to the raising of a number of crops from the same field during one agricultural year. Thus, higher cropping intensity means that a higher proportion of the net sown area is cropped more than once during one agricultural year. Fig 5.13 below depicts the cropping intensity index across non-special category states for 2023-24. With an overall index of 152.5, the state has an opportunity to improve cropping intensity by utilising technology and improved agricultural practices.

**Fig. 5.13 Crop Intensity of Non-Special Category States for 2023-24**




Source: Handbook of statistics on Indian States 2023-24, Reserve Bank of India

Across the districts of Telangana during the period 2024–25, cropping intensity shows considerable variation, reflecting differences in agricultural practices, resource availability and irrigation coverage. Several districts recorded relatively high cropping intensity near or above 180, indicating more intensive use of land for multiple crops. High cropping intensity (around 180 and above) is observed in Nizamabad (199), Bhadradri Kothagudem (198), Nirmal (193), Karimnagar (188), Suryapet (185) and Peddapalli (181), indicating widespread multiple cropping. Moderate intensity (about 160 to 180) is seen in districts such as Jagtial, Medak, Kamareddy, Mahabubabad, Warangal, Khammam and Rajanna Sircilla districts. Lower cropping intensity is recorded in Kumaram Bheem Asifabad, Sangareddy, Rangareddy, Jogulamba Gadwal, Narayanpet and Vikarabad, suggesting relatively limited intensification. Hyderabad, being predominantly urban, reports negligible cropping activity. Overall, the pattern highlights uneven but generally improving agricultural intensification across the State. Fig 5.14 below provides details about variations across the districts.

**Fig. 5.14 Cropping intensity across districts for the year 2024-25**

| District | Cropping Intensity | District | Cropping Intensity |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mulugu | 318 | Medchal-Malkajgiri | 164 |
| Nizamabad | 199 | Jayashankar | 160 |
| Bhadradri | 198 | Adilabad | 156 |
| Nirmal | 193 | Siddipet | 151 |
| Karimnagar | 188 | Yadadri Bhuvanagiri | 149 |
| Suryapet | 185 | Jangaon | 146 |
| Peddapalli | 181 | Mahabubnagar | 146 |
| Kamareddy | 179 | Nalgonda | 146 |
| Jagtial | 177 | Mancherial | 145 |
| Medak | 177 | Nagarkurnool | 143 |
| Khammam | 174 | Sangareddy | 137 |
| Warangal | 171 | Narayanpet | 133 |
| Mahabubabad | 170 | Jogulamba Gadwal | 132 |
| Rajanna Sircilla | 169 | Rangareddy | 131 |
| Wanaparthy | 169 | Kumuram Bheem | 129 |
| Hanumakonda | 165 | Vikarabad | 114 |

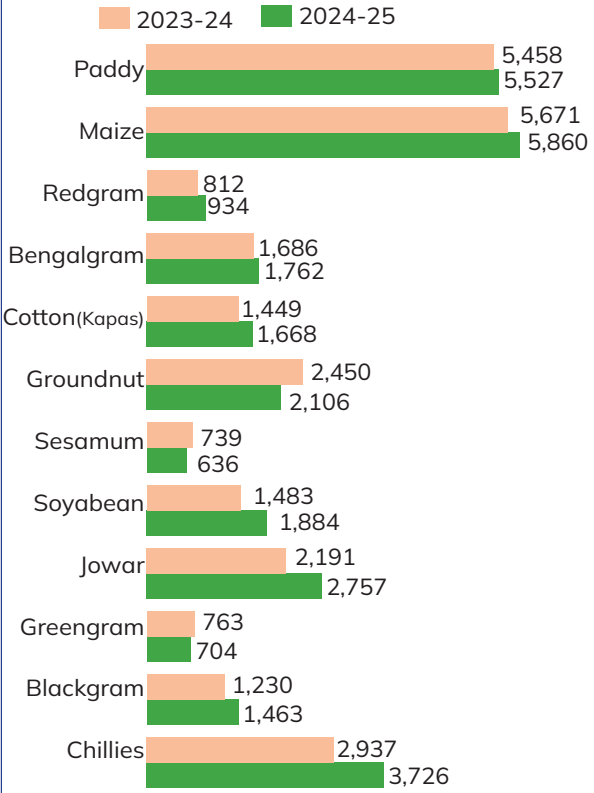
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Telangana

## 5.7 Yield of major crops

The yield performance of major crops in Telangana during 2023–24 and 2024–25, measured in kilograms per hectare (kg/ha), indicates an overall improvement in agricultural productivity. Paddy yields increased marginally from 5,458 kg/ha to 5,527 kg/ha (1.26%), while maize recorded a rise from 5,671 kg/ha to 5,860 kg/ha (3.33%), reflecting stable cereal productivity. Among pulses, Redgram yields improved significantly from 812 kg/ha to 934 kg/ha (15.02%) and Bengalgram from 1,686 kg/ha

to 1,762 kg/ha (4.51%). Cotton (kapas), an important commercial crop, also showed a notable increase in yield from 1,449 kg/ha to 1,668 kg/ha, registering a growth of 15.11%.

**Fig. 5.15 Yield of major crops in 2023-24 and 2024-25 (in Kgs/Hectare)**




Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Telangana

Several crops recorded substantial yield gains, highlighting positive outcomes of improved practices and favourable conditions. Soyabean yields increased sharply from 1,483 kg/ha to 1,884 kg/ha (27.04%), while jowar rose from 2,191 kg/ha to 2,757 kg/ha (25.83%). Chillies also showed strong growth, with yields rising from 2,937 kg/ha to 3,726 kg/ha (26.86%), and blackgram increased from 1,230 kg/ha to 1,463 kg/ha (18.94%). However, yield declines were observed in groundnut (from 2,450 kg/ha to 2,106 kg/ha), sesamum (from 739 kg/ha to 636 kg/ha), and greengram (from 763 kg/ha to 704 kg/ha), underscoring the need for focused interventions to improve productivity in these crops.

## 5.8 Agriculture Inputs: Government Support to Farmers

### 5.8.1 Rythu Bharosa

The Government has identified the provision of crop investment assistance to farmers as a key strategy to enhance agricultural productivity, ensure economic stability, and promote the adoption of modern farming practices. By facilitating timely access to essential inputs, this initiative supports farmers in managing cultivation costs effectively and reduces farmers' dependence on informal sources of credit that charge very high interest rates. The scheme also contributes significantly to rural development, strengthens the rural economy, and ensures food security in the State.

Under the Rythu Bharosa Scheme, investment support has been enhanced to Rs. 12,000 per acre per year. Assistance is provided to landholders based on the extent of land registered in their names on the Bhu Bharati portal, ensuring transparency and accuracy. Non-arable lands are excluded from the scheme, while ROFR Patta holders are also covered, making the scheme more inclusive. During Vanakalam 2025, an amount of Rs. 8,744.13 crore was released within a short span of nine days (16.06.2025 to 24.06.2025), benefiting 69.40 lakh pattadars, demonstrating the Government's commitment to timely and efficient support to farmers.

### 5.8.2 Rythu Bima

The Government of Telangana is implementing the Farmers Group Life Insurance Scheme, Rythu Bima, to provide social and financial security to farmers' families. Under the scheme, the entire insurance premium is borne by the Government, covering landholding farmers aged 18 to 59 years. In the event of the untimely death of an insured farmer, an insurance amount of Rs. 5.00 lakh is paid to the designated nominee. The processes of enrolment, claim settlement, and fund transfer are carried out entirely through an online system, ensuring transparency and timely support. Policy Year Commences on 14th August and ends on 13th August of next year. During 2024–25, financial assistance was extended to 25.7 thousand families of deceased farmers, with total insurance claims amounting to Rs. 1,287 crore, offering vital financial support and relief to the bereaved households. During the year 2025-26, 10,511 families benefitted with insurance claims amounting to Rs.525.55 crore.

**Fig. 5.16 Details of Rythu Bima Beneficiaries**

| Year | Farmers Enrolled (in lakhs) | No of claims paid (in '000) | Claim amount (in Cr) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2023-24 | 41.02 | 25.9 | 1,297 |
| 2024-25 | 42.15 | 25.7 | 1,287 |
| 2025-26 | 42.15 | 10.5* | 525* |

Source: Department of Agriculture, Government of Telangana; * as on 28.02.2026

### 5.8.3 Rythu Nestham

The Rythu Nestham programme has been launched by the Agriculture Department of Telangana to strengthen agricultural extension services and promote enhanced agricultural productivity through the adoption of modern and scientific farming practices. To achieve this objective, one Agriculture Extension Officer has been positioned for every 5,000 acres, forming a cluster of 1 to 3 villages. To further reinforce extension activities, the Government approved the project "Real Time Solutions through Digital Platform" at a cost of Rs. 96.63 crore for establishing 2,601 video conferencing units, of which 1,600 units have already been set up. These facilities are utilised every Tuesday to conduct interactive farmer awareness sessions under the banner of Rythu Nestham.

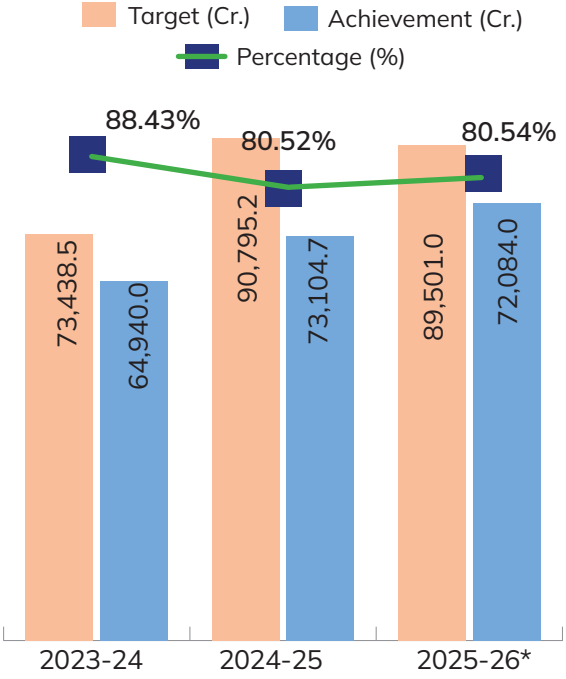
Through live WEBEX-based interactions, Rythu Nestham enables direct engagement between scientists from Professor Jayashankar Telangana Agricultural University (PJTAU), extension officials, and farmers, facilitating real-time solutions to field-level problems and instant feedback from the grassroots. The programme also builds the capacity of extension functionaries and allows convergence with other line departments to reach even remote farming communities. It effectively bridges the gap between research institutions and farmers, serving as a true model of technology transfer from "Lab to Land." In addition, progressive farmers share their experiences on innovative practices and emerging technologies. As of 24.02.2026, a total of 84 episodes have been organised, creating awareness among 20,68,817 farmers, including 3,34,488 women farmers, highlighting the wide outreach and impact of the programme.

### 5.8.4 Agricultural credit

Credit is one of the most important inputs for promoting sustainable and equitable agriculture and improving rural livelihoods.

Accordingly, emphasis is laid on ensuring timely and adequate credit support to farmers, with a special focus on small and marginal farmers, women farmers, and tenant farmers. Access to institutional credit enables farmers to adopt improved technologies, invest in quality inputs, enhance crop production and productivity, and ultimately increase their farm incomes. Strengthening the flow of agricultural credit remains a key strategy for reducing distress and promoting inclusive growth in the agrarian sector.

**Fig. 5.17 Details of Agriculture Credit between 2023-24 and 2025-26**



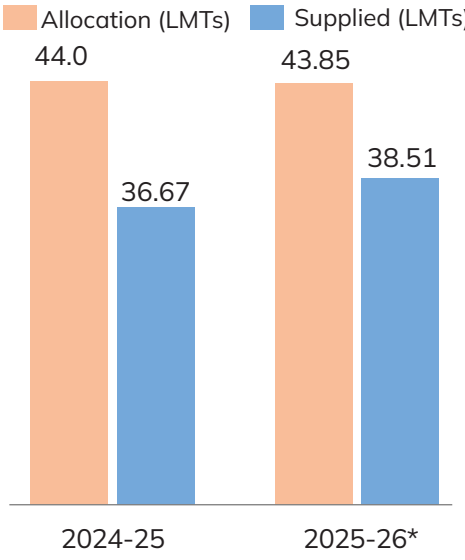

Source: Department of Agriculture, Government of Telangana; *as of Feb. 2026

In Telangana, agricultural credit has recorded steady expansion in recent years, reflecting the proactive role of the banking and cooperative sectors. The state achieved 88.43% of the credit target in 2023-24, demonstrating strong performance in credit delivery. In 2024-25, the credit target was significantly enhanced to Rs. 90,795.2 crore, and the state achieved 80.52%, reflecting sustained credit flow despite the substantial increase in the target. In 2025-26 (as of Feb 2026), credit disbursement reached 80.54% of the target, highlighting the need for accelerated disbursement in the remaining period. A wide network of formal institutional agencies, such as Co-operatives, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), and Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs), plays a crucial role in meeting both short-term and long-term credit requirements of farmers, thereby supporting agricultural growth and rural development in the state.

### 5.8.5 Supply of Fertilisers

Consumption of fertilisers and pesticides is determined by multiple factors such as area of land under cultivation, the type of crop, cropping pattern and cropping intensity, soil type and its condition, agro-climatic conditions, the ability of farmers to purchase, irrigation, and others. One of the most important inputs for agriculture is fertiliser. The application of the right fertiliser at the right time is crucial to increase productivity and production.

**Fig. 5.18 Details of Fertilisers (Allocation vs Supply) between 2024-25 and 2025-26**




Source: Department of Agriculture, Government of Telangana;
*as of february, 2026

## Box 5.1: Urea Booking App- Department of Agriculture, Government of Telangana

The Department of Agriculture, Government of Telangana, has developed a Mobile Application for Urea Booking to promote balanced and judicious use of fertilisers, especially urea, as per recommended dosages. The app ensures transparency in urea distribution, facilitates access to genuine farmers, and eliminates inconveniences such as long queues at fertiliser outlets.

The app allows eligibility-based booking for Pattadar Pass Book holders, RoFR land cultivators, non-patta holders, and tenant farmers. Urea quantity is fixed crop-wise in line with recommendations of the State Agricultural University. To improve Fertiliser Use Efficiency (FUE), urea is released in phases to encourage split-dose application. Farmers can view real-time urea stock availability at nearby dealers, with dealer stocks updated instantly upon receipt and sale.

Once booked, urea is reserved for 24 hours for the farmer, after which the booking auto-expires if not purchased. Farmers can purchase urea proportionate to the land actually cultivated, with eligible quantities released in 1 to 4 splits at 15-day intervals based on landholding size. The app has been implemented in 31 districts.

## 5.9 Horticulture

Horticulture plays a significant role in the Telangana State economy, contributing about 25% of the agricultural Gross Value of Output (GVO) despite occupying only 6% of the total agricultural area. Telangana ranks 12th in the country in terms of overall horticultural area, while it stands 2nd nationally in area under oil palm cultivation. The State is also the 3rd largest producer of red chilli and ranks 4th in area and 5th in production of turmeric. Notably, Telangana's oil palm orchards have achieved the highest Oil Extraction Rate (OER) in the country at 20%, reflecting high productivity and efficiency in cultivation.

In 2025-26, the area under Horticulture crops in the state was 13.00 Lakh acres, producing 42.22 Lakh MTs. Mango, Sweet Orange, Acid Lime, Guava, Pomegranate, Tomato, Brinjal, Oil palm, Cashewnut, Chillies, and Turmeric are the major horticulture crops cultivated in the state.

**Table 5.3: Area (in Lakh Acres) and Production (in Lakh MT) under Horticulture**

| Sl. No | Name of the sector | Area (Lakh Ac.) | Production (Lakh MTs) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Fruits | 4.56 | 21.06 |
| 2 | Vegetables | 1.03 | 9.53 |
| 3 | Spices | 3.14 | 7.23 |
| 4 | Oil Palm | 2.90 | 3.71 |
| 5 | Plantation, Agro Forestry and Others | 1.30 | 0.08 |
| 6 | Flowers | 0.06 | 0.58 |
| 7 | Medicinal & Aromatic crops | 0.01 | 0.03 |
| | **Total** | **13.00** | **42.22** |

Source: Department of Horticulture, Government of Telangana

### 5.9.1 Oil Palm

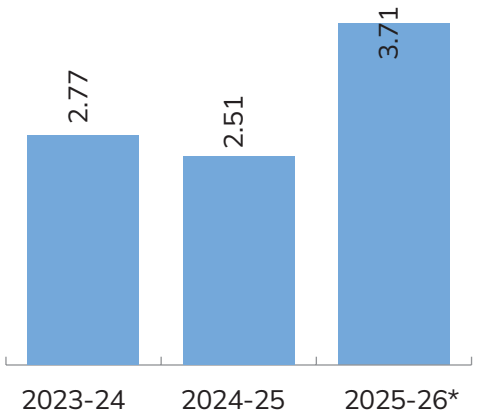
Oil Palm cultivation assumes significance for augmenting the indigenous availability of edible oil, as it is the highest oil-yielding perennial crop. With good planting material, irrigation and proper management, oil palm has the potential to increase the income of the farmers. Also, oil palm produces more oil per hectare compared to other oilseed crops and has a yield of around 4 tons of oil per hectare. Thus, it has enormous potential for cultivation.

Telangana has emerged as a national leader in oil palm cultivation, ranking second in the country in terms of area under the crop. The State is implementing oil palm cultivation in a mission mode as part of crop diversification, given its high oil yield per unit area, efficient water use and assured long-term income potential. Farmers are supported with financial assistance of Rs. 50,918 per acre towards planting material, maintenance, intercropping for four years and drip irrigation.

The State Government fixes the Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFB) price every month, with the present rate at Rs. 21,456 per MT (Feb. 2026), the highest in the country. To strengthen processing infrastructure, a 30 Tons Per Hour (TPH) oil palm processing mill, expandable to 120 TPH, has been established at Narmetta in Siddipet district for Rs. 300 crore and is to be commissioned shortly, while six more mills are under progress across the State. Currently, about 68,600 acres are in the bearing stage, producing around 70,000 MTs of crude palm oil during the year 2024-25, with an Oil Extraction Rate of 20 per cent, the highest in India.

Oil Palm Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFB) production in Telangana has shown variability with an overall positive trend in recent years. During 2023-24, the State recorded an FFB production of 2.77 lakh MTs, which slightly declined to 2.51 lakh MTs in 2024-25 due to seasonal and bearing-related factors. However, production picked up significantly in 2025-26, reaching 3.71 lakh MTs as on 27.01.2026, reflecting the increasing area coming into bearing stage and improved productivity.

**Fig. 5.19 Oil Palm Fresh Fruit Bunches Production in Telangana between 2023-24 to 2025-26 (in Lakh MTs)**




Source: Department of Horticulture, Government of Telangana; * as on 27.01.2026

### 5.9.2 Micro Irrigation

The Micro Irrigation Project (MIP) promotes efficient water use through drip and sprinkler systems, maximizing crop area from available resources while saving water, fertilizers, labor, and costs to boost production,

productivity, and farmers' incomes-ultimately enhancing living standards for small and marginal farmers. Its vision targets maximum coverage of horticulture and agriculture under irrigated sources like borewells and open wells, improving output quality and the sector's Gross Value Output (GVO). Key achievements include benefitting 29,155 farmers by installing systems over 31,899 hectares with Rs210.04 crore in financial support. In 2025-26 (as of March 2026), this grew to 35,129 farmers across 35,643 hectares with a financial support of Rs.292.4 crore, reflecting expanded reach and investment.

## 5.10 Animal Husbandry

Animal Husbandry provides an additional income and employment to the farmers, especially during unpredictable weather patterns. Telangana state has given importance to the livestock sector and has come up with schemes to support farmers with various schemes. This led to growth in milk, eggs and meat production over the years. According to the 20th national Livestock Census 2019, the total livestock population in the state is 3.26 crore, an increase of 22% from 2012. As per the 20th Livestock Census, the state ranks 8th in total livestock population, 1st in sheep population, and 3rd in poultry population. At present, the State consists of Sheep population (190.63 lakh), Poultry population (799.99 lakh), Buffalo population (42.26 lakhs), Goat population (49.35 lakh), Cattle (42.31 lakh) and Pig population (1.78 lakh).

**Table 5.4: Livestock Resources in India and Telangana as per 20th Livestock Census (in lakh numbers)**

| Type of Animals | India | Telangana | % Share to India |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cattle | 1,925.23 | 42.31 | 2.20 |
| Buffalo | 1,098.52 | 42.26 | 3.85 |
| Sheep | 742.61 | 190.63 | 25.67 |
| Goat | 1,488.85 | 49.35 | 3.31 |
| Pig | 90.55 | 1.78 | 1.97 |
| Horses & Ponies | 3.42 | 0.04 | 1.13 |
| Mule | 0.84 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Donkey | 1.24 | 0.02 | 1.64 |
| Camel | 2.52 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| **Total Livestock** | **5,358.22** | **326.39** | **6.09** |
| Backyard poultry | 3,170.73 | 175.44 | 5.53 |
| Commercial Poultry | 5,347.37 | 624.55 | 11.68 |
| **Total Poultry** | **8,518.10** | **799.99** | **9.39** |

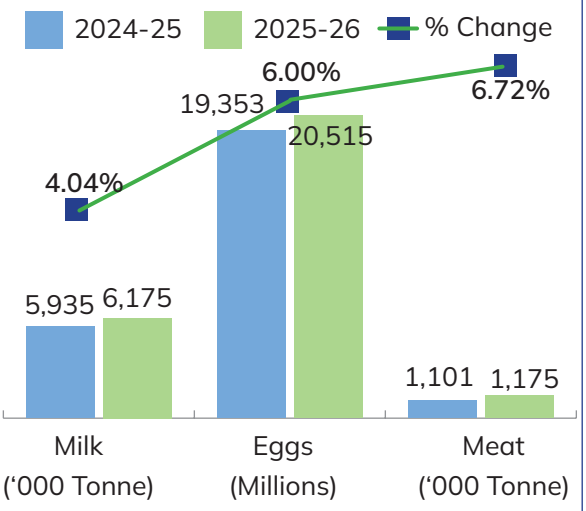
Source: Animal Husbandry Department, Government of Telangana

The livestock sector is a major driver of primary sector growth. The sector's contribution to Telangana's Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at Current Prices increased from Rs. 98,512 crore in 2024-25 (FRE) to Rs. 1,03,525 crore in 2025-26 (PAE), registering a growth of 5.1%.

In Telangana, livestock product output showed encouraging growth in 2025-26 compared to the previous year.

Milk production increased from 5,935 thousand tonnes in 2024-25 to 6,175 thousand tonnes in 2025–26 (AE), reflecting a 4.04% rise, underscoring steady progress in the dairy sector. Egg production showed a robust increase from 19,353 million eggs to 20,515 million eggs, marking a 6% jump, indicating growing poultry productivity and strong consumer demand. Meat production also improved, rising from 1,101 thousand tonnes to 1,175 thousand tonnes, a 6.72% increase, highlighting expansion in livestock and meat processing activities. Overall, these positive production trends in milk, eggs, and meat reflect the strength and resilience of Telangana's animal husbandry sector, contributing to rural livelihoods in the state.

**Fig. 5.20 Growth In Livestock Production between 2024-25 and 2025-26 (AE)**




Source: Animal Husbandry Department, Government of Telangana

## 5.10.1 Fisheries

Fisheries is one of the fastest-growing sectors in Telangana, generating substantial income and employment while contributing significantly to the socio-economic development of fisher families by ensuring nutrition and food security. During the 2025-26 financial year (up to January 2026), the state achieved fish and prawn production of 4.54 lakh tonnes, valued at Rs. 7,097 crore, against a target of 5.20 lakh tonnes. To promote domestic consumption and boost exports, an export-oriented wholesale fish market is being established at Koheda, Hyderabad, with a project outlay of Rs. 47.03 crore. Telangana is also setting up a Centre of Excellence (CoE) for Murrel at the Lower Manair Dam (LMD) Reservoir, Karimnagar, with an investment of Rs. 2.50 crore, focusing on conservation and promotion of the striped murrel, the state fish. Further, to strengthen market access to consumers for fish consumption, the Telangana Fish Canteen, Nampally Branch, was inaugurated on 26.11.2025, in addition to the five already in operation. Under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana(PMMSY), 88 mobile fish retail outlets were sanctioned to women Self-Help Groups, of which 83 units have been distributed in convergence with the Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP), enhancing livelihood and income levels for fishermen. Additionally, under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Kisan Sammriddhi Sah-Yojana (PM-MKSSY), about 2,13,000 fishermen and fisherwomen societies have been registered and approved in the national fisheries digital platform portal, enabling them to access various government schemes and financial support for business development as entrepreneurs.

In the fiscal year 2023–24, Telangana recorded a fish production of 4,39,513 tonnes and prawn production of 16,532 tonnes. In 2024–25, fish production increased to 4,62,770 tonnes, marking a 5.29% growth, reflecting positive progress in the state's aquaculture sector.

## 5.11 Irrigation

Assured irrigation is critical for crop cultivation and farmer incomes, because it boosts productivity and protects farmers from poor monsoons. In addition, assured irrigation can improve water usage efficiency and help maintain groundwater levels. The Irrigation Department aims to create irrigation potential in drought-prone and upland areas, maintain existing projects, and improve water use efficiency to boost agricultural productivity. Additionally, the department oversees command area development and flood control. The government's objective is to provide assured irrigation to about 127.69 lakh acres in the state, ensuring the efficient, equitable, and sustainable use of water resources.

The Department has undertaken significant initiatives in the irrigation sector, focusing on the development of major and medium irrigation projects to enhance water availability and agricultural productivity in the state. A total of 73 irrigation projects (34 major and 39 medium) have been initiated, of which 42 projects (10 major and 32 medium) are completed, while 31 projects (24 major and 7 medium) are ongoing. Additionally, two modernisation projects (Nagarjuna Sagar and Nizamsagar) and one flood bank project covering Khammam and Warangal have been taken up.

The state has an ambitious plan to create a total irrigation potential (IP) of 127.69 lakh acres under major, medium, and minor irrigation projects, of which 74.51 lakh acres of IP have already been achieved. The cumulative capital expenditure on these schemes as of 30th November 2025 stands at Rs. 2.419 lakh crore, including Rs. 69,966 crore and Rs. 15,284 crore mobilised through Kaleshwaram Irrigation Project Corporation Limited (KIPCL) and Telangana State Water Resources Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (TSWRIDCL) Corporations, respectively. The total expenditure, accounting for additional project costs, amounts to Rs. 2.650 lakh crore. Efforts are underway to achieve the remaining 53.18 lakh acres of irrigation potential to realise the state's irrigation goals fully.

## 5.12 Procurement of food grains

### 5.12.1 Paddy Procurement

Paddy procurement at Minimum Support Price (MSP) is a key intervention of the Government to ensure remunerative prices to farmers, protect them from market fluctuations, and provide assured income through timely payments. The procurement process is carried out through designated Paddy Procurement Centres (PPCs) using the Online Procurement Management System (OPMS), ensuring transparency, efficiency, and direct transfer of funds to farmers' bank accounts.

During the Vanakalam season of 2025–26, the State procured 71.86 lakh metric tonnes (LMTs) of paddy (as on 18.02.2026) at the Minimum Support Price (MSP), valued at Rs.17,160 crore, from 14.35 lakh farmers through 8,448 Paddy Procurement Centres (PPCs). Of the total procurement, 39.08 LMT comprised Sannarakam paddy, for which a bonus amount of Rs.1,940 crore has been directly transferred to farmers' accounts. Consequently, a total of Rs.19,099 crore has been directly credited into the bank accounts of farmers.

This direct payment mechanism through OPMS has significantly reduced delays, eliminated intermediaries, and strengthened farmers' confidence in the procurement system. Overall, MSP-based procurement has contributed to income security, financial inclusion, and stability in the agricultural sector.

## Box 5.2: Sannarakam Paddy Procurement – Trends and Benefits to Farmers

Sannarakam paddy, a fine variety preferred for consumption and market demand, has been accorded special encouragement through an additional incentive of Rs. 500 per quintal for farmers cultivating and selling this variety at designated PPCs. This incentive aims to promote diversification towards quality paddy varieties while enhancing farmer incomes.

During Vanakalam 2025–26 (as on 18.02.2026), 39.08 LMTs of Sannarakam paddy were procured from 7.49 Lakh farmers, accounting for a significant share of total paddy procurement in the season, and an amount of Rs. 1,940 crore has been transferred directly to the farmers' accounts towards bonus payment. Consequently, a total of Rs.19,099 crore has been directly credited into the bank accounts of farmers. The procurement trend over recent seasons indicates steady growth in both quantity and farmer participation:

| Sl. No | Season | Qty procured (LMTs) | No. of Farmers (In Lakh) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Vanakalam 2024-25 | 23.98 | 4.48 |
| 2. | Yasangi 2024-25 | 23.19 | 4.09 |
| 3. | Vanakalam 2025-26 (as on18.02.2026) | 39.08 | 7.49 |

From Vanakalam 2024–25 to Vanakalam 2025–26, a cumulative quantity of 86.25 LMTs of Sannarakam paddy has been procured from 16.06 Lakh farmers.

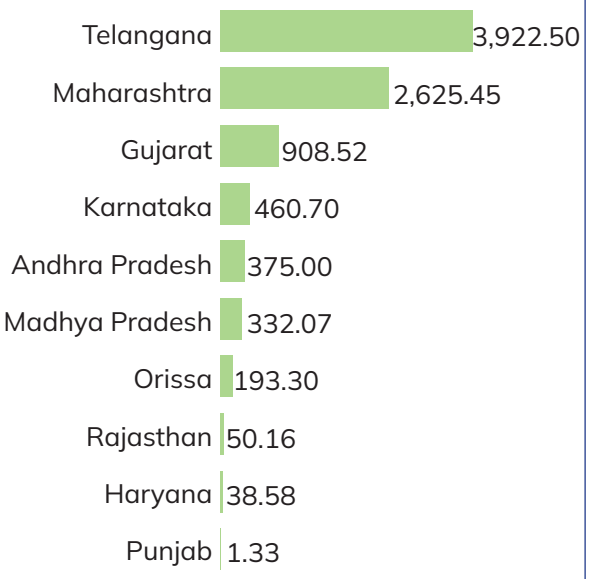
The increasing trend in Sannarakam procurement reflects growing farmer awareness, better price realisation, and the positive impact of the incentive scheme. The additional benefit has not only enhanced farm incomes but has also encouraged the adoption of quality varieties, contributing to improved market supply and overall agricultural sustainability.

### 5.12.1 (a) Export of Rice

In an effort to efficiently offload surplus paddy and expand access to international markets, the Government of Telangana executed a Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) with the Philippines for the export of 8 LMT of rice. As part of this initiative, 22,750 MT of rice has already been exported to the Philippines, generating revenue of Rs. 84.40 crore (as of Feb 2026). This milestone marks a significant step in positioning Telangana as a reliable exporter of quality rice to global markets and strengthening its presence in international trade.

### 5.12.2 Procurement of Cotton

**Fig. 5.21 Details of Procurement of Cotton by CCI in 2024-25 (in Thousand Bales of 170 Kg each)**




Source: Agriculture Statistics at a Glance, MoAFW, GoI, 2024-25

Regarding the procurement of cotton, the figure below provides the details of cotton procured by Cotton Corporation of India during 2024-25. It is important to note that, in the year 2024-25, approximately 44% of total procurement undertaken by the Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) was from Telangana state.

During Vanakalam 2025–26, as on 30.01.2026, the Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) procured 15.23 Lakh metric tonnes of cotton from 8.2 Lakh farmers in the state. The total value of the procured cotton is Rs. 12,096 crore, of which Rs. 10,530 crore has already been released to farmers.

## 5.13 Farm Mechanisation

Farm mechanisation is being implemented by the Government of Telangana on a large scale with the objective of enhancing mechanisation in agriculture, making farming operations more efficient and profitable. The initiative aims to replace manual labour with machinery, ensure timely agricultural operations for food security, and reduce physical drudgery for farmers. The use of mechanical power has a direct impact on crop productivity, besides facilitating timely farm operations and reducing labour intensity.

Over the years, there has been a gradual shift from dependence on human and animal power to mechanical power, driven largely by the increasing scarcity of agricultural labour. However, the benefits of mechanisation have largely been confined to large landholdings,

as ownership of farm machinery remains beyond the reach of small and marginal farmers due to their limited financial capacity and constraints in accessing institutional credit. To address this gap and make farm machinery accessible to small and marginal farmers, collective ownership models and Custom Hiring Centres have been promoted.

During 2025-26, farm mechanisation is being implemented under the Central Sector Scheme – Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanisation, with a funding pattern of 60 per cent from the Government of India and 40 per cent from the State Government. Under this scheme, it is proposed to distribute 1,31,182 farm implements with a total financial allocation of Rs. 101.93 crore.

## Box 5.3: Vision 2047 for Farmer Empowerment

**Telangana Vision 2047 for Farmer Empowerment is anchored on 12 RARE AREAS (RARE-Rural Agri Region Economy) that together build a resilient, inclusive, and globally competitive agricultural ecosystem. These span climate-smart agriculture, research and innovation, intensive farming and value addition, global seed leadership, next-generation agri infrastructure, safe and nutritious food systems, livestock and dairy growth, poultry-led prosperity, empowered farmer cooperatives and welfare, fisheries and aquaculture expansion, green forest livelihoods and a clean energy revolution for agriculture. Through technology, sustainability, farmer collectivisation, and market integration, the Vision aims to transform farmers into agri-entrepreneurs, ensure stable incomes, strengthen nutritional security and position Telangana as a global leader in climate-resilient agriculture by 2047.**

| S. No | RARE Area | Focus Theme |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Climate-Smart Resilient Agri-Ecosystem | Soil health, natural farming, smart irrigation, mechanisation, climate-risk mitigation |
| 2 | Strengthening Research & Innovation Ecosystem | AgTech, AI, nano-inputs, bioinformatics, advanced farm research |
| 3 | Intensive Farming & Value-Addition Zones | Oilseeds, pulses, millets, horticulture, oil palm, exports |
| 4 | Global Seed Leadership | Seed hubs, certification, exports, traceability |
| 5 | Next-Gen Agri-Infrastructure | AgTech clusters, logistics, markets, cold chains, and irrigation |
| 6 | Safe & Quality Nutritious Food | Biofortified crops, nutrition-smart clusters |
| 7 | Livestock & Dairy Growth | Productivity, breed conservation, Digi-Vet, fodder security |
| 8 | Poultry-Led Prosperity | Hygienic meat hubs, value-added products, and backyard poultry |
| 9 | Empowered Farmer Cooperatives & Farmers Welfare | Value-chain incubation, women-led enterprises, and social security |
| 10 | Blue Revolution: Accelerated Growth in Fisheries & Aquaculture | Inland fisheries expansion, seed, cooperatives |
| 11 | Green Forest Livelihoods | Agroforestry, bamboo, NTFPs, tribal enterprises |
| 12 | Clean Energy Revolution | Bio-energy hubs, solar irrigation, circular rural economy |

Source: Vision 2047 Document, Government of Telangana

## 5.14 Telangana Seeds Development Corporation (TGSDC):

TGSDC was established with the mandate of ensuring the production and supply of quality seeds of notified crop varieties to the farming community at affordable prices. As the sole Government seed organisation in the State, TGSDC undertakes production of Foundation and Certified seeds strictly in accordance with the Indian Minimum Seed Certification Standards (IMSCS, 2013) through a network of about 1,600 trained seed growers covering nearly 10,500 acres. The Corporation plays a pivotal role in stabilising the seed market and improving agricultural productivity by making quality seeds available through an extensive distribution network of over 1,432 sale counters across Telangana, besides supplying seeds to other States.

During 2024-25, TGSDC distributed a total of 1.87 Lakh quintals of seeds across various crops, reinforcing its role in ensuring the timely availability of quality inputs to farmers. This included 59,245 quintals of paddy, 23,327 quintals of pulses, 2,667 quintals of oilseeds, and about 1.01 Lakh quintals of green manure seeds. Under the Government's green manure subsidy programme, 99,862 quintals of green manure seed were supplied at 60% subsidy, benefiting 2.05 Lakh farmers and covering 8.14 Lakh acres with a subsidy outlay of Rs. 55.64 crore. Despite the withdrawal of subsidy on other crop seeds, TGSDC continued to supply quality seeds at affordable prices, preventing farmer exploitation by private players, and supporting soil health, crop productivity, and overall agricultural sustainability in the State.

### 5.14.1 Seed Certification

Telangana Seed & Organic Certification Authority (TGSOCA) main task is to maintain and make available high-quality seeds of notified varieties to the farming community through the certification process. During 2024-25, TGSOCA has certified 17.58 Lakh quintal of seeds under national seeds certification and registered 1.34 Lakh acres under organic certification out of which 41,000 acres are registered under Telangana.

## 5.15 Professor Jayashankar Telangana Agricultural University (PJTAU)

PJTAU, with over 5,141 acres, has emerged as a centre of excellence in agricultural education, research and extension. During 2024–25, PJTAU achieved significant national recognition by securing 24th rank in National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) 2025 among Agriculture and Allied sector institutions and maintaining an Indian Council of Agricultural Research( ICAR) accreditation score of 3.59 (Grade 'A'). The University strengthened its academic and research ecosystem through its wide network of colleges, polytechnics, research stations, Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) and Telangana Rythu Vigyan Kendras (TRVKs), along with

national and international collaborations. Notable research achievements included the release of ten new crop varieties, substantial progress in patents and plant variety registrations, receipt of 29 externally funded research projects worth Rs. 37.25 crore, and establishment of new research centres focusing on digital agriculture, sustainability, natural resources and human resource development. In addition, the ARISA Lab (AI, Robotics and IoT-based Smart Agriculture) was established with funding support from SBI, further strengthening research in advanced agricultural technologies.

In 2024–25, PJTAU placed strong emphasis on farmer-centric extension, academic reforms and technology-driven innovations. Programmes such as Rythu Mungitlo Sastravethalu, Quality Seed to Every Village and Rythu Nestham reached lakhs of farmers across Telangana, promoting sustainable practices, quality seed use and real-time agro-advisories. The University expanded access to agricultural education by increasing seats, reducing fees, introducing a 15% quota for children of landless agricultural labourers, establishing new agricultural colleges and launching innovative initiatives such as dual degree programmes, new postgraduate courses and the Postdoctoral Academic Apprenticeship (PODA). Significant strides were also made in the commercialisation of technologies, food processing incubation, biofertiliser production, agromet and price forecast services, and pioneering research in drone-based agriculture.

## 5.16 National Mission on Natural Farming

The National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF) was introduced in December 2024 to promote chemical-free, low-cost and climate-resilient agriculture rooted in Indian traditional knowledge systems. Natural Farming integrates livestock, preferably indigenous cow breeds, with diversified cropping systems and on-farm bio-inputs such as Beejamrut, Jeevamrut, Ghan Jeevamrut, Neemastra and Dashparni. The mission emphasises practices like multi-cropping, pre-monsoon dry sowing, biomass-based mulching, use of traditional seed varieties and integration of trees along farm boundaries. These practices help in improving soil structure, soil organic carbon, nutrient availability and water-holding capacity, while restoring ecosystems, enhancing on-farm biodiversity and reducing input costs for farmers.

In Telangana, the Government of India has sanctioned 498 clusters covering an area of 24,450 hectares across 32 districts, benefiting 61,125 farmers during 2025-26, with a total budget allocation of Rs. 42.07 crore. Extensive capacity-building measures are being undertaken through training of KVK scientists, Farmer Master Trainers (FMTs), CRPs and Government officials at the Centre of Natural Farming (CoNF), WALAMTARI, along with district-level training institutes and model demonstration farms. Awareness campaigns at the Gram Panchayat and cluster levels are planned to

encourage the adoption of natural farming. Soil samples are being collected from all enrolled farmers to generate new Soil Health Cards and establish baseline organic carbon levels.

## 5.17 Way Forward

Agriculture in Telangana continues to be a key driver of the rural economy, supported by expanded irrigation, improved infrastructure, and diversification into allied activities such as livestock and fisheries.

While crop performance remains vulnerable to uncertainties arising from erratic weather patterns, uneven rainfall, rising input costs, and volatile international commodity prices and trade conditions, the overall sectoral outlook is cautiously optimistic. Sustained public investment, better water management, adoption of climate-resilient practices, and the growing contribution of allied sectors are expected to help stabilise farm incomes and support a positive medium-term growth trajectory for agriculture in the state.

Chapter 6

# Industries

BioAsia
TechBio
Unleashed
FEB 17 - 18, 2026. HYD.
AI, AUTOMATION & THE BIOLOGY REVOLUTION

# Key Highlights

- As per 2025-26 Provisional Advanced Estimates (PAE) at Current Prices, the industrial sector contributed Rs. 3,04,217 crore, accounting for 18.5% of the State's total GSVA and reflecting an 8.1% growth rate compared to 2024-25 (FRE).

- The Manufacturing sub-sector is the primary driver, accounting for 45.1% of the industrial GSVA with 7.7% growth rate, while the Construction sub-sector accounts for 30.7% and exhibited the highest growth rate of 11.4%.

- Approximately 22.2% of the population aged 15 and above is engaged in the industrial sector as per the PLFS report. As of 31 December, 2025, there are 13,00,567 individuals employed across 21,436 factories registered under the Factories Act 1948.

- Between December 2023 and December 2025, Telangana Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (TGIIC) successfully made land allotments to 998 units covering over 2,195 acres, which has attracted investments totalling Rs. 88,534 crore and generated employment for 75,008 individuals.

- A historic achievement during the year has been the inauguration of the SAFRAN–CFM International Aero Engine Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO) facility in Hyderabad, the first and largest aero engine MRO facility established by any OEM in India.

- The Life Sciences Sector has emerged as a significant economic powerhouse, securing over Rs. 73,360 crore through more than 190 investments. This surge has transformed the region into a major employment hub, generating over 1,00,000 direct jobs and 2,50,000 indirect jobs. The Next-Gen Life Sciences Policy 2026–2030 aims to attract USD 25 billion in investments and the create 5,00,000 new jobs by 2030.

- As per the single window approval system, for the year 2025-26 (up to December 2025), the Food Processing Sector registered 743 units, attracting investment of Rs. 1,928.3 crore.

- Telangana is ranked 7th among India's merchandise export-performing States for the financial year 2024-25, with exports reaching Rs. 1,61,843 crore, representing a 39.30% increase from the previous year.

- The State's primary export commodities are Aircraft, Spacecraft and Parts Thereof, which account for 29.40% and Pharmaceutical Products, which account for 26.85% of Telangana's total merchandise export. At the same time, the USA is the leading destination for these exports, accounting for 23.64% of Telangana's total merchandise export.

- As per the Niti Aayog's 2024 Export Preparedness Index (EPI), Telangana is positioned 8th in the national rankings and 2nd among landlocked States.

- In the latest Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) assessment by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Government of India, Telangana was recognised as a "Top Achiever" under the Business Reforms Action Plan (BRAP) 2024 on Land Administration, Business Entry, Construction Permit Enablers, and Services Sector.

- The Nacharam Industrial Park won the Swachh Industrial Park Award 2025 for excellence in waste management and green protocols.

## Telangana Rising 2047: Global Design-Led Industrial Powerhouse

Telangana Rising 2047 roadmap envisions transforming the State into a global design-led industrial powerhouse, aiming for an industrial Gross Value Added (GVA) of USD 0.5 trillion as part of a broader USD 3 trillion State's GSDP goal. This strategic vision is anchored by the CURE–PURE–RARE spatial planning framework, which specifically leverages the Peri-Urban Region Economy (PURE) located between the Outer Ring Road (ORR) and the 360-km Regional Ring Road. This designated PURE zone is intended to serve as the state's primary hub for manufacturing, MSME clusters, eco-industrial parks, and logistics.

## 6.1. Industry's Role in State Economic Growth

The industrial sector is vital for a State's economic growth as it drives higher GDP through value-added manufacturing and boosts exports, creating a multiplier effect across sectors. It generates large-scale employment at lower capital costs via MSMEs, reducing rural-urban migration pressures and raising per capita incomes.

Under PURE, to drive industrial expansion, the State will be developing 13 Strategic Industrial and Advanced Manufacturing Clusters (Bharat Industrial Parks), which offer plug-and-play infrastructure for high-tech sectors. Additionally, the region will build 10 compact, Net-Zero compliant transit-oriented townships, which promote "walk-to-work" principles to house the industrial workforce.

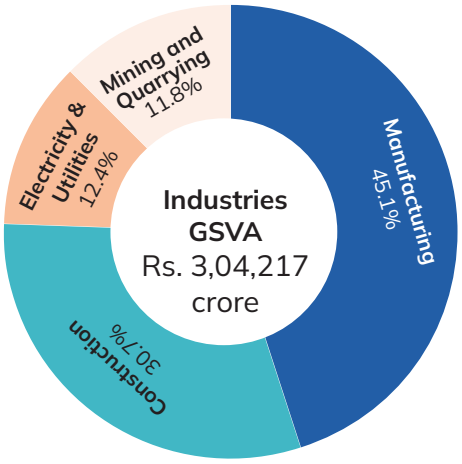
This Chapter provides a comprehensive analysis of the State's industrial framework, beginning with pivotal governance initiatives such as the single-window approval system and the infrastructure development led by the Telangana Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited (TGIIC). The Chapter offers in-depth sectoral insights into MSMEs, Aerospace and Defence, Life Sciences, Handlooms, Food Processing, and Mining. Finally, it examines the State's export performance across top districts and commodities.

### 6.1.1.Industrial Sector Contribution to Gross State Value Added (GSVA)

As per the 2025-26 Provisional Advanced Estimates (PAE), Telangana's total Gross State Value Added at current prices is estimated at Rs. 16,48,613 crore, representing a robust overall growth of 10.8% compared to the First Revised Estimates (FRE) for 2024-25.

As per the 2025-26 (PAE), at current prices, Telangana's industrial sector contributed a total of Rs. 3,04,217 crore, accounting for 18.5% of the total GSVA, a growth of 8.1% compared to Rs. 2,81,411 crore recorded during 2024-25 (FRE).

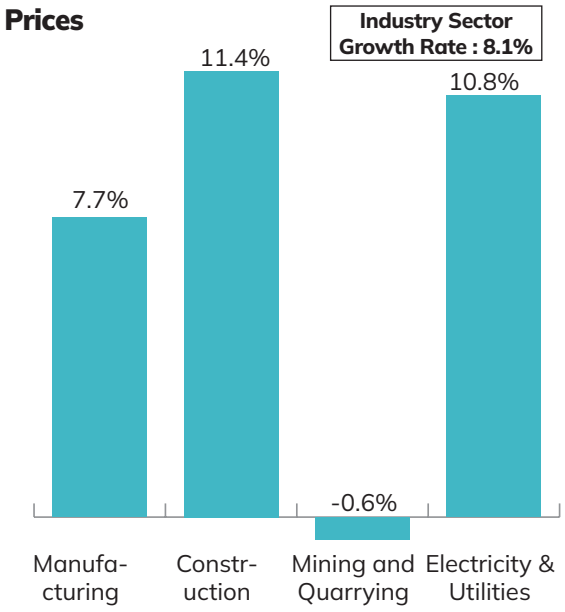
**Fig 6.1 Sub-sectoral Contribution to Telangana's Industrial GSVA at Current prices for 2025-26 (PAE)**




Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Telangana.

The Manufacturing sub-sector is the primary industrial driver, contributing 45.1% (Rs. 1,37,229 crore) to the total industrial GSVA. Construction accounts for 30.7% (Rs. 93,404 crore), while Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services accounts for 12.4% (Rs. 37,692 crore), and Mining and Quarrying accounts for 11.8% (Rs. 35,892 crore)

**Fig 6.2 Sub-Sectoral Growth within Industries for the Year 2025-26 (PAE) Compared to 2024-25 (FRE) at Current Prices**




Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Telangana.

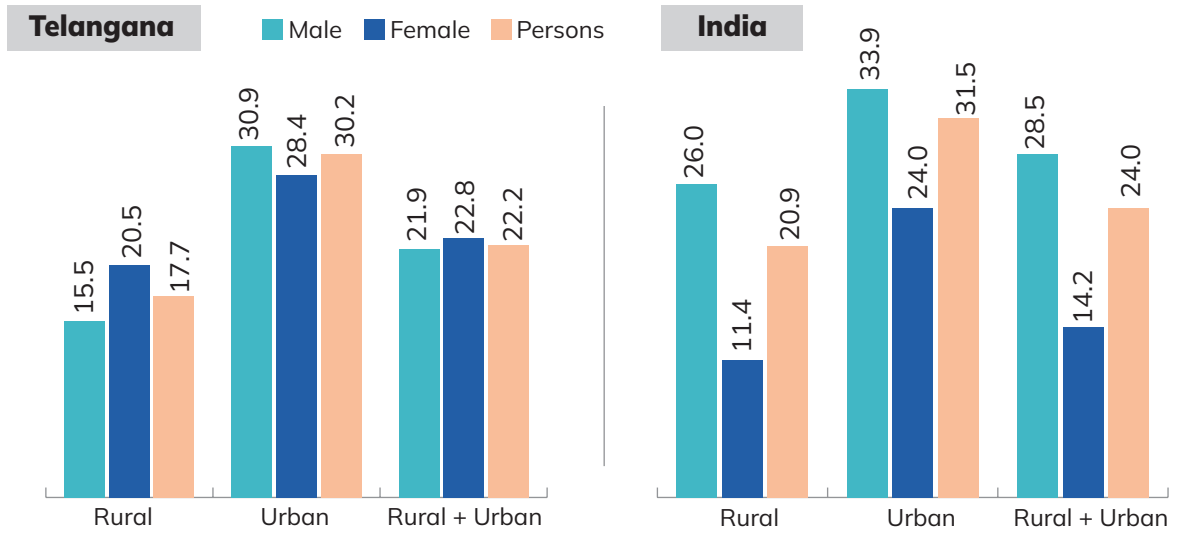
The Manufacturing sub-sector grew by 7.7% over 2024-25 (FRE). Notably, the Construction sub-sector exhibited the highest growth rate among all industrial sub-sectors with 11.4%. The Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services sub-sector recorded a strong 10.8% growth.

### 6.1.2. Employment Share of Telangana's Industrial Sector: PLFS Report

As per the October - December 2025 Quarterly Bulletin of Periodic Labour Force Survey, in Telangana, 22.2% of persons aged 15 years and above are engaged in the industrial sector under the Current Weekly Status, indicating a moderate level of overall participation. Rural industrial engagement stands at 17.7%, while urban participation is higher at 30.2%, reflecting the concentration of industrial activity in urban areas. The State also shows balanced gender participation, with male and female shares at 21.9% and 22.8%, respectively, suggesting a more inclusive industrial workforce.

In comparison, India records a higher overall industrial workforce share of 24.0%, with rural and urban participation standing at 20.9% and 31.5%, respectively. However, the gender gap is more pronounced in India, where female participation is 14.2%, significantly lower than the male share of 28.5%. Overall, the State continues to demonstrate stronger gender balance and higher female participation, both in rural and urban settings, highlighting a more equitable workforce distribution in the industries sector of Telangana..

**Fig. 6.3. Percentage distribution of persons of age 15 years and above working according to Current Weekly Status in the Industries sector[1] : Telangana Vs India**




Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey Quarterly Bulletin (Oct - Dec, 2025)

## 6.2. Pivotal Initiatives Transforming the Industrial Landscape

### 6.2.1. Factory Workforce Protection & Classifications

The Factories Department[2] in Telangana serves as a vital regulatory agency dedicated to upholding the safety, health, and welfare of workers in registered factories across the State. The department focuses on driving rapid industrialisation while ensuring social justice and economic growth. To achieve these goals, it utilises a multi-faceted approach involving Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) reforms, welfare-oriented enforcement, digital transformation, and capacity-building initiatives to foster a robust safety culture within the industrial sector.

As of 31 December, 2025, the department is responsible for ensuring the safety, health, and welfare of 13,00,567 individuals employed in 21,436 registered factories under the Factories Act, 1948. It enforces several legislations to protect employees, including the Factories Act, 1948 and Telangana Factories Rules, 1950, the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, and the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961. Additionally, the department manages regulations concerning Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989, Chemical Accident Rules, 1996, and the Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986.

For the year 2025-26 (up to 31 December, 2025), the department has achieved significant regulatory milestones. It approved 1,558 factory plans and granted 729 new licenses. During this period, 3,315 factory inspections were conducted, and the department realised a total revenue of Rs. 20.91 crore. Other administrative actions included amending 1,002 licenses and transferring 190 licenses.

1. Industries include secondary sector, along with mining and quarrying with NIC-2008 codes 05-43)
2. PLFS include both Formal and Informal Employment whereas Department of Factories include only Formal/Registered Employment in the State.

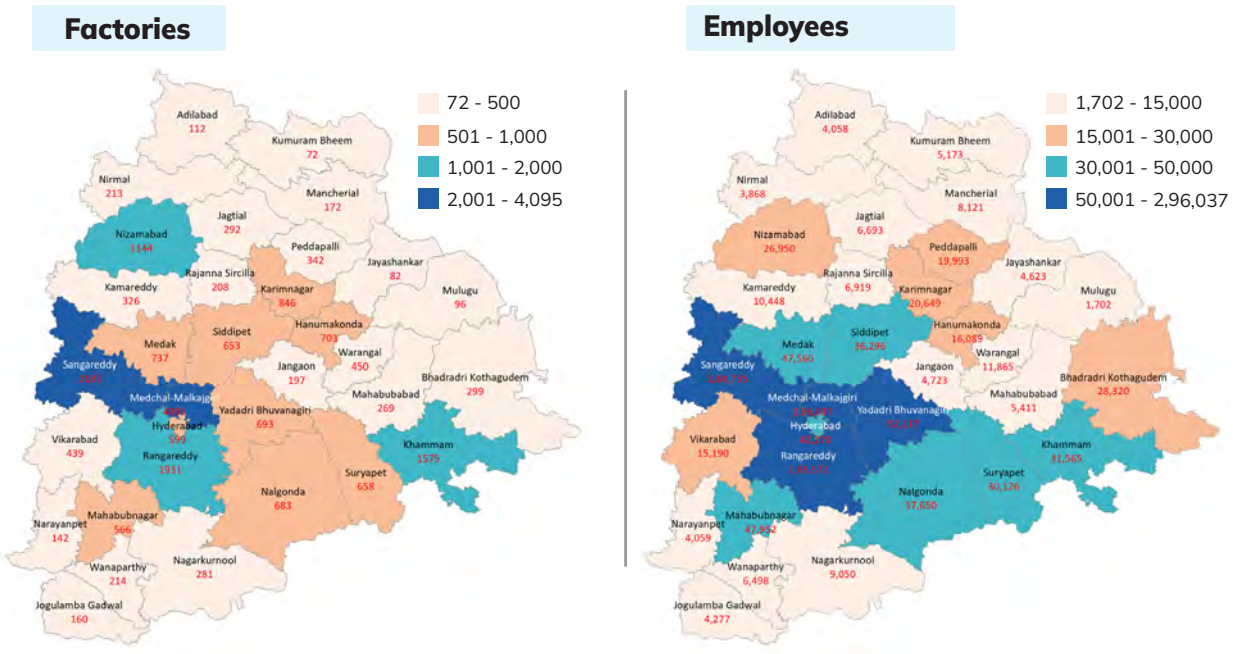
### 6.2.1.1. Factory Classification

As of 31 December, 2025, the State hosts a total of 21,436 factories, classified by workforce size. The majority of these establishments fall into categories with 10-49 workers (11,440 factories) and fewer than 9 workers (4,061 factories). Establishments with 50-99 workers number 3,278 units, while those with 100-250 workers are 2,038 units. Operations with more than 250 workers account for 619 factories across the State.

### 6.2.1.2. District-wise Industrial Concentration and Employment

As of 31 December, 2025, total industrial employment in Telangana has reached 13,00,567 individuals. Medchal-Malkajgiri remains the leading industrial hub, with 4,095 factories and the highest employment with 2,96,037. It is followed by Sangareddy, which hosts 2,187 factories employing 2,68,735 employees, and Rangareddy, with 1,931 factories and 1,85,572 employees.

**Fig. 6.4. District-wise Number of Factories and Employees as of December 31, 2025, under the Department of Factories, Telangana**




Source: Department of Factories, Government of Telangana

## 6.2.2. Telangana Industrial Project Approval and Self-Certification System

For the year 2025-26 (up to 31 December, 2025), a total of 1,457 manufacturing sector units received approvals with a proposed investment of Rs. 7,338.42 crore and proposed employment generation of 36,919. The districts with the highest number of approvals for setting up business units were Medchal-Malkajgiri, Sangareddy and Rangareddy. In terms of Investment, Rangareddy, Sangareddy, and Siddipet districts recorded the highest in the State. In terms of employment generation, Sangareddy, Rangareddy, and Medchal-Malkajgiri emerged as the top three districts.

### 6.2.3. Telangana State Industrial Development and Entrepreneur Advancement

The Government of Telangana provides various incentives to entrepreneurs under the scheme. For the year 2025-26 (up to December 31, 2025), 1,857 claims totalling Rs. 600.33 crore were sanctioned under the Scheme.

### 6.2.4. Telangana State Program for Rapid Incubation of Dalit Entrepreneurs

The State Industrial Policy offered additional benefits to entrepreneurs from SC, ST, and PHC backgrounds to promote entrepreneurship among these groups, as these groups have very few industrial units. For 2025-26 (up to 31/12/2025), 1,698 claims totalling Rs. 120.14 crore were sanctioned to SC entrepreneurs, 2,610 claims totalling Rs. 184.19 crore to ST entrepreneurs, and 122 claims totalling Rs. 10.59 crore to PHC entrepreneurs under the Scheme.

### 6.2.5. State Financial Corporation

The Telangana Division of State Financial Corporation is nurturing growth and supporting MSMEs in the State through 12 branches offering various financial services to MSMEs and the service sector at their threshold.

The Corporation's primary objective is to provide financial assistance for setting up industrial units, meeting working capital requirements, marketing assistance, setting up nursing homes and tourism-related activities. It provides funding support to sectors such as Pharma, Precision Engineering, Agro-based industries, Bulk drugs, Mineral-Based Industries, Iron and Steel, Forging, Automobile Components, Tourism, and Health-related activities.

**Technological Initiatives:** To align with modern industry standards, the corporation has implemented several digital collection initiatives, including Virtual Account Numbers (VAN), National Automated Clearing House (NACH), and integrated payment gateways. To strengthen compliance, the division shares data regarding willful defaulters with Credit Information Bureau (India) Limited (CIBIL). Furthermore, it is currently in the trial/user acceptance testing (UAT) stage for a Digital Document Execution System in collaboration with National e-Governance Services Ltd (NeSL).

**Financial Performance:** The Telangana Division has maintained a pivotal role in the State's industrialisation, covering both urban and rural areas. For the year 2025-26 (as of 20 December, 2025), the corporation achieved 96 sanctions totalling Rs. 120 crore and 106 disbursements totalling Rs. 139 crore, including previous year disbursements. During the same period, the division successfully recovered Rs. 205 crore, which consists of Rs. 149 crore in principal and Rs. 56 crore in interest.

**Success Stories:** The State Financial Corporation has a long history of nurturing first-generation entrepreneurs, supporting companies that have since become major names, such as Dr Reddy's, GMR, Bambino, Robo Sand, Vertex, Radhe Steels, Pragathi Printers, Classic Tiles, Aparna, and My Home Constructions, etc.

**Awards and Recognitions:** The Council of State Industrial Development & Investment Corporations of India (COSIDICI) recently

presented "Outstanding Entrepreneurs" 2025 awards to several Telangana-based units, financed by the Telangana Division, including M/s. Uday Industries: Hyderabad, M/s.Blue Berry Ice Creams: Hyderabad, M/s.Mahaa Industries Private Limited: Sangareddy, M/s.Gangidi Industries: Rangareddy and M/s. Polmon Process Controls Private Limited: Sangareddy.

### 6.2.6. Telangana Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited (TGIIC)

The Telangana Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited (TGIIC) played a pivotal role in shaping the State's industrial landscape by focusing on high-growth potential centres and specialised sector-specific development.

TGIIC is responsible for identifying and developing land for Industrial Parks and allotting these lands for setting up industrial units. Its core functions include providing specialised infrastructure for various growth engines, such as IT, Pharma, Leather, and Food Processing Parks. Beyond land management, the corporation develops infrastructure through public-private partnerships (PPPs) and offers a comprehensive range of engineering services. Between December 2023 and December 2025, TGIIC successfully made land allotments to 998 units covering over 2,195 acres, which has attracted investments totalling Rs. 88,534 crore and generated employment for 75,008 individuals. The High-Investment Allotments have been listed below.

**Table. 6.1 High-Investment Allotments (≥ 200 Crore) as of 01.01.2025 to 31.12.2025**

| Entrepreneur Name | Project Cost (in Rs. Crore, approx.) | Employment (as per Detailed Project Report ) |
|---|---|---|
| Amazon Data Services India Private Limited | 39,532 | 103 |
| Amazon Data Services India Private Limited | 19,699 | 63 |
| M/S Ctrl S Datacenters Limited | 2,700 | 1,033 |
| CRAMSN Research Park Private Limited | 1,890 | 2,500 |
| Hindustan Unilever Limited | 1,682 | 320 |
| Lenskart Solutions Limited / Private Limited | 1,500 | 205 |
| Infisphere Networks Private Limited | 1,000 | 214 |
| Premier Energies Global Environment Pvt.Ltd | 931 | 1,100 |
| M/S. JSW UAV Limited | 787 | 180 |
| Premier Energies Global Environment Pvt Ltd | 722 | 700 |
| M/S KJS India Private Limited | 647 | 1,528 |
| Vivint Pharma Private Limited | 519 | 660 |
| Avishkaran Industries Pvt Ltd | 437 | 2,000 |
| ITP Externals India Private Limited | 403 | 310 |
| Crompton Greaves Consumer Electricals Limited | 375 | 3,500 |
| Vaksindo Animal Health Private Limited | 300 | 180 |

Source: Department of Industries and Commerce, Telangana

The State's industrial strategy is driven by several Industrial Zones, including the Green Pharma City and the National Investment and Manufacturing Zone (NIMZ) in Zaheerabad. Development also extends to the Multi-Manufacture Zone in Kodangal, an EV Park in Vikarabad, and major industrial corridors connecting Hyderabad – Warangal Industrial Corridor, Hyderabad – Bangalore Industrial Corridor, and Hyderabad – Vijayawada Industrial Corridor.

To support agricultural and manufacturing synergy, TGIIC has established several Food Processing Centres, including the Mega Food Park at Buggapadu & Sathupalli in Khammam District, Food Processing Park at Bandathimmapur, Agro Seed Processing Cluster at Bandamilaram and the Agro Processing Cluster in Siddipet. The Textile Parks sector is anchored by the Kakatiya Mega Textile Park in Warangal, alongside parks in Kallem and Madikonda.

Furthermore, a wide array of Specialised Parks have been developed to cater niche industries, including the Medical Devices Park in Sultanpur, Electronic Manufacturing Clusters at Raviryal and Maheshwaram. Other notable projects include the New Energy Park Divitipally, specialised clusters for plastics at Mankhal, newly proposed parks such as Aerospace Park at Eliminedu and Toys park at Dhandumalkapur.

A dedicated focus on Women's Entrepreneurship is evident through the establishment of the FICCI FLO[3] Women's Park in Sultanpur, Sangareddy, as well as facilities for COWE[4] in Toopran, Medak District and ALEAP[5] in Nandigama, Sangareddy. These projects collectively aim to diversify Telangana's industrial base and position the State as a premier industrial destination in India.

Industries & Commerce, ITE&C, Govt. of Telangana receiving Top Achiever award for BRAP 2024 from Hon'ble Union Minister for Commerce & Industries, Shri Piyush Goyal at New Delhi.

3. FLO stands for FICCI Ladies Organisation, which is the women's wing of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI), serving as an all-India forum for women entrepreneurs.
4. COWE stands for the Confederation of Women Entrepreneurs
5. ALEAP stands for the Association of Lady Entrepreneurs of India

**Awards and Recognitions**

In the latest Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) assessment by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Government of India, Telangana has been recognised as a "Top Achiever" under the Business Reforms Action Plan (BRAP) 2024 (results announced in November 2025) on Land Administration, Business Entry, Construction Permit Enablers, and Services Sector.

Most recently, the Nacharam Industrial Park won the Swachh Industrial Park Award 2025 under the 'Environmental Sustainability Champions' category at the 98th FICCI Annual General Meeting in New Delhi, for its excellence in waste management and green protocols, reaffirming TGIIC's leadership in eco-conscious industrial development.

### 6.2.7. Telangana Industrial Development Corporation Limited (TGIDC)

The primary objectives of the Telangana Industrial Development Corporation Limited (TGIDC) are to promote, improve, and develop industries within the State by planning and executing projects for new industrial production lines. The Corporation is mandated to manage various commercial facilities, such as incubation centres and office spaces, while implementing government incentive and subsidy schemes to create conditions conducive to industrial growth. Current activities centre on monitoring its loan and equity portfolios, managing the disinvestment of shares in listed and unlisted companies, and recovering loans and residual dues from guarantors through the Revenue Recovery Act as per One Time Settlement (OTS).

During 2023-24 to 2024-25, TGIDC recovered Rs. 153.27 lakh from guarantors toward residual loan dues for various companies. Earned Rs. 82.50 lakh profit on investment sales. Received Rs. 655.24 lakh in dividends from investments in Telangana units (The amount with APIDC will be transferred after finalisation of the audit of both corporations).

Between December 2025 and March 2026, the Corporation plans to obtain Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) registration and enhance its authorised capital to facilitate industrial development. A key activity proposed for this period is the administration of the 'Yantram Fund' under the MSME Policy 2024, which aims to assist MSMEs with technology adoption using an initial corpus of Rs. 10 crores allocated from TGIDC's internal resources.

### 6.2.8. Telangana Industrial Health Clinic Limited (TIHCL)

Telangana Industrial Health Clinic Limited (TIHCL) was established and is promoted by the Government of Telangana. It is a 'Diagnostic' and 'Curative' industry initiative to revive and rehabilitate stressed and sick Micro and Small Manufacturing Enterprises (MSEs) in the State of Telangana, incorporated under the Companies Act 2013 and registered as an NBFC-ND[6] with RBI. It is the only institution in the country set up for the revival and rehabilitation of sick Micro and Small Manufacturing Enterprises ("MSEs").

The Department's vision is to build a sustainable entrepreneurial ecosystem by addressing the gap between the ground realities of manufacturing MSEs and the system-bound approach of financial

6. Non-Banking Financial Company - Non-Deposit

Institutions/Banks. TIHCL focuses on consulting, advising, co-lending, and providing bridge finance against sanctioned incentives to revive stressed and sick units.

Additionally, the institution manages "Priority Release References" to ensure that pending government subsidies are routed effectively to help Micro and Small Manufacturing Entrepreneurs to overcome financial stress.

Loan Sanctioned and Disbursed: Up to 30.11.2025, TIHCL sanctioned 71 loans, totalling Rs. 13.77 crore and disbursed Rs. 11.34 crore. These interventions have yielded a substantial social impact by protecting 7,168 jobs and safeguarding machinery valued at Rs. 398 crore from auction by lenders/creditors.

### 6.2.9. Digital Employment Exchange of Telangana (DEET)

The Digital Employment Exchange of Telangana (DEET) is a government-backed employment app under the Industries & Commerce Department, an AI-driven platform designed to connect unemployed youth with private- sector opportunities.

As of December 31, 2025, the platform has successfully enrolled 1,17,801 job seekers. A total of 1,892 employers have onboarded, comprising 1,341 from the Industrial Sector, 91 from the IT Sector, 415 from the Service Sector, and the remaining from the Trade Sector. This diverse participation reflects DEET's goal of providing inclusive access across urban, semi-urban, and rural regions.

Regarding current employment results, the platform features 4,919 active vacancies for various roles, 610 job seekers have been hired, with 368 already reported to duty and many others in the process of reporting. Therefore, the platform offers a streamlined placement process through innovations like automated resume preparation and real-time job alerts.

### 6.2.10 Research and Innovation Circle of Hyderabad (RICH)

RICH supports the translation of scientific research into market-ready innovations through programmes and partnerships across Life Sciences, Food & Agriculture, and Sustainability. In 2025-26, RICH supported 180+ entrepreneurs, collaborated with 30+ research and academic institutions, 170+ Industries, conducted 30+ events, workshops, seminars and established 8 international partnerships to strengthen the State's innovation ecosystem.

Under the Startup India Seed Fund Scheme, Rs. 60 lakh has been invested via CCDs in two startups, Gudlyf Mobility and Ambiator, for scaling and commercialisation.

**Key Activities and Achievements**

RICH has implemented several initiatives under the Life Sciences vertical to support innovation in medical devices, diagnostics and digital health. Through the Acceleration Initiative for Devices, Diagnostics and Digital Health (AID) programme, around 24 startups were supported through 60+ workshops and mentoring sessions. The programme enabled 20+ hospital collaborations for clinical validation with institutions such as Apollo Hospitals, Fernandez Hospital and NIMS. Portfolio startups under the programme collectively raised Rs. 25+ crore in funding.

RICH also conducted the 3rd cohort of the "ABCs of Medical Devices & IVDs Commercialisation Journey", supporting 25 innovators across India, and launched the Telangana Hospital - Industry - Innovation bridge at BioAsia 2026, designed as a structured bridge between clinics and industries, aiming to go beyond traditional partnerships.

In 2025-26, under the Women in STEM programme, RICH supported 40+ women students from Tier-2 and Tier-3 institutions through scholarships, mentorship and internships with research organisations and industry partners. Partnered with 9 institutions and industries, and 15 mentors, the students are progressing into research careers and higher education.

In Food & Agriculture, RICH supported the Department of Agriculture in implementing the National e - Governance Plan in Agriculture (NeGPA) by identifying use cases, scouting startups and enabling deployment of digital agriculture solutions. Under Phase I, five use cases were implemented covering irrigation management, soil nutrition optimisation, seed traceability, field quality assessment and automation in field operations. Under Phase II, eight additional use cases have been identified and are currently under evaluation and pilot deployment.

Under startup support, RICH extended support for 100+ agri-startups through validation trials, industry partnerships, mentoring, and investor connect programmes.

In addition, RICH is implementing a project supported by Microsoft Data Centre Community Affairs to enhance productivity and climate resilience for 1,000 farmers in Rangareddy district using data-driven agronomy and precision nutrient management.

In the Sustainability sector, RICH has undertaken several initiatives to support clean energy and sustainable industrial practices. Under the Greening of MSMEs Programme implemented through the Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance (RAMP) scheme, RICH has engaged 1,200+ MSMEs, conducted 5 sector-specific round table discussions with Industries covering Plastic, Pharma, Food Processing, Granite and Textile, sourced 70+ industry problem statements, and conducted Resource efficiency and Cleaner Production assessments covering more than 60 MSMEs to support resource-efficient industrial practices. RICH, along with Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), has also conducted 5 Awareness sessions on resource efficiency practices for MSMEs, with more than 200+ MSMEs attending the sessions.

Launched the hydrogen dialogue series 1st edition on World Green Hydrogen Day. Organised a webinar on Green Hydrogen Ecosystem in collaboration with JSW Steel. More than 100 participants attended, and experts from Deloitte, L&T & GiZ, JSW Steel addressed challenges in the Green Hydrogen value chain.

Under the DREAMS Project, implemented as part of the India–Norway Task Force on Energy, RICH piloted Automated Demand Response systems with over 250 consumers, demonstrating demand flexibility and supporting renewable energy integration, reducing up to 10% of energy bills and peak load reduction.

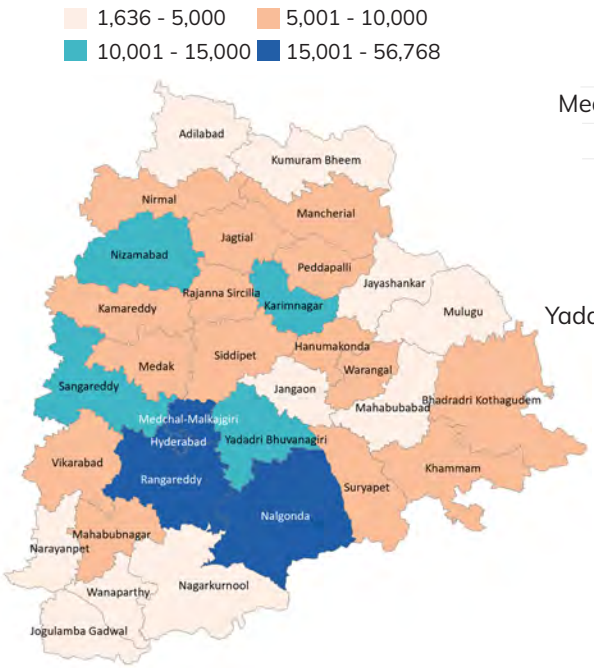
## 6.3. Sectoral Spotlight on Telangana's Industrial Engine

### 6.3.1. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)

Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) play a pivotal role in Telangana's economic development. The Telangana New MSME Policy 2024 is a transformative initiative designed to promote economic growth, create employment opportunities, and enhance productivity within the State's MSME sector. The policy is structured around 40 key interventions, organised into 6 key areas, targeting essential challenges such as access to land, finance, technology, raw materials, labour and markets. It also emphasises inclusivity by offering targeted incentives for women and SC/ST entrepreneurs while fostering global competitiveness by promoting Industry 4.0 technologies. The policy aims to increase MSMEs' contribution to Telangana GSDP by 10%, achieve 15% annual growth in MSME registrations, and build an export-ready MSME ecosystem, emphasising import substitution.

The Udyam registrations in Telangana from July 2020 to 22nd December 2025, which hosts 3,47,931 manufacturing MSME unit registrations across 33 districts. Hyderabad (56,768), Medchal-Malkajgiri (44,162), and Rangareddy (38,057) districts lead in registrations.

**Fig. 6.5 District-wise Manufacturing Units Registered In Udyam Portal in Telangana from July 2020 to 22nd December 2025**




| District | Units |
|---|---|
| Hyderabad | 56,768 |
| Medchal-Malkajgiri | 44,162 |
| Rangareddy | 38,057 |
| Nalgonda | 16,011 |
| Nizamabad | 13,525 |
| Karimnagar | 13,413 |
| Sangareddy | 12,844 |
| Yadadri Bhuvanagiri | 10,790 |
| Khammam | 9,939 |
| Jagtial | 9,067 |
| Siddipet | 8,793 |
| Mahabubnagar | 8,165 |
| Mancherial | 7,879 |
| Nirmal | 7,843 |
| Hanumakonda | 7,517 |
| Warangal | 7,038 |
| Rajanna Sircilla | 6,621 |

| District | Units |
|---|---|
| Suryapet | 6,470 |
| Bhadradri | 6,348 |
| Medak | 6,149 |
| Peddapalli | 5,973 |
| Kamareddy | 5,696 |
| Vikarabad | 5,193 |
| Adilabad | 4,684 |
| Nagarkurnool | 4,476 |
| Jogulamba Gadwal | 4,142 |
| Wanaparthy | 4,070 |
| Jangaon | 3,870 |
| Mahabubabad | 3,644 |
| Kumuram Bheem | 2,636 |
| Narayanpet | 2,298 |
| Jayashankar | 2,214 |
| Mulugu | 1,636 |

Source: Department of Industries and Commerce, Telangana

**Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance (RAMP) initiative**

- Since its inception in the State, as of March 2026, 219 awareness programmes under the RAMP Project reached 18,772 MSMEs,/SHG members/ startups, covering government schemes, digital compliance, financial literacy, MSME greening, quality certification, and formalisation benefits.
- 134 Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programmes (ESDPs) were conducted, benefiting 3,488 SHG members to support their transition into MSMEs through strengthened business competencies.
- Credit facilitation to distressed units, to meet working capital and expansion needs; under the TIHCL programme, 39 MSMEs were supported with a total outlay of Rs. 7.62 crore, along with credit facilitation extended to startups through ALEAP.
- Incubation support under RAMP, implemented through ALEAP and WE Hub, assisted 1,375 new women entrepreneurs and provided growth support to 153 existing women-led enterprises.
- Under RAMP, 9 market access outreach activities by WE Hub and ALEAP benefited 73 MSMEs, generating sales of Rs. 73.10 lakh.
- Under RAMP, 109 startups were incubated, with 9 receiving Rs. 65 lakh in seed funding through IIT Hyderabad and ALEAP to support early-stage operationalisation and scaling.
- Under RAMP, 8,947 MSMEs obtained ZED certification—8,888 Bronze, 28 Silver, and 31 Gold—promoting quality enhancement across the sector.

**Pradhan Mantri Vishwakarma Yojana:**

Pradhan Mantri Vishwakarma Yojana is a Central Sector Scheme aimed at providing comprehensive support to traditional artisans and craftspeople across 18 trades. Telangana has made significant progress under the PM Vishwakarma Yojana initiative. A total of 3,57,256 applications were received, out of which 89,036 artisans were registered under the scheme. As part of skill-upgradation efforts, 64,869 beneficiaries completed training programs. Financial support was extended through the sanction of 28,631 loans, with 26,789 loans disbursed, amounting to Rs. 246.42 crore. Additionally, 28,269 toolkits were distributed to trained artisans to enhance productivity and improve their livelihoods.

**Technology Centres:** The Government of Telangana has established one Technology Centre in Hyderabad at the MSME Tool Room (erstwhile Central Institute of Tool Design, Balanagar), along with one extension centre at Karimnagar. A new Technology Centre in the Warangal district is under consideration.

**Micro and Small Enterprises Cluster Development Program:** To promote economic development across the State, the program supports new industrial clusters and upgrades existing industrial estates in nearly 20 districts.

### 6.3.2. Aerospace and Defence Sector

The year 2025–26 marked a significant milestone in the growth of Telangana's

Aerospace and Defence sector, reinforcing the State's position as one of India's leading aerospace, defence, and space manufacturing hubs. During the year, Telangana witnessed landmark investments, global Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) participation, major ecosystem-level advancements, and a notable rise in export performance across civil aviation, defence manufacturing, and space technologies.

**Major Investments and Industrial Developments**

A historic achievement during the year has been the inauguration of the SAFRAN–CFM International Aero Engine Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO) facility in Hyderabad, the first and largest aero engine MRO facility established by any OEM in India. The facility was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, in the presence of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Telangana, marking a defining moment for the State and the national aerospace ecosystem.

Telangana also attracted the first Military Aero Engine MRO facility by a global OEM in India. The groundbreaking of the MRO facility for the M88 military engine (used in Rafale aircraft) was undertaken by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, in the presence of the Hon'ble Union Minister for Civil Aviation and the Hon'ble Minister for Industries, further strengthening the State's strategic defence manufacturing capabilities.

Another notable milestone was the inauguration of India's first privately built rocket by Hyderabad-based space start-up Skyroot Aerospace, inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India. This achievement highlights Hyderabad's emergence as a strong private-sector-led space ecosystem and reinforces Telangana's leadership in next-generation space technologies.

**Expansion of OEM and Tier-1 Presence**

Tata Advanced Systems Limited (TASL) announced multiple major projects in the State during the year. The groundbreaking of TASL facilities for the manufacture of aero engine components for Pratt & Whitney and Safran significantly expanded the existing aerospace manufacturing footprint of TASL in Telangana.

In addition, TASL announced a new partnership with Dassault Aviation to manufacture aerostructures for the Rafale aircraft in Hyderabad, marking the entry of another leading global OEM into Telangana's aerospace ecosystem and further strengthening Indo-French industrial cooperation in defence manufacturing.

**Export Performance and Economic Impact**

A major economic milestone achieved was that Aerospace and Defence exports from Telangana surpassed pharmaceutical exports, making the sector the leading contributor to the State's merchandise exports. This transition reflects the rapid scaling of high-value manufacturing, increased integration of Telangana-based firms into global aerospace and defence supply chains, and the growing maturity of the State's export-oriented industrial ecosystem.

The strong export performance underscores Telangana's strategic shift towards technology-intensive, high-value manufacturing sectors, with aerospace and defence emerging as a key driver of industrial growth, foreign exchange earnings, and skilled employment.

## Box 6.1: Telangana Flying High: Investments and Global Engagements in Aerospace and Defence Sector

During the Telangana Rising Global Summit, the State signed investment Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) valued at approximately Rs. 20,000 crore in the aerospace and defence sector. Major investment commitments were received from GMR Group, ITP Aero (Spain), Solar Industries, and Apollo Microsystems, among others.

A State delegation led by the Special Chief Secretary, Industries & IT Department, and the Director (Aerospace) participated in the Paris Air Show, where Telangana secured two speaking slots for the first time at this globally prestigious aerospace event. The State also signed an MoU with Aerospace Valley, France's largest aerospace and defence cluster, for an ecosystem-level partnership aimed at enhancing industrial collaboration, technology exchange, trade, and exports.

Telangana has also represented at Aero India (Bengaluru) and Aeromart Nagoya (Japan), where the State's aerospace manufacturing strengths, policy support, and infrastructure advantages were showcased to a global audience, resulting in multiple interactions with investors and follow-up engagements.

### Skill Development and Human Capital

To address the growing skilled manpower requirements of the sector, Aircraft MRO and Shipbuilding MRO programmes have been introduced under the Young India Skills University initiative. Further, the partnership with Tata Technologies to upgrade Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) into Advanced Technology Centres is expected to significantly enhance the availability of industry-ready talent for aerospace, defence, and space industries in the State.

Telangana hosted WINGS 2026, India's largest civil aviation airshow, from 28–30 January 2026. Hosting this national event positioned Hyderabad at the centre of global

attention, showcasing advancements in civil aviation, aerospace manufacturing, MRO, and emerging aviation technologies. In this event, Telangana has won the Best State Award from the Ministry of Civil Aviation for the fifth consecutive time, in the category of Best State for Promotion of Aviation Ecosystem.

Overall, developments in 2025–26 reflect Telangana's sustained progress toward a globally competitive aerospace, defence, and space ecosystem. This growth stems from progressive policies, world-class infrastructure, strong export focus, skilled manpower development, and deepening international partnerships.

### 6.3.3. Handlooms, Textiles, Khadi and Handicrafts

The Handlooms and Textiles Department of Telangana plays a vital role in preserving the State's rich handloom heritage while promoting the socio-economic welfare of handloom and powerloom weavers. The design patterns of Pochampally Ikats, Gadwal Cotton, Silk and Sico Sarees, Narayanpet Cotton and Silk Sarees, Warangal Durries, and Karimnagar Bedsheets and Furnishings showcase the outstanding skills of Telangana's handloom weavers.

The Department's primary objective is to provide continuous work to weavers in the Handloom & Powerloom sector and also improve the economic conditions of weavers by enhancing wages through the development of new designs in line with market trends.

Its scope of work includes implementing welfare and development schemes, coordinating with the Central Government, promoting product development and marketing through Telangana State Handloom Weavers Cooperative Society Ltd. (TGSCO) and providing training and design support through Weavers' Service Centre (WSC) in Hyderabad.

Key schemes include Telangana Nethanna Podupu (Thrift Fund), Nethanna Bhadratha (Nethanna Bima), Nethannaku Barosa, Loan Waiver Scheme to Handloom Weavers, Pavala Vaddi, Marketing Incentive (NHDP), in Handloom and initiatives like the 50% Power Tariff Subsidy, Apparel & Textile Parks, in powerlooms. So far, 23,930 Handlooms and 43,893 Powerlooms have been geo-tagged in the State.

#### 6.3.3.1. Key Activities and Achievements in Handlooms

**Telangana Nethanna Podhupu (Thrift Fund) Scheme:** Under the "Telangana Chenetha Abhayahastha Padakam," the Telangana Nethanna Podhupu (Thrift Fund) Scheme aims to promote saving habit and ensure social security for handloom weavers and ancillary workers. Under this scheme, each weaver contributes 8% of their wages monthly, while the Government contributes double that amount, i.e., 16%, to their account. In 2025-26, through this Scheme, benefits were provided to 34,482 handloom weavers and ancillary workers, with financial expenditure of Rs. 13.56 crore.

**Telangana Nethanna Bhadratha (Nethanna Bhima) Scheme:** The Scheme aims to provide financial relief and security to the family members of deceased weavers and ancillary workers engaged in weaving-related occupations in Telangana,

by offering an insurance benefit of Rs. 5.00 lakh to the nominee of the deceased weaver/ ancillary worker in the event of death due to any cause. The applicant must be a weaver or ancillary worker attached to a geo-tagged loom, be a permanent citizen of Telangana State, and will be covered under the insurance as long as he or she continues in weaving or allied activities. During the year 2025-26, 48,670 weavers/ancillary workers were enrolled.

**Telangana Nethannaku Barosa:** The Scheme aims to provide wage support to handloom weavers and ancillary workers based on the number of Telangana Authentic Weaves Labels issued to each geo-tagged loom, with a maximum support of Rs. 18,000 per year for each weaver and Rs. 6,000 per year for each ancillary worker. Telangana Authentic Weaves Labels, specially designed with a unique logo and weaver identity for each Telangana-labelled product, ensure minimum quality standards while supporting the livelihood and welfare of weavers and ancillary workers. The Scheme also enables continuous work by procuring stocks from weavers' cooperatives and outside cooperatives and releasing payments from time to time. So far, 17,028 weavers and 15,760 ancillary workers, totalling 32,788 members, have been enrolled under the Scheme. In the first quarter of 2025-26, the Government sanctioned and released Rs. 12.20 crore for the implementation of the scheme.

**Loan Waiver Scheme to Handloom Weavers:**

The Loan Waiver Scheme for Handloom Weavers was launched to relieve individual weavers of the burden of debt, enabling them to access fresh working capital from banks while avoiding paying high-interest rates to moneylenders and micro finance companies. This initiative provides a maximum waiver of Rs. 1.00 lakh for each weaver, covering both outstanding and closed loans originating from April 1, 2017, to March 31, 2024. The scheme identified 6,784 total beneficiaries (5,192 Outstanding Loans and 1,592 Closed Loans) across 21 districts.

The scheme has successfully achieved its physical target of 6,784 beneficiaries and has achieved the financial target of Rs.49.27 crores.

**Pavala Vaddi Scheme:** This scheme aims to reduce the interest burden on Handloom Weavers Cooperative Societies. In 2024-25, the department achieved its physical target of supporting 60 societies, with a financial outlay of Rs. 1.09 crore.

**Marketing & Promotion of Handloom Products:** This program aims to support the sale of handloom products procured from Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies through TGSCO outlets and promotional events such as National Handloom Exhibitions (NHEs), Special Handloom Exhibitions (SHEs), District-level Handloom exhibitions with assistance under the National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP). During 2024-25, the department conducted two Special Handloom Exhibitions (SHEs). During 2025- 26, one NHE and one SHE conducted.

**Clusters under National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP):**

a. **Handloom Clusters:** The Government of India has sanctioned total (35) clusters under NHDP towards

development & welfare of Handloom weavers in Telangana State. This programme aims to revive traditional products (Pithambaram Saree, Armoor Saree, Telia Rumal, Himroo Cloth, Tussar Sarees, Ramappa Sarees, etc.) and develop new handloom products. Further the State proposed four new clusters (Kosigi, Ieeza, Yadagirigutta, and Choutuppal) to the Government of India under NHDP with an outlay of Rs. 4.05 crore, and for 2025-26, the State proposed three projects with an outlay of Rs. 0.55 crore to the Government of India.

b. **Marketing Incentive (MI):** This scheme provides Marketing Incentive to support the marketing of Handloom Products by Handloom Agencies. The assistance towards the Marketing Incentive (MI) shall be available to State handloom corporations, Apex Co-operative Societies, Primary Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies, & National level handloom organisations. The funding is shared 50:50 between the State and Central Governments. The Government of India's share for Marketing Incentive is limited to Rs. 1.00 crore for the apex society and Rs. 15 lakh for the primary handloom weavers' co-operative societies. For the 2025-26, the financial target is set at Rs. 5.39 crore. Out of which an amount of Rs.1.35 Crore released by the Government to implement the scheme.

**Sri Konda Laxman Bapuji State Awards:** These awards were instituted in memory of Late Sri Konda Laxman Bapuji, and are given to weavers and designers who excel in their profession. This scheme covers all the Handloom Artisan Weavers & Designers, engaged in Handloom activity, including Co-operative fold and Outside Co-operative fold. The awardees will be felicitated with a cash prize of Rs. 25,000, a memento, a shawl and a merit certificate. This event will be organised on National Handloom Day (7th August Every Year). In 2024, 32 awardees were felicitated, and in 2025, 33 awardees were felicitated.

### 6.3.3.2. Key Activities and Achievements in Powerlooms

**50% Power Tariff Subsidy to Powerloom Industry:** The Telangana Electricity Regulatory Commission (TGERC) recommended on 28.10.2024 that the power tariff for Cottage Industry Category – IV (A) be enhanced from 10 HP to not exceeding 25 HP, including incidental lighting within the premises. Accordingly, 50% power tariff subsidy is being provided to powerloom units in the State (which are availing power load up to 25 HP), and approximately 9,875 powerloom units are benefiting from it.

**Thrift Fund Scheme to Powerloom Weavers:** Similar to the handloom sector, this scheme aims to inculcate savings habits among powerloom weavers. It features an 8% wage contribution from weavers with a matching 8% share from the Government. In 2024-25, it achieved a physical target of 11,698 beneficiaries and a financial achievement of Rs. 34.07 crore. For 2025-26, the target has increased to 15,000 beneficiaries with a budget of Rs. 30.00 crore, and enrollment is currently in progress.

**Purchase of Cloth from TGSCO by Government Departments /Corporations/ Societies and Government Undertakings:** This policy aims to provide continuous employment to weavers by mandating that all Government Departments and Corporations place cloth orders with TGSCO. This initiative was formalised by orders issued in March 2024. For the 2025-26 financial year, clothes orders totalling Rs. 724.33 crore have been received from various Government departments, institutes, and corporations.

**Indira Mahila Shakthi Sarees – "Koti Mahilalaku Koti Cheeralu":** The objective of this scheme is to distribute One Crore sarees to One Crore Women in the state. So far 89.60 lakh sarees have been supplied to SERP and MEPMA for distribution to women in the rural and urban area in the state.

**Yarn Depot at Vemulawada:** Established to resolve demands from powerloom weavers, this depot aims to provide buffer stocks of yarn to stabilise the sector. It was established in October 2024 with a corpus fund of Rs. 50.00 crore with TGSCO as the nodal agency. So far, 2,655 Metric tonnes of yarn have been supplied to Mutually Aided Cooperative Societies (MACs) and Small Scale Industrial (SSI) units.

**Konda Lakshman Bapuji Indian Institute of Handloom Technology (KLB IIHT):** Established in 2024-25, this institute aims to provide technical education through a three-year Diploma in Handlooms and Textiles Technology (DHTT). It admits 60 students annually. For the 2025-26 academic year, 60 students joined the 1st year, and 16 students entered the 2nd year via lateral entry. The institute is functioning successfully.

### 6.3.3.3. Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

The Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is a credit-linked subsidy scheme of the Government of India under the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME) to generate self-employment opportunities by establishing new micro-enterprises in both rural and urban areas.

A total of 1,065 units were established in 2024–25, which increased to 1,292 units in 2025–26. Margin money assistance also showed an upward trend, rising from Rs. 46.55 crore in 2024–25 to Rs. 53.0 crore in 2025–26. Correspondingly, employment generation improved from 11,715 opportunities in 2024–25 to 14,212 in 2025–26.

### 6.3.3.4. Telangana Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited (TGHDC)

The Telangana Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited (TGHDC) mission is to provide a sustainable platform for artisans by promoting, marketing, and selling handicrafts to protect and nurture the State's traditional crafts. Key activities include procurement & marketing, promotion & development, and welfare. The Government approved "GOLKONDA" as a trademark to represent the culture and heritage of Telangana.

TGHDC manages several Emporia in Telangana, including locations in Gunfoundry (Hyderabad), Banjarahills (Hyderabad), Secunderabad, Warangal, Sangareddy, Siddipet, Karimnagar, and Yadadri Bhuvanagiri, as well as a production

unit known as Nirmal Industry in Hyderabad and an export-oriented showroom in Musheerabad, Hyderabad. The corporation also maintains a presence outside the State with Emporia in New Delhi and Kolkata.

**Key developmental activities include:**

**Common Facility Centres (CFCs):** The TGHDC is setting up four CFCs at Bonthapally, Sangareddy District, for wooden toys, Karimnagar District, for Silver Filigree, Devarkonda, Nalgonda District, for Banjara Embroidery, Nirmal District, for Nirmal Toys, in addition to the existing common facility centre at Hasthakala Bhavan, Musheerabad, Hyderabad, for Multi Crafts with the financial assistance from the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), New Delhi.

**Training and Welfare:** TGHDC organises an annual training programme for skill upgradation, design development, and workshops, inviting designers from reputable institutions to enhance artisans' skills and products to meet changing market demands and trends. About 500 artisans benefit from these programmes each year. TGHDC received Rs. 11.80 lakh (incl. GST) from NABARD for a Hyderabad exhibition. As part of its welfare measures, the corporation distributes old-age pensions to 61 persons monthly and conducts 'Guru Shishya Hastha Shilpi' workshops upgrade the skills of the artisans. TGHDC is making sustained efforts to preserve Telangana crafts, improve artisans' livelihoods by providing tool kits, and boost showroom sales through continuous stock monitoring.

**Geographical Indication (GI) Registration:** Telangana presently has 18 Geographical Indication (GI)–tagged products that reflect the state's rich cultural, artisanal, and agricultural heritage. These include Pochampally Ikat, Silver Filigree of Karimnagar, Nirmal Toys and Crafts, Nirmal Furniture, Nirmal Paintings, Gadwal Saree, Siddipet Gollabama, Cheriyal Painting, Hyderabad Haleem, Pembarthi Metal Craft, Narayanpet Handloom Saree, Banaganapalle Mangoes, Adilabad Dokra, Warangal Durries, Puttapaka Telia Rumal, Tandur Red Gram, Hyderabad Lac Bangles, and Warangal Chapata Chilli.

Further strengthening its GI portfolio, the state has filed six additional GI applications, which are expected to receive registration during 2026–27. These include Banjara Needle Craft, Banjara Tribal Jewellery, Narayanpet Jewellery Making, Hyderabad Pearls, Kothakota Mutton, and Batik Paintings, thereby expanding recognition for Telangana's unique traditional crafts and speciality products.

**Budget and Performance:** The Government of Telangana has allocated funds under plan schemes to undertake various developmental activities in the Corporation, with projects taken up on a priority basis.

The utilisation of plan funds for 2025-26 shows a budget allocated at Rs. 4.25 crore, and a budget released at Rs. 2.12 crore. The Corporation recorded sales turnover of Rs. 63.00 crore for the year 2025-26 (up to February 2026), reflecting its operational performance during this period..

**Recognition and Expansion**

To encourage excellence, TGHDC presents 10 State Awards annually to Master Craft Persons (3 Awards @ Rs. 50,000/-, 40,000/-, and 35,000/-, and the remaining 7 Awards @ Rs. 20,000/- each), incurring an expenditure of Rs. 2.65 lakh for cash prizes. The corporation is currently expanding its

business activities, with construction work for a new Golkonda Handicrafts Emporium at Warangal and has further requested District Collectors for land allotments in all other district headquarters for the construction of new showroom buildings.

### 6.3.4. Leather Industry

The primary objectives of Telangana Leather Industries Promotion Corporation Limited. (TGLIPC) are to promote the leather industry, facilitate skill upgradation and training for leather artisans and unemployed youth, and manage marketing activities to meet the demand for leather goods from various Government departments and Government agencies.

**Armoor Leather Cluster:** Mini Leather Park in 25 acres at Armoor (V) in Nizamabad under the MSME Cluster Development Programme (MSECDP) of the Government of India is under progress, which will eventually house 120 plots with a total investment estimated at Rs. 53 crore. TGLIPC signed an MOU with TGIIC to implement the project, and it is in progress. The project aims to create direct employment for 1,000 people and indirect employment for 500 people alongside skill-upgrading training for local entrepreneurs. Regarding funding, the initial pre-approval cost is Rs. 9.37 crore, with the State Government contributing Rs. 2.61 crore and the Central Government contributing Rs. 6.76 crore. At present, a total of Rs. 4.61 crore has been transferred to TGIIC after the State Government released its full share of Rs. 2.61 crore and the Central Government released its 1st instalment of Rs. 2.00 crore.

**Establishment of Mega Leather Parks:** TGLIPC has proposed the establishment of two Mega Leather Parks at Rukmapur (V), Karimnagar District and Station Ghanpur, Janagaon District, under the Indian Footwear and Leather Development Programme (IFLDP) scheme of the Government of India. The State Government proposed to the Government of India for the approval of these parks under the Mega Leather Footwear and Accessories Cluster Development (MLFACD) Sub-Scheme of IFLDP or any other GOI scheme. Currently, at Rukmapur (V), Karimnagar, 87 acres of land has been identified, with alienation in process. At Station Ghanpur, 120 acres of land has been identified.

To support these facilities, TGLIPC and Footwear Design and Development Institute (FDDI) have signed an MoU for FDDI assistance in establishing training centres at various parks of TGLIPC to train SC/ST and other candidates in the manufacture of leather products like bags, garments, footwear, and goods. Initially, FDDI will be requested to train master craftsmen who will further train candidates at training centres to be established by TGLIPC. Post-training, trained individuals will receive assistance in setting up units, along with marketing support.

### 6.3.5. Life Sciences and Pharmaceuticals

Telangana has established itself as a primary hub in India for the pharmaceutical, biotechnology, life sciences, vaccine, and medical device sectors, bolstered by a strong R&D ecosystem and a competitive manufacturing base. Over the past several decades, the State has played a critical role in advancing national and global healthcare through large-scale production of pharmaceuticals and vaccines.

The sector has emerged as a significant economic powerhouse, securing over Rs. 73,360 crore through more than 190

investments. This surge has transformed the region into a major employment hub, generating over 1,00,000 direct jobs and 2,50,000 indirect jobs. The year 2025-26 marked a period of intense expansion for both domestic and international entities.

The State has become a preferred destination for high-tech global capability centres. Eli Lilly inaugurated a 2.2 lakh sq. ft. Global Capability Centres (GCC) dedicated to AI and automation, creating 1,500 jobs, and further announced a major Rs. 8,850 crore investment to drive global manufacturing excellence. Other notable entries include Rx Benefits, which created over 300 jobs, and HCA Healthcare, which invested Rs. 663.75 crore in establishing a new GCC in Hyderabad. Johnson & Johnson has also established a new global capability centre in Hyderabad.

The infrastructure for innovation is expanding rapidly, with CRAMSN Research Park establishing a 20 lakh sq. ft. integrated R&D facility. Additionally, Agilent Technologies launched its Biopharma Experience Centre, while Ichor Biologics began work on a biologics facility expected to provide 800 jobs.

The Government of Telangana has played a proactive role by inaugurating India's first logical single-use bioprocess design-and-scale-up facility, known as 1 Bio, and by creating 1.5 lakh sq. ft. of plug-and-play lab space through a PPP model, enabling investment of Rs. 150 crore, creating 500 jobs.

Green Pharma City attracted a collective investment of Rs. 12,610 crore from 10 different pharmaceutical companies. Specialised manufacturing is also seeing growth, such as Suzen Medicare Private Limited investing Rs. 250 crore in an IV fluids facility and EUGIA's Rs. 157.66 crore expansion, projected to create 500 jobs.

To consolidate these strengths and move toward a value-led, innovation-driven growth model, the Government of Telangana formulated the Next-Gen Life Sciences Policy 2026–2030.

## Box 6.2: Telangana Next-Gen Life Sciences Policy 2026–2030

**Vision and Objectives:** The policy aims to establish Telangana as one of the top five global life sciences clusters by 2030, with a focus on high-value R&D, advanced biologics and therapies, and environmentally sustainable manufacturing, while facilitating the creation of approximately 5,00,000 new jobs and attracting USD 25 billion in investments.

**Key Focus Areas**

- Frontier R&D and Advanced Manufacturing: Promotion of next-gen technologies (Biologics/ Biosimilars, Cell and Gene therapy, mRNA platforms/CRISPR technologies, Antibody-Drug Conjugates, Diagnostics, Medical Electronics, Oligonucleotides, Genomics, Peptides, Precision Fermentation) for value-added, tech-intensive manufacturing.

- Clinical Research: Strengthening the clinical trials via faster approvals, disease-specific clinical registries, and operationalisation of initiatives such as Clinical Innovation Sandbox to make Telangana a preferred destination for clinical research and translational studies.
- Pharma Services: Expansion of Contract Research Organizations (CROs) and Contract Development and Manufacturing Organizations (CDMOs), to scale the sector from the current estimated size of USD 2 billion to USD 10 billion.
- Diagnostics and Medical Electronics: Development of R&D/manufacturing hub for diagnostics and medical electronics to support healthcare delivery, indigenous manufacturing, and innovation in medical technologies.
- Global Value Centres and Global Innovation Centres: Attracting Global Capability Centres (GCCs) and Global Innovation Centres focused on AI, analytics, engineering, digital health, and life sciences R&D.
- Precision Medicine and Personalised Therapies: Advancing precision medicine through the development of clinical registries and privacy-compliant digital health records to enable personalised therapies, data-driven healthcare interventions, and improved clinical outcomes.

**Strategic Levers for Implementation**

Infrastructure Development: The policy proposes the creation of world-class infrastructure to support the full life sciences value chain, including:

- Establishment of the Green Pharma City, a sustainable and integrated industrial cluster incorporating zero liquid discharge (ZLD), centralised waste management, energy-efficient systems, and net-zero practices.
- Development of ten (10) Pharma Villages, each spanning approximately 1,000 to 3,000 acres along the Outer Ring Road (ORR), to promote decentralised, balanced, and inclusive industrial growth across the State.
- Expansion of Genome Valley by approximately 300 acres and establishment of a Bio-Innovation and Bio-Manufacturing Cluster, featuring multi-tenant laboratories and flatted factories to promote collaboration, innovation, and ease of entry for startups and MSMEs.
- The Policy also envisages the expansion of the Medical Devices Park, with enhanced common infrastructure and plug-and-play facilities to support R&D and manufacturing in medical devices and diagnostics.

Talent Ecosystem: Establishing the Telangana School of Life Sciences to provide industry-aligned curricula in domains like bioinformatics, AI, and Health Outcomes and Economic Research (HOER).

Regulatory Streamlining: Implementation of single-window, time-bound approvals and permitting 24×7 operations in designated life sciences parks, subject to prescribed safety norms.

Funding Ecosystem: Establishment of a dedicated Life Sciences Innovation

Fund with an Initial corpus fund of Rs. 100 crore, scalable to Rs. 1,000 crore via PPP with co-investment alongside venture capital and private equity funds to support startups, scale-ups, and translational research initiatives.

Ancillary Ecosystem: Promotion of a strong and integrated ancillary ecosystem comprising suppliers, service providers, logistics partners, testing facilities, and specialised vendors to support the core life sciences industry and enhance overall sector competitiveness.

**Fiscal Incentives**

Eligible units under the Telangana Next-Gen Life Sciences Policy 2026–2030 will be supported through a comprehensive package of fiscal incentives. These include reimbursement of stamp duty and transfer duty, provision of power subsidies and capital investment subsidies, reimbursement of State Goods and Services Tax (SGST), and support for land costs and land conversion charges, in accordance with applicable guidelines and eligibility criteria. Special incentive packages are proposed for advanced manufacturing units, pharma villages, medical devices and diagnostics units, R&D units, and Global Value Centres, in accordance with applicable guidelines.

**BioAsia 2026**

BioAsia 2026, co-hosted by the Government of Telangana, is Asia's premier life sciences and health-tech forum, uniting global leaders across biopharma, MedTech, digital health, and advanced therapeutics. The 23rd edition, held on 16-18 February 2026 in HITEX Hyderabad, focused on "TechBio Unleashed: AI, Automation & the Biology Revolution," highlighting how the integration of biology with artificial intelligence and automation is reshaping drug discovery, diagnostics, advanced therapeutics, biomanufacturing, and healthcare delivery.

The forum featured 9 high-impact sessions and saw participation from global industry giants, including Novartis, Amgen, Eli Lilly, Sanofi, Takeda, MSD, and Google DeepMind. Significant milestones were marked, such as Novartis celebrating 25 years of its GCC presence in India, alongside major investment announcements from companies like Opella Healthcare, Vaksindo Animal Health, and Tredence Inc. The event achieved record-breaking engagement with over 4,500 delegates, the participation of 120+ companies and 40 startups, and the facilitation of more than 4,000 high-impact B2B meetings, driving substantial new collaborations and investment opportunities.

### 6.3.6. Electronics, Semiconductors and Energy Storage Systems

Telangana's electronics ecosystem is anchored by leading Electronics Manufacturing Clusters at ECity, Maheshwaram, Divitipally and Future City, along with dedicated hardware parks, hosting major companies across the value chain and complemented by the presence of strategic and defence electronics public sector enterprises in the State.

**Photonics Valley Corporation (PVC)**

The Photonics Valley Corporation (PVC),

operating under the ITE&C Department of the Government of Telangana, serves as a strategic implementation arm to establish the State as a global hub for semiconductors, photonics, Very Large Scale Integration (VLSI), Internet of Things (IoT), quantum technologies and advanced electronics. PVC's mandate extends beyond infrastructure creation to include talent development, startup incubation, industry–academia integration, and global investment facilitation, thereby ensuring inclusive and sustainable socio-economic growth through deep-tech leadership.

**Key Initiatives:**

**Micro-LED Display Fab Ecosystem**

This initiative involves a USD 2.25 billion proposal (with a USD 400 million first phase) to establish a Micro-LED Display Fab ecosystem in Hyderabad. The project has received a 29% State incentive package and is seeking a 50% capital subsidy from the Government of India under the Indian Semiconductor Mission. It is expected to generate over 1,000 high-value direct jobs and strengthen India's self-reliance in critical electronics infrastructure.

**TG-SHINE (Telangana Semiconductor and Hardware Innovation for Next-Generation Employability)**

Under TG-SHINE, the State will establish a structured, industry-driven VLSI skilling and placement framework in collaboration with MOSart Labs and the National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology (NIELIT), focused on building future-ready semiconductor professionals. The initiative provides industry-grade training and national-level certification to make Telangana a preferred destination for global chip design houses, electronics companies, and semiconductor investments, while enabling sustained high-value employment generation.

**TG-ACE (Telangana Advanced Characterisation and Electronics Test Lab)**

To complement skilling with innovation, TG-ACE focuses on VLSI innovation, characterisation, and product validation. The State will expand advanced electronics and precision hardware capabilities, enabling startups, academia, and manufacturing units to design, prototype, characterise, test, and validate next-generation semiconductor and electronic hardware products within Telangana. Partnering with MOSart Labs, it supports the translation of VLSI concepts into indigenous intellectual property (IP) and deployable products.

These combined efforts spanning from the Micro-LED Display Fab to the TG-SHINE and TG-ACE frameworks are critical components of Telangana's Vision 2047, which aims to transform the State into a USD 3-trillion economy driven by deep-tech leadership and high-value employment.

### 6.3.7. Automotive and EV Sector

Telangana has solidified its position as one of India's most dynamic hubs for automotive and electric mobility transformation. Building on the State's forward-looking Electric Vehicle & Energy Storage Policy and robust incentive framework, such as 100 % exemptions on EV road tax and registration fees. EV adoption has surged dramatically across vehicle segments, from two-wheelers and three-wheelers to passenger cars and public transport. Registrations crossed the 2 lakh mark by mid-2025, reflecting strong market confidence and uptake driven by

affordability and supportive policy measures. Charging infrastructure has scaled alongside demand, with over 1,000 charging and battery-swap stations established, and public fleet electrification has advanced, including the planned expansion of electric buses under State and Central schemes.

The Government of Telangana undertook focused international outreach to strengthen its automotive and electric mobility ecosystem through targeted stakeholder engagements. As part of the Honourable Chief Minister's visit to Japan in April 2025, high-level interactions were held with leading automotive OEMs, component manufacturers, mobility technology firms and industry associations in Tokyo and Hiroshima, aimed at showcasing Telangana's manufacturing strengths, EV policy framework and opportunities across the automotive value chain. These engagements facilitated dialogue on advanced manufacturing, electric powertrains, supply-chain integration and long-term investment partnerships. In parallel, Telangana's participation in the Drive to Zero Summit organised by CALSTART in the Netherlands, and a Policymakers' Knowledge Exchange Programme covering Norway, the Netherlands and Belgium, enabled structured interactions with governments, innovation institutions, zero-emission vehicle companies, charging infrastructure manufacturers and EV associations. The insights gained from these global best-practice engagements are being actively incorporated into the State's policy design, infrastructure planning and ecosystem building initiatives for sustainable and zero-emission mobility.

### 6.3.8. Food Processing

The Telangana Food Processing Society (TGFPS) serves as the State's Nodal Agency for promoting food processing and implementing agency for the Telangana State Food Processing Policy. The vision of TGFPS is to implement both State and central Government schemes related to food processing, also supporting allied departments in initiatives related to food processing.

The core activities carried out by the society include the development of 14 Special Food Processing Zones (SFPZs), backed by a lucrative food processing policy, creating 7,150 acres of new industrial area, which provides plug-and-play infrastructure, farmer support, and incentives, driving 70% high-value tertiary processing. As of 30 December, 2025, the SFPZ initiative has attracted 176 investment applications totalling Rs. 7,164.39 crore for projects such as rice mills, ethanol units, oil mills, etc. Projects worth Rs. 5,068.36 crore have already been allotted, which are expected to create over 7,615 jobs.

According to the single window approval system, for the year 2025-26 (up to December 2025), the food processing sector has registered 743 units, attracted Rs. 1,928.3 crore of investment and created 10,335 new jobs. Since its inception, the sector has demonstrated robust growth, establishing a total of 9,160 enterprises with a collective fixed capital investment of Rs 18,224.04 crore and generating employment for 1,31,959 personnel. These figures underscore the conversion of Telangana's agricultural surplus into scalable processing capacity, value addition, and global market access.

## Box 6.3: Key 2025 Events Driving Telangana's Investments in Food Processing and Outreach

### Impact Harvest Forum 2025 (July 3–4, 2025)

The Government of Telangana, in partnership with UN ESCAP[7] and NITI Aayog, hosted the Impact Harvest Forum 2025 on 3–4 July 2025 in Hyderabad as a regional platform inviting ASEAN members and Asia-Pacific stakeholders to foster deeper cooperation on inclusive business and blended finance. Participants included senior ASEAN Government leaders, impact investors, DFIs, and inclusive business practitioners, with keynotes focused on advancing blended finance, inclusive models, and scalable solutions for SHGs and FPOs, reinforcing Telangana's leadership in building a strong inclusive business ecosystem.

### World Food India 2025 (Sept 25–28, 2025)

Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises Scheme beneficiaries from the State participated in World Food India 2025 (25–28 September 2025, Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi), showcasing Telangana's processed-food value chains through micro food processing units, strengthening linkages for spices and millets.

### Food A'Fair 2025 (Nov 14–16, 2025)

Telangana supported and facilitated Food A'Fair 2025, held from 14–16 November 2025 at HITEX, Hyderabad, as a platform showcasing emerging food and beverage trends, product innovation, and market access for SMEs and chefs' associations. The event featured 150+ exhibitors, 5,000+ business visitors, 30+ live culinary and product demos, and structured B2B interactions.

7. United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

## Telangana Rising Global Summit (Dec 8–9, 2025)

**The Government of Telangana organised the Telangana Rising Global Summit on 8–9 December 2025 at Bharat Future City, Hyderabad, as a Vision 2047 investment platform to attract cross-sector investments, including food processing. In the food processing and allied sectors, it secured MoUs with anchor processors for Dairy, Beverages, Fast-moving consumer goods (FMCG), Fisheries, and Agri-processing.**

Source: Telangana Food Processing Society, Government of Telangana

### 6.3.9. Logistics

The Telangana Trade Promotion Corporation Limited (TGTPC) is designated as the Nodal Agency for the development of logistics infrastructure in the State.

**Telangana Trade Promotion Corporation (TGTPC)**

TGTPC spearheads external trade promotion, logistics infrastructure development, and sustains the Golkonda (formerly Lepakshi

Nandi) brand's manufacture and sale of notebooks/paper products to government welfare departments and open markets. As the Implementing Agency for the Government of India's flagship projects, TGTPC drives socio-economic upliftment through job creation, MSME strengthening, and modern infrastructure.

**Key Activities and Achievements under TGTPC**

**PM Ekta/Unity Mall:** To create a common platform for promoting artisanal products under the One District One Product (ODOP) initiative, TGTPC is establishing PM Ekta Mall/Unity Mall Twin Towers on Joint Development Basis under PPP mode for which the Government of India sanctioned Rs. 202 crore as an interest-free loan for a period of 50 years under the Scheme for Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI) scheme. PMEM is being constructed in a land parcel of 6-12 acres-guntas in Raidurg, proposed to be completed by the year 2029, which will generate more than 500 direct and 1000 indirect employment.

**Multi Modal Logistics Park (MMLP):** To reduce logistics costs and transit times by offering integrated, technology-driven, one-stop solutions combining road, rail, and water transport to ease congestion, improve inventory management, offering value-added services like customs clearance and boosting economic growth through the integration of road, rail, and water transport, TGTPC is establishing a Multi Modal Logistics Park (MMLP), in an extent of 315-01 acres-guntas. at Manoharabad Mandal, Medak District, with an overall project cost of Rs. 2,049.35 crore under a Greenfield project with an equity value contribution of Rs. 142 crore by TGTPC and the project will generate more than 1500 direct and indirect employment while providing significant benefits to the state by modernising the logistics infrastructure.

**Irradiation facility in Koheda (V), Rangareddy District:** To enhance food safety, extending shelf life, and facilitate trade by using controlled ionizing radiation to destroy pathogens, pests, and bacteria without chemicals or heat and to improve food quality, inhibit sprouting, delay ripening, and provide a reliable, efficient, and cost-effective method for sterilizing for agricultural products, TGTPC has come up with establishment of Irradiation Facility at Koheda (V), Rangareddy District in an extent of 6-25 acres-guntas. under joint venture with GMR Air Cargo & Aerospace Engineering Ltd. (GACAEL), with a budget outlay of Rs. 20.22 crore and reached a milestone with the incorporation of the Telangana Agri Irradiation Centre Limited.

### 6.3.10. Mining

Telangana features a varied geology that provides a rich & wide variety of minerals, including Coal, Iron Ore, Limestone, Dolomite and various Dimensional Stones such as Black and Colour Granites. Telangana is the only State in the entire Southern India containing vast deposits of Coal and is being mined by M/s Singareni Collieries Company Ltd., a State Public Sector Unit, besides TGGENCO[8] having a mining lease for captive power generation. Furthermore, extensive deposits of Cement grade Limestone occur in Adilabad, Mancherial, Peddapally, Nalgonda, Suryapet, Vikarabad, Districts with total resources of around 7,519 MT (Million Tonnes), currently feed 21 cement

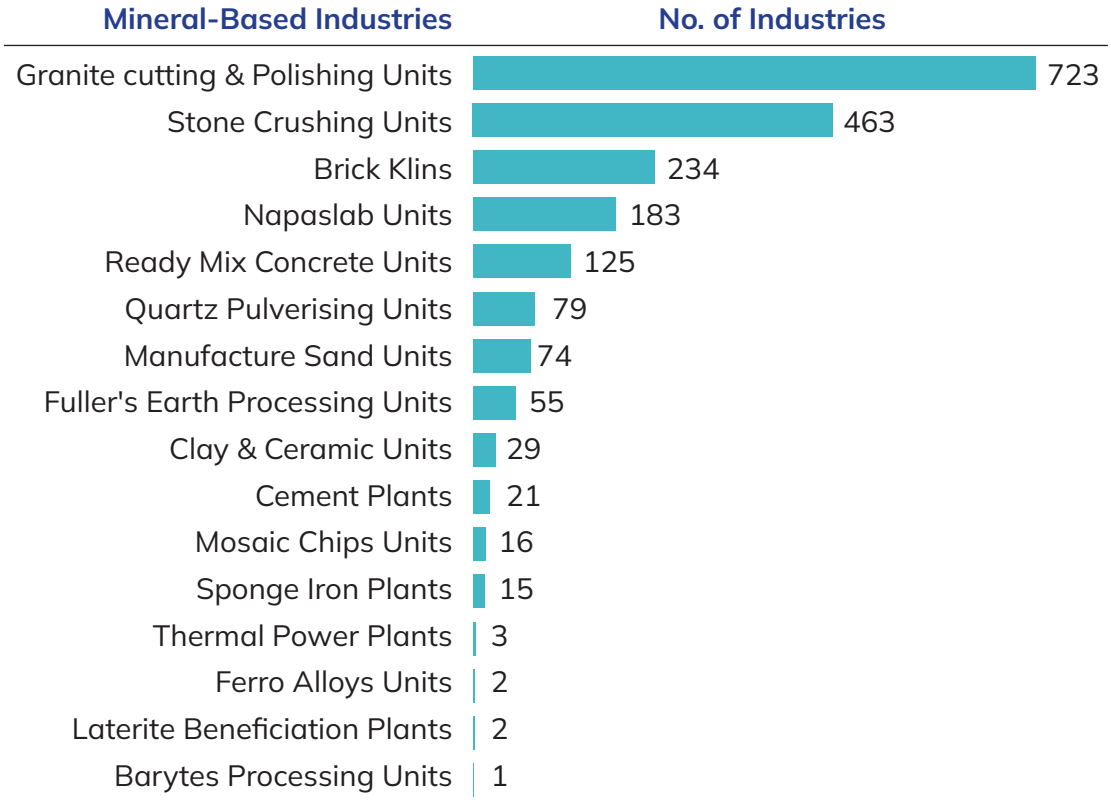
8. Telangana Power Generation Corporation Limited

plants (16 Major and 5 Minor plants) with a combined capacity of 29.50 MTPA[9] .

As of 31 December, 2025, there are 2,552 active mining and quarry leases covering over 72,516.57 hectares. Nearly 90% of the mines fall under the small sector, and the remaining 10% under the medium and large sectors.

To accelerate economic development, the State has prioritised Coal, Iron Ore, Dolomite, and Limestone as focus minerals for the establishment of core industries such as Steel, Sponge Iron, Thermal Plants, Granite Cutting & Faceting and Cement.

**Fig. 6.6 Major Mineral-Based Industries (MBI) in Telangana**




Source: Department of Mines and Geology, Government of Telangana

### 6.3.10.1 Mineral Revenue Performance

In 2024-25, the Mineral and Mining sector generated revenue of Rs. 5,517.60 crore. In 2025-26 (up to November 2025), Rs. 3,205.30 crore revenue was generated.

### 6.3.10.2 Policy and Other Initiatives

In 2025, the Government implemented several key regulatory updates to the mineral sector. Seigniorage Fee rates were revised by 20% with, effective from July 8, 2025. Additionally, the Environment Impact

9. Million Tonnes Per Annum

Fee (EIF) was enhanced from Rs. 3/- to Rs. 8/- per sq. ft. for built-up areas exceeding 10,000 sq. ft. as of July 23, 2025. For the Granite Cutting & Polishing industry, the Government introduced new slab rates on March 28, 2025, specifically adding categories for 5, 10, 14, 21, and 25 blades in addition to the single blade. Furthermore, the Telangana Stone Crusher Rules, 2025, were officially issued on November 1, 2025, to regulate stone crushing operations.

The State continues to manage several mineral-related trusts aimed at welfare and exploration.

**District Mineral Foundation (DMF):** The Government of Telangana established the District Mineral Foundation (DMF) Trust, a non-profit body, as mandated by the Ministry of Mines, Government of India. The State also incorporated provisions of the Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY), focusing on high-priority welfare measures in mining-affected areas, including drinking water supply, healthcare, education, women and child welfare, support for the aged and disabled, physical infrastructure, and renewable energy. Total DMF collections reached Rs. 6,880.44 crore up to October 2025.

**State Mineral Exploration Trust (SMET):** The State Government of Telangana established the State Mineral Exploration Trust (SMET), a non-profit body, under Section 15(1A)(g) of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, through G.O.Ms. No. 10 & 11, Industries & Commerce (M.I) Department dated February 26, 2016. SMET conducts prospecting and exploration of 31 minor minerals to evaluate resources as per United Nations Framework Classification standards, enabling auction allotment under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2015. Funded by a 2% seigniorage fee contribution from leaseholders, SMET collections reached Rs. 198.55 crore as of December 5, 2025.

Additionally, the department is leveraging information technology through the TG e-Mining Mobile App and a dedicated web portal to facilitate online payments, e-permits, and the auctioning of minor mineral blocks.

### 6.3.10.3 Telangana Mineral Development Corporation Limited (TGMDC)

The TGMDC is a State-owned corporation focused on mineral exploration, beneficiation, and developing industries through private investment and advanced technology. As a National Exploration Agency, it is authorised to conduct mineral exploration both within and beyond the State of Telangana

**Sand Mining Operations:** Sand mining contributes approximately Rs. 650–750 crore annually to the State exchequer. For the year 2025-26, the Government has set a target of Rs. 1,000 crore, and as of 31 December, 2025, the revenue earned stands at Rs. 669.85 crore.

For the year 2025-26 (up to 31 December, 2025), sand sales have been conducted from 44 desiltation areas, 17 sand-bearing areas, 3 pattalands, and 15 sand bazars. Sand Mining supports 387 outsourcing employees at the field level and indirectly provides a livelihood for approximately 15,000 families.

**Sand Bazaars:** To stabilise market prices and curb illegal transportation, TGMDC has established 17 Sand Bazaars across the

State. From March to November 2025, these bazaars supplied a total of 3,19,671 MT of sand to the public and Indiramma Indlu beneficiaries through the TGMDC Online Portal.

**Devapur Limestone Mine:** It is located in the Mancherial District. This mine operates within the Rally Reserve Forest Land. For the year 2025-26 (up to 31 December, 2025), the mine produced 32,66,304 MT of limestone, generating Rs. 6,53,26,080 in Escot charges (consideration amount). It has consistently received a 5-star rating from the Ministry of Mines, Government of India, for the last 3 years.

**Black Granite Project:** The corporation operates a black granite quarry in Venkatramapuram, Suryapet District, over an area of 9.90 hectares. For the year 2025-26 (up to 31 December, 2025), production reached 31.053 cubic meters, resulting in a consideration amount of Rs. 98,35,040.

**Road Metal:** TGMDC secured Environmental Clearance (EC), Consent for Establishment (CFE), and Consent for Operation (CFO) for the establishment of 10-lakh-tonne aggregate crushing units at Yacharam (Sy. No.121, extent of 39 acres) with 1,80,684 cubic meters per year production capacity

### 6.3.11. Sugar Cane

The Department aims to achieve self-sustenance for both the industry and farmers to meet the State's requirements for sugar and ethanol. Its core mission involves improving the production of sugarcane and biofuel, stabilising rural farm income, and promoting industrial diversification through the expansion of distilleries.

**Production of Sugar:** For the 2025-26 season, the total estimated cane crushing in the State is approximately 18.40 lakh metric tonnes. As of 3rd March, 2026 , the 7 operational mills in the State have crushed 18.33 lakh metric tonnes of cane from a total cane area of 22,079 hectares, resulting in 1.98 lakh metric tonnes of sugar bagged at a recovery rate of 10.73%.

Production of Ethanol & Co-Gen Power: For the 2025-26 season, as of November 30, 2025, the 7 operational sugar mills in the State have produced 8.25 crore litres of ethanol from an installed distillery capacity of 336 Kilo Litres Per Day. Out of this production, 1.29 crore Litres have been supplied to Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) for Ethanol blending purposes.

**Key departmental activities.**

Enforcement of Central & State Acts: The Department reserves areas for sugarcane development, drawing of sugarcane for production of sugar by sugar factories, ensures timely clearance of cane proceeds, and provides input subsidies, mechanisation, loans, and incentives in factory zones. These measures boost cane coverage and production.

Diversification Initiatives: The Department encourages sugar mills to prioritise diversification by establishing ethanol plants for renewable green energy (reducing fossil fuel use), producing bio-fertilisers from enriched press mud to enhance soil health and avoid the negative effects of synthetic fertilisers and generating power through co-gen plants.

**Cane Development Councils (CDC):** Sugarcane Development activities are implemented through CDCs, with fund contributions made by the Cane Farmer & Factory each @Rs.4/- per MT cane crushed.

Cane Development Councils (CDC) are constituted for each factory zone as per Section 5 of the Telangana Sugarcane (Regulation of Supply and Purchase) Act, 1961, with one Government-nominated Chairperson from the respective sugar factory zone area, two nominated Sugarcane growers and two factory representatives. The main activities of CDCs include the supply of inputs from planting to harvesting of sugarcane on a subsidy basis, with the administrative approval of the Director of Sugar & Cane Commissioner. During 2024-25, the department has carried out cane developmental activities with CDC funds of about Rs. 1.28 crore.

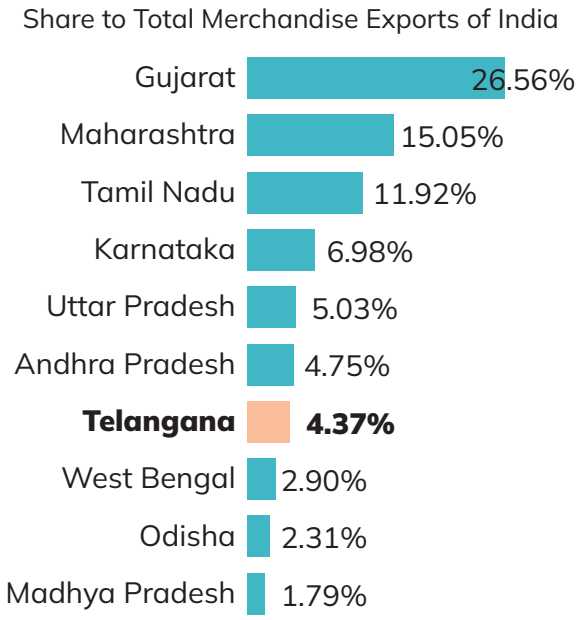
## 6.4. Telangana's Export Excellence

The Commerce & Export Promotion Department has been designated as the State Export Commissioner and Nodal Agency by the Ministry of Commerce & Industry (MoC&I), Government of India, for the development and promotion of exports from the State. Telangana has inherent potential and geo-economic strengths in agriculture and allied sectors, manufacturing, and services, and a conducive export ecosystem.

As per the Logistics Ease Across Different States (LEADS) 2024 report of the MoC&I, Government of India, Telangana has been ranked in the "Achievers" category among landlocked States and as per the Niti Aayog's Export Preparedness Index Report (EPI) 2024, Telangana has ranked 8th position in overall rankings and ranked 2nd position in the landlocked States.

During the 2024-25 financial year, Telangana's merchandise exports reached Rs. 1,61,843 crore according to registered figures. This achievement led to Telangana being ranked 7th among the merchandise export States in the country.

**Fig. 6.7 Top 10 Merchandise Export Performing States (April 2024 to March 2025)**




Source: DGCI&S, GoI, Kolkata, and compiled by State (Export Commissioner), Commerce & Export Promotion, Dept, GoTG, Hyd.

The national priority initiatives of Districts as Export Hubs (DEH) and One District One Product (ODOP) are being implemented in the State. District Level Export Promotion Committees (DLEPCs) have been formed with a mandate to identify key products and services and their logistics and infrastructure gaps for preparing the District Export Action Plan (DEAP) for each district, in coordination with the local DGFT (RA)[10], to develop and promote overall exports of goods and services from each district. The State

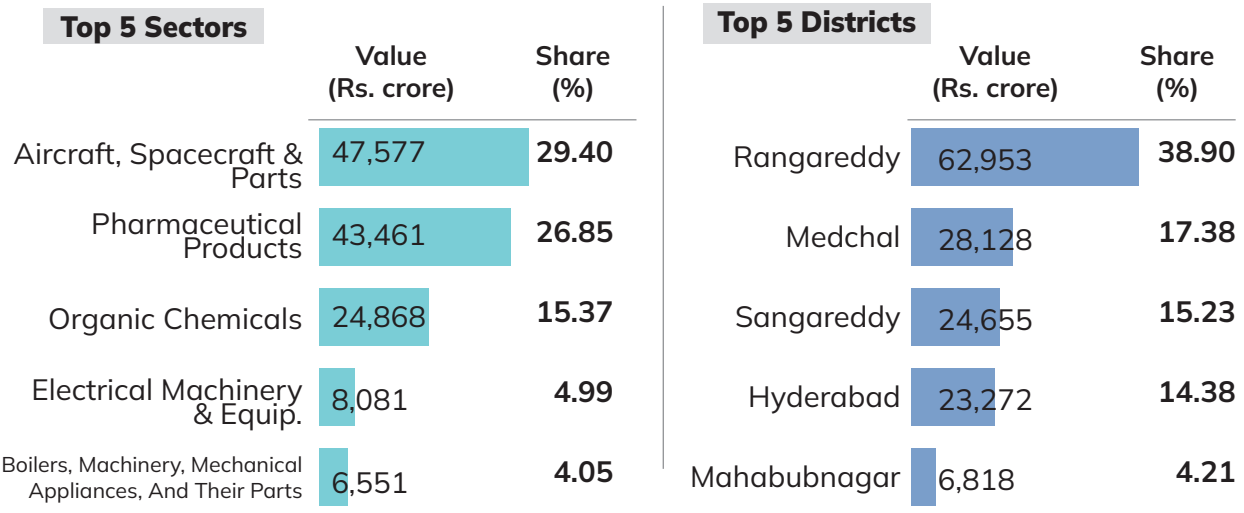
10. Directorate General of Foreign Trade - Regional Authority

exported about 95 ITCHS commodities to more than 200 countries worldwide during 2024-25.

In 2024-25, Telangana's merchandise exports reached Rs. 1,61,843 crore, marking a 39.30% increase from the Rs.1,16,182 crore in 2023-24. This growth is primarily driven by robust growth in leading industry sectors. These leading sectors include Aircraft, Spacecraft and Parts Thereof, Pharmaceutical Products, Organic Chemicals, and Electrical and Engineering goods.

Geographically, merchandise exports were highly concentrated in the five districts, Rangareddy, Medchal-Malkajgiri, Sangareddy, Hyderabad, and Mahabubnagar, collectively contributing 90.10% of Telangana's total merchandise export value between April 2024 and March 2025.

**Fig. 6.8 Top 5 Sectors and Top 5 Districts in State's Merchandise Exports (%) From April 2024 to March 2025**




Sources: DGCI&S, MoC&I, GoI, Kolkata and Compiled by State Export Commissioner, C&EP Department, GoTG.

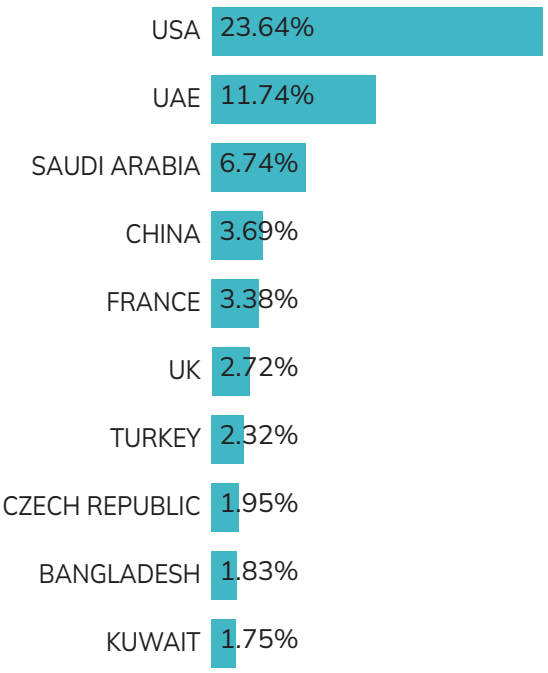
Further, the top 10 major export destinations for Telangana include the USA (23.64%), United Arab Emirates (11.74%), Saudi Arabia (6.74%), China (3.69%), France (3.38%), UK (2.72%), Turkey (2.32%), Czech Republic (1.95%), Bangladesh (1.83%), And Kuwait (1.75%).

To promote One District One Product (ODOP), Geographical Indication (GI) products, and other MSME products from the State, the department has organised the State's Participation in the 44th India International Trade Fair 2025 at Bharat Mandapam, ITPO, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi. In the Telangana Pavilion, stalls were provided to several SHGs, local artisans, weavers and other MSMEs, especially those belonging to SC, ST, BC and minority communities, to enable them to sell the State's traditional products on a global platform.

Further, the State regularly organises and participates in several promotional events

such as Conferences, Seminars, Workshops, Buyer–Seller Meets (BSMs), Trade Fairs, Exhibitions and Trade Expos on various themes of international trade to promote the State's exports.

**Fig. 6.9 Top 10 Merchandise Export (%) Destination Countries of Telangana, April 2024 to March 2025**




Source: DGCI&S, GoI, Kolkata, and compiled by State (Export Commissioner), Commerce & Export Promotion, Dept, GoTG, Hyd.

## 6.5. Way Forward

Telangana's industrial strategy for 2047 focuses on scaling high-growth sectors through innovation-led productivity, beginning with a transition in Life Sciences & Pharma from "volume to value" through the Life Sciences Policy 2026-2030. A major target is the expansion of Genome Valley by over 300 acres, specifically for biomanufacturing and precision fermentation. The State aims to position Hyderabad as India's premier Aerospace and Defence hub by 2027, integrating a massive ecosystem of global OEMs and 1,500+ MSMEs to lead in aircraft manufacturing and green aerospace innovation. In the Semiconductors & Electronics sector, the State targets a top-three national ranking in Electronic System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) hubs by building a full-stack semiconductor value chain. In Agri-Food processing, Telangana seeks to bridge agricultural strength with value addition by increasing sectoral R&D spending to at least 3% of output by 2047. Key projects include establishing India's first Functional Food Park for nutraceuticals and the National Centre for Food Innovation (NCFI) to accelerate product innovation. Furthermore, the MSME sector is being revitalised under the MSME Policy 2024, which plans for 10 dedicated Industrial Parks. The construction of flatted factory complexes in each of the 119 constituencies is specifically for women entrepreneurs. Finally, the Mining and Minerals sector is undergoing a digital overhaul, deploying AI/ML and drones to manage a smart mining ecosystem. The State's primary targets for this sector include achieving Zero Illegal Mining, Zero Illegal Transportation, and Zero Overloading by 2047.

Ultimately, Telangana seeks to transform into a globally competitive, resilient, and equitable industrial powerhouse through comprehensive governance and inclusive growth.

Chapter 7

# Services

Google for Startups
Hub

# Key Highlights

- The Services sector is the dominant pillar of Telangana's economy, contributing 68.6% of the State GSVA in 2025-26 (PAE) and has recorded the highest sectoral growth rate of 13.5% in 2025-26 (PAE), outperforming both the primary and secondary sectors.
- According to the PLFS Quarterly Bulletin (October–December 2025), under the current weekly status, the services sector accounts for 36.3% of total employment and 64.9% of urban employment among persons aged 15 years and above, indicating a strong urban services base in the State. Further, 41.9% of males and 27.3% of females in Telangana are employed in the services sector, which is higher than the corresponding all-India averages, reflecting a relatively stronger services-led employment structure in the State.
- Nearly 79.8% of UDYAM portal-registered MSMEs in the State operate in the services sector, underlining its central role in enterprise-led growth. Services-sector MSMEs show strong spatial concentration, with Hyderabad (2.39 lakh units), Ranga Reddy (1.64 lakh units) and Medchal Malkajgiri (1.22 lakh units) emerging as the leading districts.
- In 2025-26 (PAE), Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling and Professional Services constituted the largest sub-sector, contributing 23.4% of the total GSVA, while Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants registered the highest growth rate of 16.8%
- The State's IT and ITeS sector generated Rs. 3.13 lakh crore in exports in 2024-25 and supported 9.39 lakh jobs, reinforcing Hyderabad's global IT position.
- Hyderabad hosts nearly 20% of India's Global Capability Centres (GCCs) and attracted 40 new GCCs in 2025 (up to October), which is the highest among Indian cities.
- During January–December 2025, Women Entrepreneurship Hub implemented 197 programmes, including 80 bootcamps, across all 33 districts, supporting over 700 women entrepreneurs and facilitating the establishment of 117 women-led enterprises, thereby directly advancing SDG-5 through strengthened women's economic participation and inclusive growth.

*Telangana will strengthen its position as a national services powerhouse by investing in human capital, digital public infrastructure, and globally competitive service industries. Universal healthcare and strong foundational learning will support a productive workforce, while advanced skilling and dual apprenticeships will prepare youth for high-value jobs in IT, GCCs, finance, creative industries, and DeepTech services.*

**- Telangana Vision 2047**

## 7.1. Introduction: Services Sector as the Engine of Telangana's Economic Transformation

Telangana has consolidated its position as a dynamic services hub with high productivity. The services sector is the largest contributor to State GSVA at Rs. 11.31 lakh crore (68.6%) as per 2025-26 PAE and employs 36.3% of the workforce aged 15 years and above, according to PLFS Quarterly Bulletin (October-December 2025). The State has emerged as a leader in Information Technology and IT-enabled Services, supported by a strong policy framework and a skilled talent force.

As per the NITI Aayog's India's Services Sector: Insights from GVA Trends and State-level Dynamics 2025 report, Telangana, together with Karnataka, Maharashtra, and Tamil Nadu, accounts for nearly 40% of India's total services output. This dominance is largely driven by modern, high-productivity services such as Information Technology (IT), finance and professional services.

According to the India Generative AI Startup Landscape 2025 report of NASSCOM, Telangana has emerged as a significant contributor to the rapidly expanding Generative AI ecosystem in India, accounting for about 7% of the total GenAI startups in the country as of the first half of calendar year 2025 (H1 CY2025). The State ranks fourth among the leading regions for GenAI innovation, alongside Karnataka (39%), Maharashtra (14%) and Delhi (9%).

Expansion of the services sector has enabled foreign investment inflows, development of world-class infrastructure, and creation of high-value employment, alongside the strengthening of the innovation and skilling ecosystem. These developments have contributed to higher incomes and improved living standards, particularly among the educated workforce.

As envisaged in the Telangana Vision 2047 document, the State's pathway in achieving a USD 3 trillion GSDP by 2047 is services-led, with the services sector GSVA projected to reach USD 1.95 trillion. The Vision identifies the Core Urban Region Economy (CURE), within the 160 km Outer Ring Road (ORR), as a net-zero, services-focused metropolis.

Under Vision 2047, the services sector is envisaged as the principal driver of the State's economic transformation, focusing on high-value, technology-intensive and globally competitive activities. The State aims to anchor India's AI and cloud innovation ecosystem through initiatives such as the

Telangana AI Hub and a 300-acre AI City within Bharat Future City, while positioning itself as a leading AI data-centre hub through high-density Graphics Processing Unit (GPU) infrastructure, supercomputing clusters, and dedicated data-centre parks. These interventions are expected to reinforce the State's leadership in IT, DeepTech and Global Capability Centres (GCCs).

To promote balanced regional development and employment generation, Vision 2047 prioritises decentralised expansion of IT services and GCCs into Tier-II cities. This Strategy is complemented by an ambitious skilling agenda to train over 10 million citizens in AI and advanced digital skills, along with parallel initiatives in financial services, tourism, creative industries and healthcare, including the development of 27 Special Tourism Areas. These measures collectively underscore the central role of the services sector in driving inclusive growth, employment and improved quality of life under Telangana Rising 2047 Vision.

## 7.2. Sectoral Insights

### 7.2.1. Services Sector Contribution to GSVA

The services sector continues to dominate the State's economic structure, with its GSVA increasing from Rs. 9,96,293 crore in 2024–25 (FRE) to Rs. 11,30,596 crore in 2025–26 (PAE). The total GSVA of the state in 2025-26 (PAE) stands at Rs. 16,48,613 crore, and the Services sector accounts for a substantial 68.6% of the total. This underscores the services sector's central role in shaping the State's growth trajectory. The expanding scale and contribution of services reflect the State's transition towards a services-led economy, driven by high-value and knowledge-intensive activities.

### 7.2.2. Services Sector Growth Rate

The services sector recorded the highest growth rate of 13.5% in 2025–26 (PAE), significantly outpacing the primary and the secondary sectors. This comparatively stronger performance, highlights the importance of the services sector as the principal driver of economic expansion in the State.

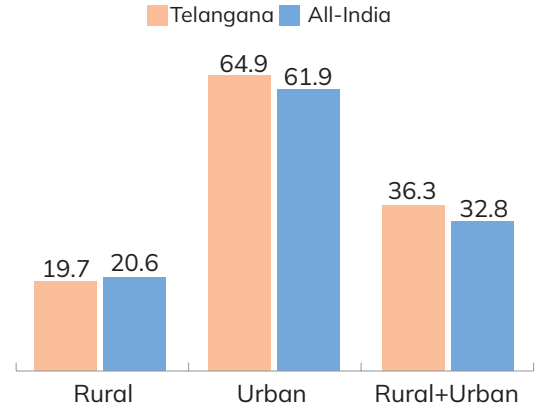
### 7.2.3. Services Sector Contribution to Employment

The services sector accounts for 36.3% of total employment among persons aged 15 years and above in the State, with a significantly higher share of 64.9% in urban areas. Male employment in the services sector remains higher than female employment in both rural and urban areas. A detailed analysis of service sector employment is presented in the following sections.

#### 7.2.3.1. Services Sector Employment in Telangana

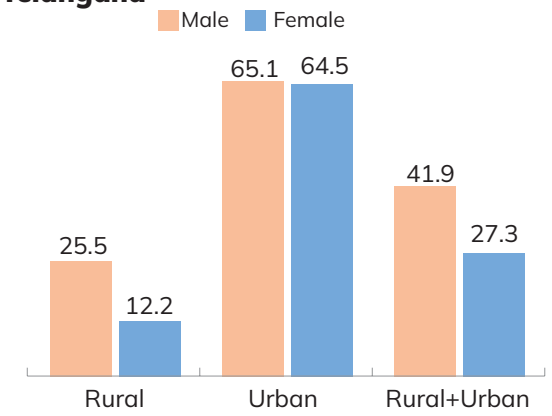
The Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) Quarterly Bulletin (October–December 2025) indicates that, under the Current Weekly Status (CWS), services sector employment in rural areas in the State stands at 19.7% as against the national average of 20.6% and is higher in urban areas at 64.9% compared to India, which stands at 61.9%. Overall, 36.3% of the workforce aged 15 years and above in the State is employed in the services sector, exceeding the all-India average of 32.8%, reflecting the State's relatively stronger services-led employment structure.

**Fig 7.1 Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Employed in the Services Sector According to CWS: Telangana vs. India**




Source: PLFS Quarterly Bulletin (Oct - Dec 2025)

**Fig 7.2 Gender Wise Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Employed in the Services Sector (CWS): Telangana**

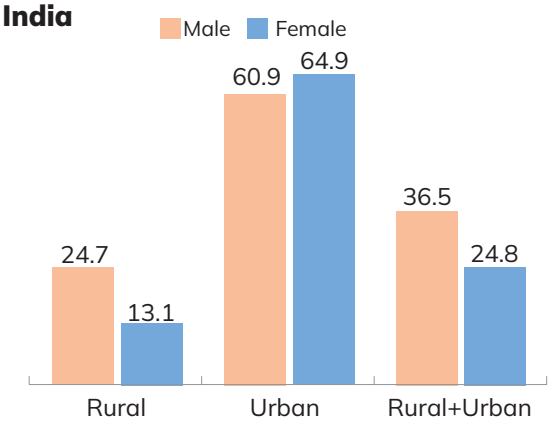



Source: PLFS Quarterly Bulletin (Oct - Dec 2025)

### 7.2.3.2. Gender-wise Employment Patterns in the Services Sector in Telangana

A gender-wise comparison of the services sector employment shows that Telangana outperforms the national average for males across regions. In rural areas, male participation in Telangana stands at 25.5%, which exceeds the all-India level of 24.7%, while female participation is 12.2% against the national average of 13.1%. In urban areas, 65.1% of males and 64.5% of females aged 15 years and above in Telangana are employed in the services sector, compared to 60.9% and 64.9%, respectively, at the all-India level. Overall, 41.9% of males and 27.3% of females aged 15 years and above in Telangana are employed in the services sector marginally higher than the corresponding all-India averages, indicating a stronger services-led employment structure in the State.

**Fig 7.3 Gender Wise Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Employed in the Services Sector (CWS): India**



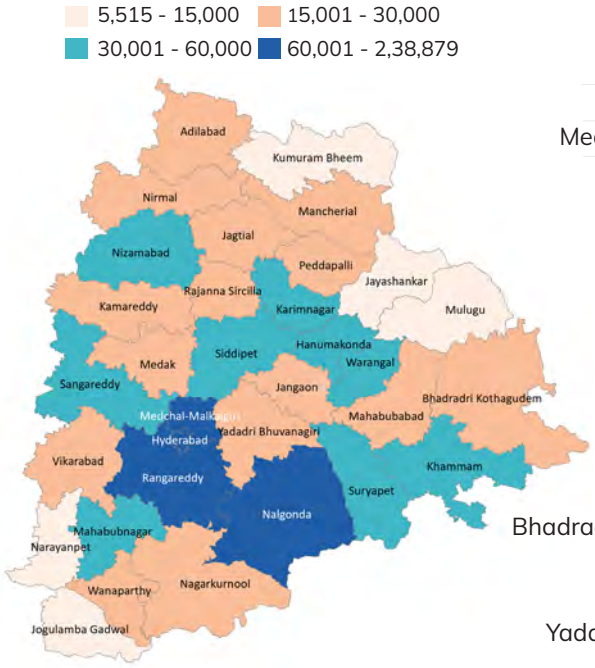

Source: PLFS Quarterly Bulletin (Oct - Dec 2025)

### 7.2.4. District-wise Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the Services Sector

MSMEs play a critical role in the State's economy by contributing significantly to employment generation, industrial output, and exports. They serve as a key foundation for innovation and entrepreneurship, and act as important drivers of inclusive and sustainable economic growth. As of 22 December 2025, a total of 17,22,031 MSMEs

were registered on the UDYAM portal, of which 13,74,100 units (79.8%) operate in the services sector, highlighting the sector's dominant role in MSME-led economic activity.

**Fig 7.4 District-Wise MSME Units in Telangana**




| District | Units | District | Units |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hyderabad | 2,38,879 | Kamareddy | 25,331 |
| Rangareddy | 1,63,776 | Vikarabad | 23,914 |
| Medchal-Malkajgiri | 1,21,568 | Medak | 23,829 |
| Nalgonda | 64,723 | Peddapalli | 23,490 |
| Nizamabad | 58,302 | Adilabad | 22,740 |
| Karimnagar | 51,875 | Nirmal | 20,752 |
| Khammam | 49,164 | Nagarkurnool | 20,741 |
| Sangareddy | 46,594 | Mahabubabad | 20,471 |
| Siddipet | 38,249 | Rajanna Sircilla | 19,860 |
| Suryapet | 38,113 | Wanaparthy | 16,122 |
| Mahabubnagar | 38,036 | Jangaon | 15,060 |
| Hanumakonda | 37,362 | Jogulamba Gadwal | 12,521 |
| Warangal | 36,415 | Kumuram Bheem | 11,082 |
| Bhadradri Kothagudem | 29,060 | Jayashankar | 9,446 |
| Mancherial | 29,038 | Narayanpet | 9,358 |
| Jagtial | 27,245 | Mulugu | 5,515 |
| Yadadri Bhuvanagiri | 25,469 | | |

Source: Department of Industries and Commerce, Telangana

District-wise distribution of services-sector MSMEs indicates a high degree of spatial concentration, with urban and peri-urban districts accounting for a significant share of registrations. Hyderabad alone accounts for 2,38,879 units, followed by Ranga Reddy with 1,63,776 units and Medchal-Malkajgiri with 1,21,568 units, reflecting the strong clustering of service enterprises around the Hyderabad metropolitan region. At the same time, districts such as Nalgonda, Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, and Sangareddy also show substantial service-sector activity, indicating the gradual diffusion of MSME-led services growth beyond the core urban agglomeration.

In contrast, several predominantly rural and tribal districts such as Mulugu, Jayashankar Bhupalapally, Narayanpet, Kumuram Bheem Asifabad, and Jogulamba Gadwal record relatively lower levels of services-sector MSME units, indicating uneven spatial distribution of enterprise activity. Enhancing services-led MSME growth in these regions can play a critical role in generating local employment, reducing regional disparities, and supporting more balanced and inclusive economic development across the State.

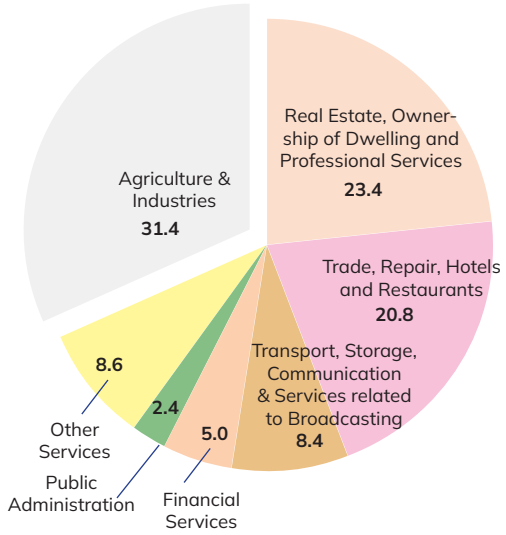
## 7.3. Sub-sectoral Insights

### 7.3.1. Services Sub-Sectoral Contribution to GSVA

The services sector in the State is predominantly driven by Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling and Professional Services, which together constitute the largest sub-sector, contributing Rs. 3,86,043 crore and accounting for 23.4% of total GSVA.

This is followed by Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants, contributing Rs. 3,43,249 crore and accounting for 20.8%, and Transport, Storage, Communication and Services related to Broadcasting, contributing Rs. 1,38,257 crore and accounting for 8.4%.

**Fig 7.5 Percentage Contribution of Service Sub-Sectors to Overall GSVA in 2025-26 (PAE) at Current Prices.**



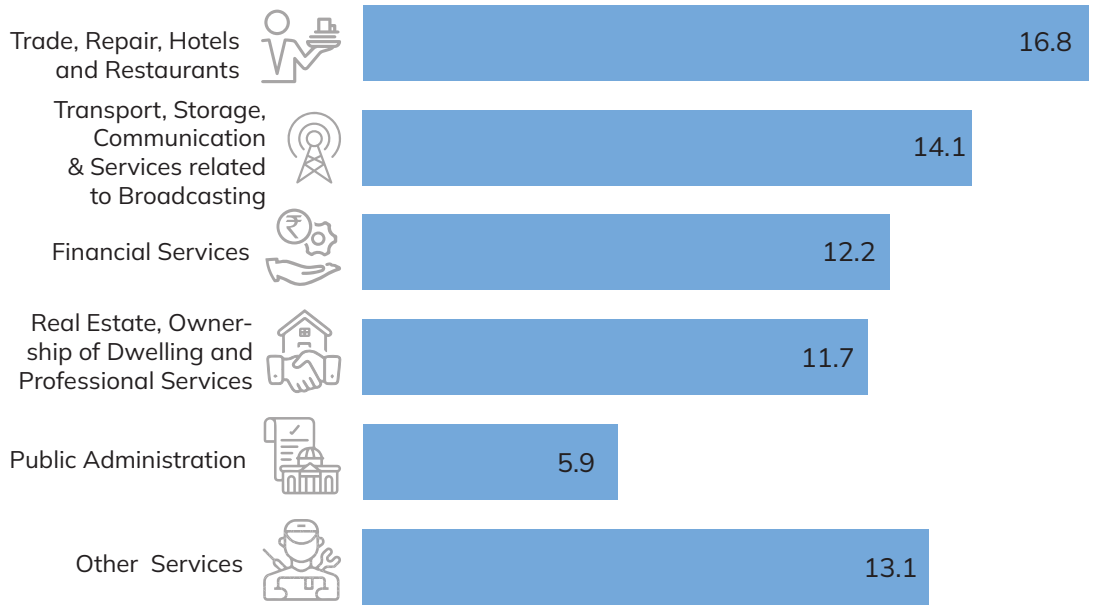

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Telangana

Other significant contributors to services GSVA include Financial Services, contributing Rs. 82,088 crore and accounting for 5.0%, Public Administration, contributing Rs. 39,463 crore and accounting for 2.4%, and Other Services, contributing Rs. 1,41,498 crore and accounting for 8.6%, reflecting the diversified and multi-sectoral nature of the services economy in the State.

### 7.3.2. Growth Rate of Sub-Sectors

Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants recorded the highest growth of 16.8%, followed by Transport, Storage, Communication and Services related to Broadcasting at 14.1% and Other Services at 13.1%. Financial Services and Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling and Professional Services registered growth of 12.2% and 11.7%, respectively, while Public Administration grew at a relatively moderate pace of 5.9%. This pattern indicates broad-based expansion across major services sub-sectors, led by trade, mobility and communication-related activities.

**Fig 7.6 Growth Rate (%) of Service Sub-Sectors for 2025-26 (PAE) at Current Prices.**




Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Telangana

### 7.3.3. Information Technology and Information Technology-Enabled Services

Hyderabad is recognised as one of the leading global hubs for Information Technology, hosting over 1,500 IT/ITES companies, ranging from large multinational corporations to small and medium enterprises. During 2024–25, the State's IT exports stood at Rs. 3,12,941 crore, thereby recording a growth of 16.6% when compared to 2023-24. IT employment in 2024-25 was 9,39,054, underscoring the sector's significant contribution to the State's economy and employment generation.

### Box 7.1. Telangana: A Rising Global Hub for Global Capability Centres

Global Capability Centres (GCCs) are offshore units established by companies to deliver specialised services to their parent organisations. As integral parts of global corporate structures, they support functions such as information technology, research and development, customer support and business operations, enabling cost efficiencies, access to skilled talent pools and closer collaboration between parent firms and their international affiliates.

As per the "India GCC Landscape Report" of Nasscom and Zinnov, India is home to over 1,700 GCCs, employing 1.9 million professionals and generating USD 64.6 billion in revenue, as of 2024. Key GCC hubs are located in Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Pune, Chennai, Mumbai, and the National Capital Region (NCR).

Hyderabad continues to consolidate its leadership as India's premier hub for Global Capability Centres (GCCs), hosting nearly 20% of the country's GCCs. In the calendar year 2025, up to October the city attracted 40 new GCCs—the highest in India, underscoring its growing global prominence. Hyderabad's deep talent pool, high-quality infrastructure, and business-friendly policy environment have consistently positioned it as a preferred destination for multinational enterprises seeking scale, innovation, and operational excellence.

Over the past 1–2 years, Hyderabad has witnessed significant greenfield investments from global firms such as Vanguard, Eli Lilly, ZS, Medtronic IT Services, Amgen, Marriott, Citizens Financial Group, Olympus, Zoetis, and Dai-ichi Life Group, among others. These investments span diverse sectors, including financial services, life sciences, healthcare, hospitality, automotive, advanced manufacturing, logistics, and digital platforms, reflecting the city's sector-agnostic GCC appeal.

In parallel, major GCC expansions by firms such as London Stock Exchange Group, Uber, Cognizant, Experian, Micron Technology, Sanofi, Medtronic, Providence, CDK Global, and Arcesium highlight Hyderabad's ability not only to attract new entrants but also to retain and scale existing global operations.

A GCC-led ecosystem plays a critical role in driving innovation diffusion, boosting exports, enhancing productivity, and strengthening global partnerships.

The GCC sector in India is projected to reach USD 105 billion by 2030, with approximately 2,400 GCCs employing over 2.8 million people. In this context, the State aims to position itself by 2047 as India's most innovation-intensive GCC ecosystem, building on its strengths in information technology, pharmaceuticals, and governance, while expanding into emerging domains such as artificial intelligence, life sciences, and sustainable technologies.

As envisaged in Telangana Vision 2047, the State will implement a comprehensive GCC Policy (2025–2030), an industry-aligned talent ecosystem will be built through Young India Skill University-led programmes, infrastructure expansion will focus on creating 15 million sq. ft. of Grade-A office space by 2030, anchoring GCC clusters in Warangal, Karimnagar and Nizamabad, while positioning the State internationally as "Asia's Innovation Capital" to attract high-value multinational investment.

### 7.3.4. Animation, Visual Effects, Gaming and Comics (AVGC) Sector

Hyderabad is also home to a significant number of companies in the VFX, gaming, and animation sectors, collectively employing around 30,000 professionals across various skill levels. The Animation, Visual Effects, Gaming and Comics (AVGC) sector, a key component of the Orange Economy, is projected to require nearly two million professionals in India by 2030, offering substantial growth opportunities for Telangana, with employment potential in these verticals expected to scale beyond one lakh in the coming years. To support this growth, the IMAGE Tower is being developed at Raidurgam Village in Ranga Reddy District under a Joint Development / Public–Private Partnership (PPP) model.

## 7.4. Initiatives taken by the Government to promote the Services sector in Telangana

The services sector in the State is being strengthened through focused interventions in infrastructure, skilling, and investment promotion. Emphasis is being placed on improving physical and digital infrastructure and on fostering inclusive, innovation-led growth through innovation zones, service-linked R&D, and digital platforms.

### 7.4.1. Innovation Ecosystem Strengthening and R&D Initiatives

The Government has taken significant steps to strengthen the innovation and R&D ecosystem in the State. Key institutional initiatives, including the Telangana Innovation Cell, T-Hub, and Women Entrepreneurship Hub, have been established to build and nurture a culture of innovation in the State. These initiatives support grassroots innovators and start-ups and promote entrepreneurship and innovation across the State.

#### 7.4.1.1. Telangana Innovation Cell

The Telangana Innovation Cell serves as a key institutional mechanism for advancing innovation across the State. Established to embed a culture of innovation within governance and society, it functions as the State Government's first-response platform

for grassroots innovators, start-ups, entrepreneurs, and innovation enablers.

Adopting a State-as-a-whole approach, it plays a catalytic role in identifying, validating, scaling, and deploying grassroots innovations, while strengthening the social innovation ecosystem, particularly in assistive technologies and cultural enterprises. In parallel, it promotes innovation-led problem-solving within State departments and district administrations, enabling the translation of innovative ideas into scalable solutions for public service delivery and inclusive development.

**Key activities and achievements of Telangana Innovation Cell in 2025-26**

- Innovation-led Assistive Technology Access for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs): Enabled access to assistive technology products for 700 beneficiaries from the PwD community through public procurement of products developed by four start-ups, demonstrating innovation-led inclusion in service delivery.
- TGIC Hosts Initiative: Established 33 District Host Institutions, one in each district, anchored by local higher education institutions to anchor innovation activities, mentor grassroots entrepreneurs, and strengthen district innovation ecosystems.
- Unique ID Mechanism: Introduced and operationalised a Unique Identification Number mechanism to integrate grassroots innovators into the formal innovation ecosystem, enabling seamless access to mentorship, institutional facilities, and State administration channels; 28 innovators have been issued IDs to date.
- Policy Recommendations: In collaboration with the Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), a comprehensive review of the State's innovation frameworks was done through in-depth consultations with 73 incubators, 100 innovators, and over 100 entrepreneurs, resulting in evidence-based recommendations for the State Innovation Policy, Grassroots Innovation Framework, and Social Innovation Policy.
- Innovation Panchayat: Launched a unique open platform enabling structured one-on-one interactions between innovators and ecosystem experts, providing support to scale innovative solutions/enterprises. More than 60 individuals were supported through the innovation panchayat, from ideation to proof of concept (PoC). In addition, needs assessments were conducted for 16 innovators across 33 districts to identify gaps in mentorship, funding, and ecosystem support.

Notable success stories include the adoption of an energy-efficiency innovation across 18 villages in Mahadevpur Mandal of Jayashankar Bhupalpally district. In addition, sanitary incinerators developed by a Hyderabad-based startup were deployed in 10 schools across Hyderabad and Ranga Reddy districts, benefiting around 2,000 girls and preventing nearly 1.5 lakh sanitary pads from reaching landfills annually (about 8 lakh pads over five years).

### 7.4.1.2. T-Hub

T-Hub is the world's largest start-up facility and India's most advanced public–private

innovation ecosystem. It integrates start-ups, corporates, investors, academia, and Government to accelerate innovation at scale. It delivers an end-to-end founder journey through structured programmes and advanced deep-tech innovation across key sectors, including aerospace and defence, sustainability, mobility, healthcare, and artificial intelligence.

**Key Achievements in 2025-26**

- Launch of the world's first Google for Startups Hub located within an incubator that provides founders with access to Google's AI capabilities, cloud infrastructure, and global mentor network. Through joint programming and enhanced global visibility, the initiative positions Hyderabad as a key launchpad for AI-first and deep-tech startups. It strengthens the startup ecosystem in the State by enabling founders to access advanced technology, mentorship, market linkages, and international exposure, thereby enhancing the State's global competitiveness in innovation.

#### 7.4.1.3. Women Entrepreneurship Hub

Women Entrepreneurship Hub, promoting women's entrepreneurship and innovation, is a key institutional initiative advancing SDG 5 (Gender Equality) through enhanced women's economic empowerment and participation in innovation-led development. Anchored in the Triple Bottom Line of People, Planet, and Profit, it enables women and young girls to transition from skills and livelihood activities to sustainable, formal enterprises through structured skilling, incubation, market access, and policy support.

During January–December 2025, Women Entrepreneurship Hub implemented 197 programmes and interventions, including 80 bootcamps, achieving statewide outreach across all 33 districts and ensuring equitable access to entrepreneurial support. The platform supported over 700 women entrepreneurs, conducted 3,075 consultations, and engaged 6,701 Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) participants, facilitating the establishment of 117 women-led enterprises across key sectors. These outcomes directly advance SDG-5 targets related to women's participation in economic activities, access to productive resources, and inclusive growth.

### 7.4.2. Skill Development Initiatives

The Government has undertaken targeted skill development programmes to strengthen the employability of youth and augment employment opportunities for educated youth across regions and sections of society.

#### 7.4.2.1. Telangana Academy for Skills and Knowledge

Telangana Academy for Skills and Knowledge is a not-for-profit organisation established to create synergy among Government institutions, industry, and academia for the development of industry-ready human capital. The organisation focuses on delivering responsive, customised, and need-based training programmes that enhance workforce quality and employability. It partners with corporates in implementing their CSR initiatives for youth skilling and capacity building in the State.

**Key Activities and Achievements in 2025-26 (Up to November 2025)**

- Benefited 66,333 students and 4,627

faculty members across the State through multi-technology and essential skills programmes. Students gained access to modules aimed at enhancing technology, personal, and organisational skills at highly subsidised rates, while faculty development and immersion programmes equipped faculty with cutting-edge knowledge, industry-aligned practical exposure, and modern pedagogical approaches. In addition, under the Central Electronic System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) scheme, 2,520 candidates from Tier-II and Tier-III cities were trained, of whom 2,226 were certified and placed.

- Enabled 5,637 direct student placements. Recorded the highest package of Rs. 18 LPA (CISCO) and an average package of Rs. 2.5 LPA during April-November 2025. Conducted 288 job drives across 25 districts and 101 colleges, hosted at TASK centres, IT towers, and company premises. Organised a large-scale Infosys recruitment drive (November 2025) with 14,799 applicants, leading to 1,378 final selections.
- Organised InnovateX 2025 IBM Hackathon in collaboration with SmartBridge on 19th June 2025, where TASK students secured the top two positions. Hosted the HiDeathon 2025 live pitch event featuring more than 150 entrepreneurs shortlisted from more than 750 submissions, including i4TY members and rural innovators.
- Conducted a 24-hour hackathon, "Built for Telangana Hackathon" in association with NxtWave Institute of Advanced Technologies (NIAT), in which 180 teams and 600 students participated.

### 7.4.2.2. Photonics Valley Corporation

Photonics Valley Corporation plays a key role in strengthening the skilling and innovation ecosystem for next-generation technologies in the State, including semiconductors, photonics, Very Large Scale Integration (VLSI), Internet of Things (IoT), Quantum Technologies, and Advanced Electronics. Anchored under the ITE&C Department, PVC enables talent development, advanced skilling, startup incubation, and industry–academia collaboration, creating skilling pipelines and anchoring innovation-led growth in frontier technology domains.

Skilling and Talent development initiatives taken up by PVC include Industry–Academia Conclaves that are organised to strengthen collaboration between academic institutions and industry. A conclave was held at Methodist College of Engineering on 10th March 2025 on the theme "Teams and Skill Sets for Advanced Technology Product Development", led by Silicon Labs. Another conclave was conducted at the Osmania University College of Engineering on 23rd October 2025 on "Advanced Automation Systems and Semiconductor Foundations", with participation from AMD, Synopsys, and Silicon Labs. Together, these conclaves engaged over 600 students and faculty, enhancing industry-aligned learning and exposure to emerging technologies.

### 7.4.2.3. Society for Telangana State Network - Telangana Skills, Academics & Training

Telangana Skills, Academics and Training is a digital education platform and India's leading State Educational Network, delivering inclusive learning through satellite, digital, and OTT platforms such

as YuppTV, JioTV, and TSAT.TV. Integrated with T-Fiber, it ensures last-mile digital education delivery to households across the State, strengthening equitable access to quality education. It also undertakes skill development initiatives in collaboration with TASK, Photonics Valley Corporation, and the Telangana Innovation Cell.

T-SAT has built one of India's largest digital education repositories, hosting over 22,400 educational videos and reaching over 4.8 million subscribers across platforms. It has 1.5 million watch hours recorded between October 2023 and November 2025, reflecting sustained learner engagement.

Beyond academics, T-SAT delivers inclusive public-interest programmes such as Arogya Mitra, Mano Mitra, Rythu Mitra, and Spoorthi, alongside continuous farmer-focused content on agriculture, rights, and innovation. It recently conducted the Telangana State-Wide Students Annual Competitions 2025 (Season 1), reinforcing its role in driving the State's digital and knowledge-led education ecosystem.

### 7.4.3. Initiatives taken to propel Emerging Technologies in the State

The Emerging Technologies Wing of the ITE&C department operates with a dual mandate of building a vibrant ecosystem for the emerging technology industry and mainstreaming the adoption of advanced technologies across Government departments. Over the past two years, the Wing has launched six key initiatives, implemented over 30 AI pilots across multiple Government departments, and received four national-level awards, reflecting strong institutional capability and impact. Further, five additional programmes are in the pipeline, underscoring the State's continued momentum in advancing technology-led governance and innovation.

#### 7.4.3.1. Artificial Intelligence Initiatives

The State has undertaken initiatives to promote Artificial Intelligence (AI) in pursuit of its broader vision to enhance efficiency, improve service delivery, and strengthen evidence-based decision-making through the adoption of emerging technologies.

**(I) Upscaling AI adoption in Government: AI Awareness**

The Emerging Technologies Wing has focused on institutional capacity building and global collaboration. In partnership with J-PAL, it worked with 15 State departments to identify 18 AI-based use cases aimed at improving the efficiency of Government business processes and workflows.

Structured AI awareness and training programmes, conducted in collaboration with the Wadhwani Foundation during September–October 2025, trained over 250 Government officers from more than 70 departments, leading to the identification of over 50 AI-based use cases for governance reform. These use cases are currently under evaluation for feasibility and implementation in collaboration with technology partners and domain experts.

**(II) AI Centre of Excellence - Collaboration with Deakin University, Australia**

The Government has also entered into international partnerships, such as the AI Centre of Excellence with Deakin University, Australia. The collaboration aims to advance AI-enabled public sector solutions, including in health, education, and governance, while supporting micro, small, and medium

enterprises, along with supporting capacity building through talent development, AI education, and workforce capacity building.

**(III) Telangana AI Innovation Hub (TAIH)**

To accelerate the Government of Telangana's AI vision, the Telangana AI Innovation Hub (TAIH) is being established as a unified and autonomous institutional platform for artificial intelligence. Envisioned to position the State among the top 20 global AI hubs by 2035, the Hub aims to consolidate State AI initiatives, attract world-class talent, incubate next-generation start-ups, and drive AI adoption across sectors. Proposed as a Section 8 company with an investment of Rs. 250 – 300 crore over the first three years, TAIH will operate with full fiduciary and operational independence under a triple-helix governance model comprising Government, academia, and industry/ investors. As part of this institutional realignment, the Telangana AI Mission, Cybersecurity Centre of Excellence, and TGDeX will be transitioned to TAIH to ensure strategic coherence, scale, and sustained impact of the State's AI ecosystem.

## Box 7.2. TGDeX: A State-Led Digital Public Infrastructure for Artificial Intelligence and Data-Driven Governance

The Telangana Data Exchange (TGDeX) platform was launched in July 2025 as India's first State-led Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) for Artificial Intelligence. Developed as a sector-agnostic AI data ecosystem in collaboration with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), TGDeX is designed to accelerate cross-sectoral AI innovation, collaborative development, and responsible use of public data for societal outcomes.

TGDeX aims to advance AI-led innovation through a secure and standardised data exchange framework, integrating curated data banks, open-source AI/ ML models, real-world use cases, and a sandbox IDE on a single platform. The initiative enables startups, developers, researchers, and public sector entities to access and utilise data for developing citizen-centric AI solutions across the State. By hosting over 1,000 datasets from more than 25 Government departments, TGDeX addresses long-standing challenges in data accessibility while ensuring secure data sharing.

The platform has recorded over 2 lakh interactions and offers more than 350 open-source AI/ML models along with 10 departmental use-cases, supporting startups, researchers, and innovators in building AI solutions for the public good. In its initial three months of operation (July–September 2025), TGDeX recorded 3,000+ visitors, approx. 500 registered users, and 820 dataset downloads, reflecting rapid ecosystem adoption.

To catalyse AI-driven innovation, the Telangana Rising AI Grand Challenge was launched under the TGDeX initiative to identify and deploy AI-based solutions for six priority Government use-cases across the Education, Health, Transport,

MSME, and Revenue departments. The challenge attracted 420+ applications and approach notes from startups and innovators nationwide. Selected solutions, namely, AI-Powered Medical Imaging Diagnostics, AI-Powered High-Risk Pregnancy Prediction & Intervention, AI Chatbot for MSME Scheme Guidance, Optimising Public Transport Utilisation with AI, AI-Based Interactive Vocabulary Learning, and AI-Powered Document Verification for Property Registration, are currently being implemented as pilot use-case applications, reinforcing TGDeX's role as a foundational enabler of AI-led governance and innovation in the State.

#### 7.4.3.2. Quantum Technology Initiatives

The Telangana Quantum Strategy, launched on 4 December 2025, aims to position the State as a globally recognised hub for quantum innovation by building a vibrant ecosystem that translates scientific breakthroughs into real-world applications, strengthening the start-up ecosystem, and delivering societal impact across priority sectors including BFSI (Banking, Financial Services, and Insurance), Defence and Strategic Technologies, Life Sciences and Drug Discovery, Citizen Services and Public Infrastructure, Cybersecurity and Secure Communications.

The Telangana Quantum Strategy is India's first State-level framework that strategises to build a complete quantum value chain from research to commercialisation. Detailed insights into the policy are presented in the box below.

### Box 7.3. Telangana Quantum Strategy: Advancing Frontier Technologies for Economic Growth and Development

The Telangana Quantum Strategy outlines the State's roadmap to emerge as a national and global hub for quantum technologies, recognising their role in driving economic growth, high-value employment, digital security, and long-term development. The strategy is aligned with India's National Quantum Mission (2023) and builds on the State's strong IT ecosystem, research base, and startup culture.

Quantum technologies - covering computing, communication, sensing, and cryptography—are identified as key enablers of next-generation services and strategic capabilities. The strategy focuses on applications in Banking and Financial Services, Life Sciences, Defence, Cybersecurity, and Citizen Services, with potential to enhance productivity, innovation, and national resilience.

The strategy is structured around six core pillars, with the objectives of accelerating lab-to-industry translation of quantum technologies through robust research infrastructure, institutional partnerships, and commercial deployment; building a future-ready quantum ecosystem through skilled workforce development, enabling regulatory frameworks, and

innovation; and ensuring the secure, impact-driven adoption of quantum technologies.

The following are the six core pillars:

1. Research, Innovation and Commercialisation: Hub-and-spoke ecosystem linking institutions such as IIITH (Centre for Quantum Science and Technology (CQST)), IIT Hyderabad, TIFR, BITS Pilani Hyderabad, CR Rao AIMSCS and University of Hyderabad, supported by a flagship AI–Quantum Hub.
2. Skilling and Workforce Development: Curriculum integration, faculty development, fellowships, and industry-linked training to build a quantum-ready workforce.
3. Startup Ecosystem Enablement: Shared R&D infrastructure, seed funding, mentorship, and a Quantum Readiness Index to guide investments and commercialisation.
4. Sectoral Adoption: Pilot projects, proof-of-concept deployments, flagship use cases, and a State-level quantum use-case registry.
5. Cybersecurity and Resilience: Post-quantum cryptography frameworks, early warning systems, and quantum-safe digital infrastructure.
6. Global Positioning and Partnerships: International collaborations, global quantum summits, and bilateral agreements integrating the State into global value chains

Implementation will be guided by an Advisory Council on Quantum Technologies, ensuring coordinated execution and alignment with national priorities.

## 7.4.4. Initiatives aimed at Infrastructure Development

Infrastructure development encompasses both physical and digital initiatives aimed at strengthening the services sector in the State. These initiatives are expected to support a services-led growth trajectory, generate employment opportunities, and enable a more balanced spatial distribution of the services sector, particularly in the IT and ITeS industry, across all regions of the State.

### 7.4.4.1. Growth in Dispersion Policy

The Government of Telangana is pursuing a strategy to spatially disperse IT-led development across Hyderabad, in addition to sustaining growth in the western corridor. In this context, the Growth in Dispersion Policy has been introduced to facilitate the establishment of IT and ITeS units in clusters beyond the western corridor. Accordingly, the Government is developing IT Towers at Kandlakoya and Malakpet, establishing new IT Parks in the southern region, including the Airport and Shamshabad areas, and expanding the IT presence in the eastern region, particularly Uppal and Pocharam.

#### 7.4.4.2. Telangana Fiber Grid Project

Telangana Fiber Grid Corporation Ltd. (T-Fiber) is a cornerstone of the State's digital infrastructure strategy, aimed at delivering robust, affordable, and scalable broadband connectivity across the State. The programme targets universal high-speed internet access to 589 Mandals and 12,751 Gram Panchayats, enabling digital governance, education, healthcare, agriculture, and rural innovation. As of 2025–26, connectivity has been extended to 424 Mandals and 8,895 Gram Panchayats, positioning the State among the fastest-moving states in the rollout of rural digital infrastructure.

A major institutional milestone was achieved through the launch of a large-scale Proof of Concept (PoC) providing integrated cable TV, internet, and value-added services to 2,800 households across four villages, alongside the introduction of Virtual Desktop Interface (VDI) technology that enables students to access computer education using television screens. The issuance of G.O. MS No. 9 (December 2024) mandating T-Fiber as the primary connectivity provider for all Government institutions has standardised digital infrastructure across departments, with over 3,500 Government institutions already connected, resulting in cost efficiencies and improved service delivery.

T-Fiber has played a critical role in strengthening sectoral outcomes, particularly in agriculture and education. Under the Rythu Nestham Programme, 1,370 Rythu Vedika Centres have been connected, facilitating weekly video-based advisories between agricultural experts and farmers, benefiting over 30,000 farmers weekly (approximately 16 lakh participations annually). In education, T-Fiber enabled India's first Rural AI Lab at a Government school in Adavi Srirampur, Peddapalli district, providing rural students with exposure to artificial intelligence tools and receiving national and international recognition.

The programme has gained significant national visibility, with the State's T-Fiber model being endorsed as a national benchmark at the Indian Mobile Congress 2025 by the Hon'ble Union Minister for Communications. Additional initiatives include a CSR-supported programme to connect 10,000 Government schools with high-speed internet and the deployment of secure connectivity at critical sand mining locations to enhance transparency and real-time monitoring. Collectively, these interventions demonstrate T-Fiber's role as a foundational Digital Public Infrastructure, accelerating inclusive growth, service delivery, and digital empowerment across the State.

## 7.5. Awards and Recognition

The Government of Telangana, through its path-breaking and progressive initiatives for the expansion of the services sector, has received widespread recognition and accolades, reflecting its strong commitment to strengthening the sector in the State.

The following are some of the awards/ achievements received in the recent past:

- T-Hub has won Best Conceived Cohort 2025 at Startup Mahakumbh for the AIC T-Hub Semiconductor Program.
- SKOCH e-Governance Awards (September 2025): The ITE&C

Department, Government of Telangana, received two GOLD SKOCH Awards in the Emerging Technologies category for:

- Agriculture Data Exchange (ADeX): A unified platform enabling secure inter-departmental data sharing, analytics, and evidence-based policymaking.
- VanNetra: An AI-powered application for large-scale forest data processing, predictive insights, trend analysis, eco-tourism mapping, and real-time monitoring.
- DigiTech Award 2025 (March 2025): ADeX was awarded the DigiTech Award 2025 by The Economic Times under the Digital Initiative in Agriculture and Farmer Empowerment category (Jury Special Mention).
- Technology Sabha Excellence Award (February 2025): The Emerging Technologies Wing received the award from the Indian Express Group for excellence in technology-driven governance.
- National Digital Transformation Award (December 2025): The Telangana Data Exchange (TGDeX) was conferred the 19th National Digital Transformation Award 2025 under the Open Data and Transparency category.
- The State has successfully secured a first-of-its-kind soft loan of Rs. 1,336 crore from the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in February, 2024. This loan aims to address job creation and economic development challenges through innovative measures and the augmentation of the startup ecosystem in the State. This initiative is strategically designed to extend support not only to urban entrepreneurs but also to women and aspiring business leaders in rural areas, fostering inclusive economic growth.

## 7.6. Way Forward

A services-led growth strategy has been adopted to achieve the Vision 2047 target of a USD 3 trillion GSDP, with the Services sector projected to contribute nearly USD 1.95 trillion GSVA, positioned as the principal driver of economic expansion. By prioritising high-skilled, tradable-sector employment and leveraging policy interventions in infrastructure, skilling, innovation, and investment facilitation, the sector is expected to generate strong multiplier effects across non-tradable sectors, underpinning sustainable, inclusive, and innovation-driven growth.

Chapter 8

# Infrastructure

MAKE IN INDIA
Foundation stone at MRB MRO Site
Shri Anumula Revanth Reddy

# Key Highlights

- The State's contracted power capacity increased to 23,187 MW in 2025–26 as on 25 January 2026, of which 55.45% (12,858 MW) is fossil fuel–based, while 44.55% (10,329 MW) is from renewable energy sources (including hydro).
- TGGENCO's installed capacity increased from 6,485 MW in 2023–24 to 8,823 MW in 2025–26 (as on 25 January 2026)
- The State has 1.98 crore electricity connections, including 1.42 crore domestic and 30.20 lakh agricultural connections, as on 1 January 2026.
- Under Gruha Jyothi, 10.97 crore zero bills were issued from March 2024, involving a subsidy of Rs. 3,901 crore.
- Irrigation potential of 74.51 lakh acres has been created out of the total envisaged potential of 127.69 lakh acres.
- The Road network in the state extends to 1,29,017 km, with Panchayat Raj roads (68,709 km) accounting for the largest share. Further, the road density of Telangana stands at 115.11 km per 100 sq. km.
- The TGSRTC fleet has increased to 9,990 buses, with daily passenger traffic at 62.26 lakh. Under the Maha Lakshmi Scheme, women passengers have availed 269.68 crore free bus trips, involving Rs. 9,222 crore in reimbursement since December 2023.
- The State has prestigiously planned, Bharat Future City as a Net-Zero greenfield city over about 30,000 acres, anchored by a Central Business District comprising four catalytic zones namely AI City (300 acres), Health City (200 acres), Education Hub (500 acres), and a Life Sciences Hub (3,000 acres), integrated with district cooling systems, multimodal mobility, Transit-Oriented Development, and a 15-minute city framework.
- Digital and telecom infrastructure have expanded steadily in the state, with 42.16 million telephone subscribers and 37.25 million internet subscribers as on September 2025, alongside T-Fiber connectivity extended to 8,895 Gram Panchayats.
- Social infrastructure expansion includes Warangal Health City, Telangana Institutes of Medical Sciences (TIMS) at Sanathnagar, Alwal, and LB Nagar, the expansion of NIMS, the new Osmania General Hospital Complex, and the construction of 17 medical colleges, with a total investment of about Rs. 10,937 crore, and a new High Court complex with Rs. 2,583 crore.

## 8.1 Introduction

Infrastructure is considered a key to economic and social development. It quietly shapes the rhythm of daily life, determining how people move, connect, access energy, and receive essential services. In Telangana, infrastructure development is not viewed merely as the creation of physical assets, but as a strategic instrument for economic growth, social inclusion, and improved quality of life.

In alignment with Vision 2047, the state's infrastructure approach is anchored in the three-zone framework, which structures development across the Core Urban Region Economy (CURE), the Peri-Urban Region Economy (PURE), and the Rural Agriculture Region Economy (RARE). Accordingly, the state has pursued a balanced approach to infrastructure development, encompassing energy systems, irrigation, transport networks, digital connectivity, and social infrastructure. This chapter presents an overview of the progress achieved, ongoing initiatives, and emerging priorities in infrastructure development, highlighting their role in supporting resilient, inclusive, and regionally balanced growth across the state.

## 8.2 Economic Infrastructure

Economic infrastructure forms the backbone of productive activity, enabling energy security, irrigation, mobility, connectivity, and efficient service delivery across the State.

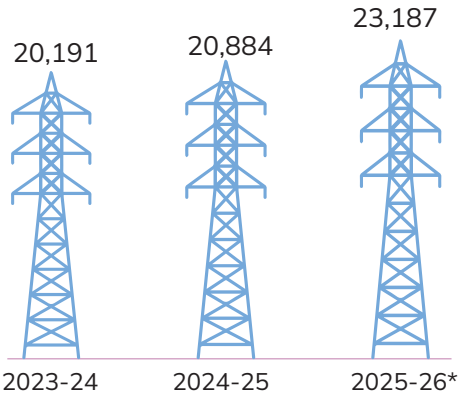
### 8.2.1 Energy Systems and Power Supply

In the energy sector, the Government's mission is to ensure the availability of adequate, reliable, cost-effective, and eco-friendly power. This is being pursued through systematic planning and implementation of new power projects, efficient transmission of electricity from generation stations to the distribution network across the state, and the provision of round-the-clock, high-quality, and reliable power supply to all consumers. Today, Telangana is one of the forerunner states in India, providing 24x7 reliable power supply to all categories of consumers. Further, the Government is implementing energy conservation initiatives, renewable energy programmes and projects for promoting energy conservation activities in the state. In this context, power capacity provides an important indicator of the State's preparedness to meet growing demand.

#### 8.2.1.1 Power Capacity Position in Telangana

State's contracted power capacity increased from 20,191 MW in 2023-24 to 20,884 MW in 2024-25, and further to 23,187 MW in 2025-26 (as on 25 January 2026).

**Fig 8.1 Total Contracted Capacity (in MW) in Telangana**




* as on 25 January, 2026
Source: Energy Department, Government of Telangana

In percentage terms, contracted power capacity increased by 3.43% between 2023-24 and 2024-25, and by a further 11.03% between 2024-25 and 2025-26 (as

on 25 January 2026). With the percentage increase in contracted power capacity during 2025–26 (as on 25 January 2026) being more than three times the growth recorded in 2024–25, the current year reflects a marked acceleration in capacity expansion. This momentum reflects the Government's efforts to augment power availability through planned capacity additions and procurement measures.

Of the total contracted power capacity, 55.45% (12,858 MW) is fossil fuel–based, dominated by coal, while 44.55% (10,329 MW) is from renewable energy sources (including hydro), with solar accounting for the largest share among renewables.

In addition to the existing contracted power capacity, projects which are under implementation will further augment availability in the coming years. Including capacity under construction, the total contracted power capacity in the state will increase to 27,720 MW.

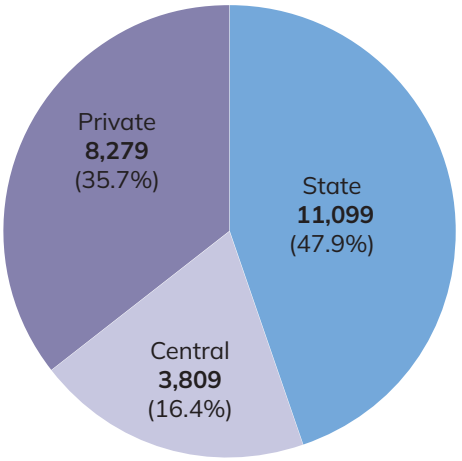
### Sector-Wise Contracted Power Capacity of the State

The commissioned contracted power capacity in Telangana is sourced from the State Sector and allocations from other states (11,099 MW), the Central Sector (3,809 MW), and the Private Sector (8,279 MW), as on 25 January 2026, reflecting a diversified supply base. Within the State Sector, Telangana Power Generation Corporation Limited (TGGENCO) with a capacity of 8,823 MW accounts the largest share.

### Installed Capacity of TGGENCO

Telangana Power Generation Corporation Limited's (TGGENCO's) installed capacity comprises Thermal, Hydel, and Solar power stations. The installed capacity of TGGENCO increased from 6,485 MW in 2023-24 to 7,285 MW in 2024-25, and further to 8,823 MW in 2025-26 (as on 25 January 2026).

**Fig 8.2 Sector-wise Break-up of Commissioned Contracted Power Capacity (MW) (as on 25 January 2026)**




Source: Energy Department, Government of Telangana

This represents an overall increase of 36.04% between 2023-24 and 2025-26 (as on 25 January 2026). The increase in installed capacity during this period is entirely attributable to the commissioning of three units of 800 MW each of the Yadadri Thermal Power Station, out of the planned 5 × 800 MW supercritical projects.

**Table 8.1 Installed Capacity of TGGENCO in MW**

| Source | 2023-24 | 2024-25 | 2025-26 (as on 25 January, 2026) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thermal | 4,042 | 4,842 | 6,380 |
| Hydro | 2,442 | 2,442 | 2,442 |
| Solar | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Total** | **6,485** | **7,285** | **8,823** |

Source: Energy Department, Government of Telangana

Building on the capacity already commissioned, the remaining two units of the Yadadri supercritical thermal power station (out of the planned 5×800 MW project) are expected to be commissioned in 2026.

**Programmes and Ongoing Initiatives of TGGENCO**

In parallel with ongoing operations, TGGENCO is pursuing multiple programmes aimed at capacity expansion and environmental compliance.

**A. Capacity Addition Programmes**

Under the Thermal Capacity Addition Programme, proposals are under process for establishing a 1×800 MW coal-based ultra-supercritical thermal power plant at Ramagundam, in place of the existing Ramagundam Thermal Power Station - B (RTS-B), along with a request for arrangement of the equity portion of the project cost. A Detailed Project Report (DPR) has been prepared for the project. In addition, a pre-feasibility study is in progress for establishing an ultra-supercritical thermal power plant at Kothagudem Thermal Power Station (KTPS), Paloncha, with capacity options under examination.

Further, under the Solar Capacity Addition Programme, TGGENCO is establishing and contemplating solar power plants aggregating to about 245 MW, through rooftop, floating, and ground-mounted installations at various thermal and hydel power plant locations.

**B. Policy for the reduction of emissions**

Under the policy for reduction of emissions in thermal power plants, TGGENCO is installing pollution control equipment, including Flue Gas Desulphurisation (FGD) units and additional fields in Electrostatic Precipitators (ESPs), across KTPS Stage VII, BTPS, and YTPS, with a total budget investment of Rs. 6,604 crore, in order to maintain new emission norms notified by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. The installation is expected to be completed by June 2026.

Further, for KTPS–V (2×250 MW), KTPS–VI (Unit-11), KTPP–I, and KTPP–II, the feasibility study has been completed, and preparation of the DPR for installation of pollution control equipment is in progress, with the scheduled time for commission being December 2026.

### 8.2.1.2 Electricity Transmission and Distribution in Telangana

While generation capacity forms the backbone of the power sector, an efficient transmission and distribution network is critical to deliver electricity reliably across the State. As on 25 January 2026, the state has 392 Extra High Tension (EHT) Substations and 31,085 Circuit Kilometres (CKM) of EHT Lines in the Transmission network.

Further, under the distribution network, as on 1 January 2026, there are 3,322 substations of 33/11kV and 7.09 lakh km length of line in the state.

Additionally, Transmission Corporation of Telangana Limited (TGTRANSCO) and Telangana State Distribution Companies proposed 6 schemes under Power System Development Fund (PSDF) during 2024-25 with a total cost of Rs. 281.6 crore to create infrastructure for the necessary transmission systems of strategic importance.

### Achievements in Energy Transmission and Distribution

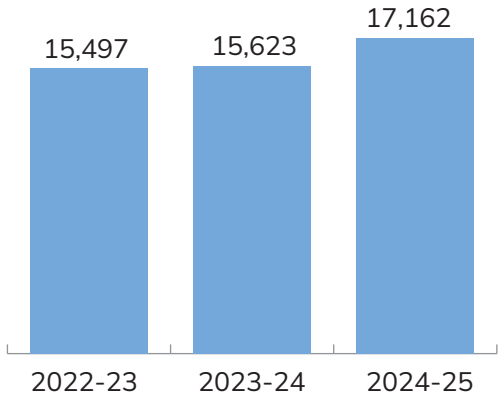
The strengthening of transmission and distribution infrastructure is reflected in improved system performance, as seen in demand management, energy supply, and consumption indicators.

### 1. Power Demand, Energy Supply, and Consumption Trends

Peak load demand and maximum daily energy consumption in the state have increased over recent years. During 2024-25, the peak load demand reached 17,162 MW on 20 March, 2025, and this level of peak demand was supplied by the state grid. During the same year, the maximum energy consumption in a day reached 335 MU on 18 March, 2025. Further, the total energy supplied in the state increased to 88,928 MU in 2024-25. Further, the per-capita electricity consumption of the state is 2,508 kWh (in 2023-24).

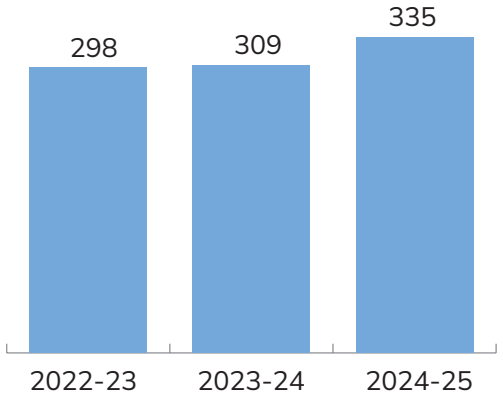
The trends in peak load demand, maximum daily energy consumption, and total energy supplied over the years are presented in the following figures.

**Fig 8.3 Year-wise Trends in Peak Load Demand (in MW)**



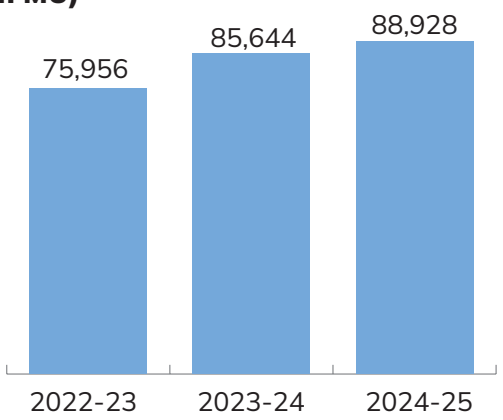

Source: Energy Department, Government of Telangana

**Fig 8.4 Year-wise Trends in Maximum Energy Met (in MU/day)**




Source: Energy Department, Government of Telangana

**Fig 8.5 Year-wise Total Energy Supplied (in MU)**



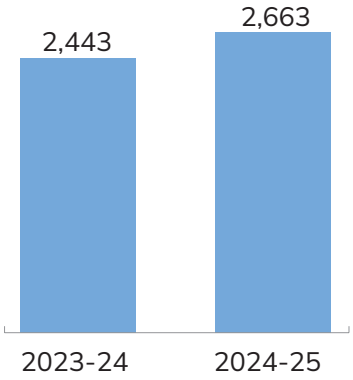

Source: Energy Department, Government of Telangana

Alongside operational performance, the financial position of the transmission utility has also shown improvement.

### 2. Financial Performance of the Transmission Utility

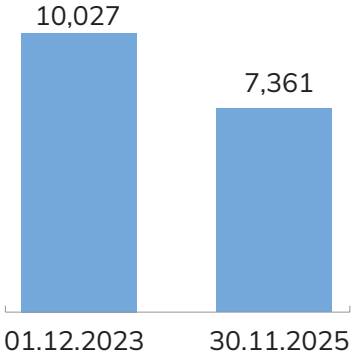
The net worth of TGTRANSCO has shown a steady and encouraging improvement over the last two years, while during the same period, its total outstanding loans have registered a significant and consistent decline.

**Fig 8.6 Networth (Rs. crore) of TGTRANSCO 2023-24 vs. 2024-25**




Source: Energy Department, Government of Telangana

**Fig 8.7 Total outstanding loans (Rs. crore) of TGTRANSCO 2024 vs. 2025**




Source: Energy Department, Government of Telangana

**Electricity Connections in Telangana**

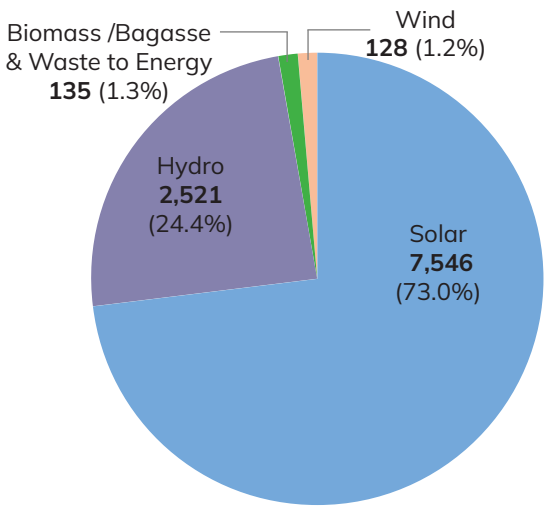
The reach of the electricity network at the consumer end can be assessed through the distribution of electricity connections across districts. The Electricity Distribution in the State is carried out by two DISCOMs, i.e., TGSPDCL and TGNPDCL. The State has a total of 1.98 crore electricity connections, of which over 19 thousand are High Tension (HT) connections and the remaining are Low Tension (LT) connections.

In LT connections, domestic connections account for the largest share with 1.42 crore connections, followed by agricultural connections (30.20 lakh), commercial connections (21.06 lakh), and industrial connections (1.58 lakh).

### 8.2.1.3 Renewable Energy Capacity and Initiatives

The state's contracted renewable energy capacity (including hydro) stands at 10,329 MW, comprising solar, hydro, wind, biomass/ bagasse, and waste-to-energy sources (as on 25 January 2026). Solar power accounts for the largest share of the contracted renewable energy capacity, followed by hydro power. The source-wise break-up of contracted renewable energy capacity is presented in the following figure.

**Fig 8.8 Source-wise Break-up of Renewable Energy Contracted Power Capacity (MW)**




Source: Energy Department, Government of Telangana

Note: The total may not add up to 100% due to rounding off

To provide a policy framework for renewable energy development in the State, under Telangana Clean & Green Energy Policy-2025, the State has an ambitious vision to add 20,000 MW of Renewable energy capacity by 2030 and 40,000 MW by 2035. In line with this policy vision, the State has taken up multiple renewable energy

initiatives across institutional, community, and decentralised platforms

**Renewable Energy Initiatives under Implementation**

The state has undertaken several renewable energy initiatives focusing on solar energy deployment across Government buildings, rural areas, and women-led institutions, as detailed below.

**Table 8.2 Renewable Energy Initiatives in Telangana**

| Initiative | Status / Details |
|---|---|
| Solarisation of Government Buildings | As of 25 October 2025, 2,042 Government buildings have been solarised with an aggregated capacity of 58.4 MW. In addition, solarisation of 363 Government buildings with a capacity of 10.1 MW is in progress. Tenders are under process for solarisation of 9,939 Government schools with a proposed capacity of 46.7 MW. |
| Model Solar Villages Programme | Under the programme, 81 villages are being developed as model solar villages. The initiative covers solarisation of 40,349 domestic households and 16,840 agricultural pump sets, with a total budget of Rs. 943.47 crore. Work orders have been issued for the implementation of rooftop solar systems, while tender evaluation is in progress for the solarisation of agricultural pump sets (on-grid). |
| Indira Mahila Shakti Scheme | Under the scheme, women's Self-Help Groups are supported for setting up 1 MW solar power plants on Government-leased land, and 64 MW of solar power capacity has been allocated to women groups, at 2 MW per district across 32 districts. |

Source: Energy Department, Government of Telangana

Further, under the three components of the PM-KUSUM programme, the State has submitted proposals to the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) for restoration of 4,000 MW of grid-connected solar capacity, installation of 1 lakh off-grid solar pumps, and solarisation of 2 lakh agricultural pump sets through feeder-level solarisation.

As articulated in Vision 2047, Telangana aims to emerge as a clean and green energy powerhouse driven by renewable and low-carbon systems. The State has set a long-term objective to achieve net-zero emissions by 2047 through large-scale deployment of renewable energy, integration of storage systems, smart grids, and green hydrogen, while continuing to ensure 24×7 clean, reliable, and quality power supply at an affordable cost.

By 2047, it is envisaged that 90% of installed capacity will comprise renewable energy and storage systems, with the remaining 10% consisting of cleaner and more efficient thermal technologies supported by Carbon Capture, Utilisation and Storage (CCUS).

### 8.2.1.4 Welfare and Subsidy Measures in the Energy Sector

**Gruha Jyothi Scheme**

The Government is extending free electricity supply of up to 200 units per month to eligible domestic households under the Gruha Jyothi Scheme with effect from March 2024. The applications received through Praja Palana or other approved channels and entered in the Praja Palana portal, with a valid Food Security Card (White Ration Card), Aadhaar linkage, and a domestic service connection number, are eligible for the benefit, limited to one service connection per household.

From March 2024, a total of 10.97 crore zero bills have been issued under the Gruha Jyothi Scheme, involving a total subsidy of Rs. 3,901 crore.

**Free Power Supply to Government Educational Institutions**

The Government introduced free power supply to all Government Educational Institutions, and it has been implemented from September 2024 onwards. As on October 2025, the scheme is covering 29,677 Government Educational Institutions with a total subsidy of Rs. 181.68 crore allowed for providing free power supply.

Beyond targeted household and institutional support, the Government also extends energy subsidies to priority livelihood and social sectors. Free power supply is being provided for agriculture (24 hours), SC and ST domestic consumers not covered under the Gruha Jyothi Scheme (101 units), and Nayee Brahmins/hair cutting units, as well as dhobi ghats/laundry shops (up to 250 units). In addition, a subsidy of 2 rupees per unit is extended to poultry farms, power looms, and spinning mills.

### 8.2.1.5 Operational Developments and Diversification Initiatives of SCCL

The Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) is engaged in coal mining, power generation, and consultancy services. Presently, SCCL is operating 37 mines in Telangana. In addition to them, Naini coal block with a rated capacity of 10 Million Tonnes Per Annum (MTPA), was allotted to SCCL in Angul District, Odisha. It was inaugurated in April, 2025.

To increase production capacity, SCCL has planned to open six new coal mining projects with a combined rated capacity of 21.30 MTPA in Telangana. Of these, two projects are planned to be grounded soon. Alongside its core coal mining operations, SCCL has been actively pursuing diversification to support energy security and transition objectives.

**Diversification Projects of SCCL**

**1. Thermal Power Generation**

Under diversification into power generation, SCCL is setting up a 1×800 MW ultra-supercritical thermal power plant at the Singareni Thermal Power Plant (STPP) as part of expansion activities, with mobilisation works having commenced. SCCL has also signed an MoU with Rajasthan Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited (RVUNL) to explore the establishment of a 2×800 MW pit-head thermal power plant.

**2. Renewable Energy and Storage Initiatives**

SCCL has planned 504.5 MW of solar power projects on its available land, of which 245.5 MW has been commissioned. Further, 259 MW is under construction. Proposals for an additional 1,800 MW of solar power projects are at an initial stage. Further, SCCL is undertaking rooftop solar installations across its office buildings, residential colonies, and pump houses in line with the guidelines of the PM Suryaghar Yojana.

SCCL has identified sites to establish pumped storage plants of 500 MW at Medipalli area and 100 MW at Yellandu area, with de-coaled mine areas proposed to be utilised as water reservoirs. SCCL has also planned for the establishment of 500 MW of wind energy projects, for which feasibility studies have been carried out, and the Detailed Project Report (DPR) is under examination.

**3. Emerging Energy Technologies and Energy Transition Projects**

As part of diversification efforts, SCCL is planning initiatives in coal gasification, conversion of $CO_2$ to methanol and other value-added chemicals, and battery energy storage, with these projects currently at various stages of feasibility, pilot implementation, and execution.

Further, SCCL has planned a 500 MW Firm and Dispatchable Renewable Energy (FDRE) project, which is currently at the tendering stage. In the area of green hydrogen, SCCL is planning to establish a green hydrogen plant at Ramagundam.

**4. Geothermal Energy and Critical Minerals**

SCCL has undertaken geothermal energy initiatives in the Pagideru region of Manuguru, where preliminary studies have been carried out. Detailed exploration is being undertaken.

In the area of metals, non-metals, and critical minerals, SCCL has appointed consultants, participated in exploration licence auctions, entered into multiple MoUs with academic and research institutions, and initiated discussions with domestic and international entities. SCCL is planning to establish a Geo-chemical Laboratory at Kothagudem to support the exploration activities of Rare Earth Elements.

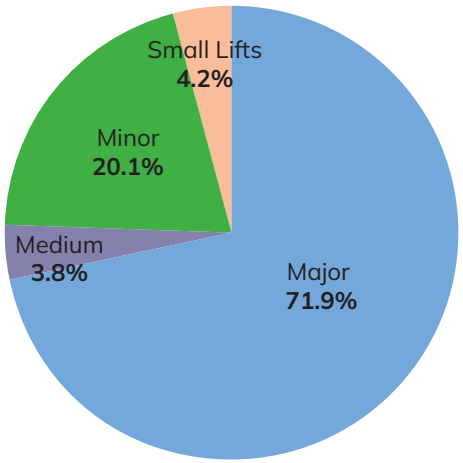
### 8.2.2 Irrigation and Water Resources

The Government has an objective to create irrigation coverage in drought-prone and upland areas, while also ensuring the upkeep of existing irrigation projects. These efforts are aimed at enhancing agricultural productivity through improved water-use efficiency. The Government also monitors groundwater levels and explores the groundwater resources in the state. In this context, the irrigation potential envisaged under various categories of projects provides a quantitative perspective on the State's long-term irrigation planning.

#### 8.2.2.1 Irrigation Potential and Progress

The Government aims to create assured irrigation facilities to about 127.69 Lakh acres in the State, duly ensuring optimum use of the water resources, through efficient, equitable, and sustainable irrigation service delivery.

**Fig 8.9 Sector-wise Break-up of Irrigation Potential**




Source: Irrigation Department, Government of Telangana

The contemplated irrigation potential comprises 91.79 lakh acres under Major irrigation projects, 4.86 lakh acres under Medium irrigation projects, 25.71 lakh acres under Minor irrigation (tanks and water bodies), and 5.33 lakh acres under Small Lift (IDC) schemes.

Further, of these 127.69 lakh acres, the Irrigation Potential for 74.51 lakh acres has been created. The extent to which this contemplated irrigation potential has been realised reflects the progress made in translating planned capacities into functional irrigation coverage.

**Table 8.3 Sector-Wise Progress in Irrigation Schemes**

| S.No. | Description | Contemplated IP (Lakh Acres) | Created IP (Lakh Acres) | Balance IP (Lakh Acres) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A** | **Major Projects** | | | |
| i | Existing Projects | 21.24 | 21.24 | - |
| ii | Ongoing Projects | 70.55 | 19.25 | 51.30 |
| | Sub Total (A) | 91.79 | 40.49 | 51.30 |
| **B** | **Medium Projects** | | | |
| i | Existing Projects | 3.17 | 3.17 | - |
| ii | Ongoing Projects | 1.69 | 0.97 | 0.72 |
| | Sub Total (B) | 4.86 | 4.14 | 0.72 |
| | Total (A+B) | 96.65 | 44.63 | 52.02 |
| **C** | **Minor** | 25.71 | 25.12 | 0.59 |
| **D** | **IDC** | 5.33 | 4.76 | 0.57 |
| | **Grand Total (A+B+C+D)** | **127.69** | **74.51** | **53.18** |

Source: Irrigation Department, Government of Telangana

### 8.2.2.2 Status and Progress of Irrigation Projects

The status of irrigation projects reflects the progress of major, medium, minor, and IDC schemes taken up across the State. In the state, out of the 73 irrigation projects (34 Major and 39 Medium) taken up to date, 42 projects (10 Major and 32 Medium) have been completed, and the remaining 31 projects (24 Major and 7 Medium) are ongoing.

Among the Major and Medium irrigation schemes, one of the key ongoing schemes is the Makthal-Narayanpet–Kodangal Lift Irrigation Scheme, which aims to irrigate one lakh acres across Kodangal (53,745 acres), Narayanpet (20,472 acres), and Makthal (25,783 acres) constituencies, including a drinking water facility for en route villages (0.385 TMC). The works under the scheme are currently in progress, following the calling of tenders and conclusion of agreements.

Among Minor irrigation schemes in the state, there are about 44,032 Minor Irrigation tanks, anicuts, check dams, and other sources.

Total number of IDC schemes is 647 (including 143 abundant schemes having an ayacut of 0.58 lakh acres), having an ayacut of 4.76 lakh acres, and the net ayacut is 4.18 Lakh acres. Further, 53 schemes are ongoing with a contemplated ayacut of 1.15 Lakh Acres. Thus, the total contemplated ayacut under 557 schemes is 5.33 lakh acres.

Focused efforts are being made to expedite the completion of the irrigation projects by categorising them as follows:

**Category A Projects:** Projects where 90% of the work is already completed are in this category. Nilwai, Palemvagu, Mathadivagu, Sri Ram Sagar Project Stage - II (SRSP-II), Sadarmatt Barrage, and Pipri Lift Irrigation Scheme (Pipri LIS) are taken up under this category, of which Sadarmatt Barrage has been completed and inaugurated in January 2026.

**Category B Projects:** Projects where more than 75% of the work is completed are in this category. Such projects include Chinna Kaleshwaram, Modikuntavagu, Lower Penganga – Chanaka – Korata, Sripada Yellampally Project, J. Chokka Rao Devadula LIS, Sitarama LIS, Gauravelly Reservoir and Canals, Koilsagar LIS, Rajiv Bhima LIS, Jawahar Nettempadau LIS, Mahatma Gandhi Kalwakurthy LIS, Dindi LIS, and Alimineti Madhava Reddy Srisailam Left Bank Canal (AMRSLBC).

Further, projects such as the Palamuru-Rangareddy LIS Project, Lift Irrigation Schemes in the erstwhile Nalgonda District, Indiramma Flood Flow Canal from SRSP, Jakora Chandur LIS, Kumuram Bheem Project, Manjeera LIS, Nalasomanadri Gattu LIS project, and the taking up of the Dr B.R. Ambedkar PCSS project from Tummidihetti and the Chennuru Lift Irrigation Scheme are also taken up under priority.

Additionally, Rehabilitation and Re-settlement (R&R) is involved in 15 Projects in 147 villages. Total amount required for R&R is Rs. 3,900 crore, and cumulative expenditure incurred upto December, 2025 is Rs. 2,750 crore.

Alongside irrigation development, flood management measures form an integral component of the State's water resources strategy. In this regard, the Government is considering strengthening existing flood banks and the construction of new flood banks after detailed investigation and conducting model studies from the Sundilla Barrage to Bhadrachalam along the Godavari River, and also in Mancherial Town. The Government is also exploring new project commands in the state.

### 8.2.2.3 Ground Water Resource Assessment (GWRA)

Ground Water Resource Assessment is carried out periodically in consultation with

the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB). The latest GWRA 2025 study reveals that groundwater indicators of the state show an overall improvement between 2024 and 2025, reflecting positive changes in recharge, extractable resources and availability for future use.

The observed improvements in groundwater indicators underscore the combined impact of surface irrigation initiatives, recharge measures, and prudent groundwater management practices in the State. Further, there are 4,57,784 dug wells and 11,21,465 tube wells in the state (as per Minor Irrigation Census 2017-18).

**Table 8.4 Ground Water Resource Assessment in Telangana (2024 vs 2025)**

| S. No | Description | 2024 (Million Cubic Meters) | 2025 (Million Cubic Meters) | Improvement (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Annual Ground Water Recharge | 20,402 | 21,926 | 7 |
| 2 | Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource | 18,442 | 19,840 | 7 |
| 3 | Groundwater Extraction for all uses | 8,466 | 9,262 | 9 |
| 4 | Net Annual Ground Water Available for Future Use | 9,945 | 10,674 | 7 |

Source: Ground Water Department, Government of Telangana

## Box 8.1 Creating Irrigation Potential to Benefit the Tribal Farming Community

The Government is conducting bore well site selection under ISGJV (Indira Soura Giri Jala Vikasam). As part of the Annual Action Plan (2025-26), this initiative aims at creating an irrigation potential of 27,184 acres to benefit 10,000 tribal farming communities in Recognition of Forest Rights (RoFR) lands.

### 8.2.3 Transport and Mobility Networks

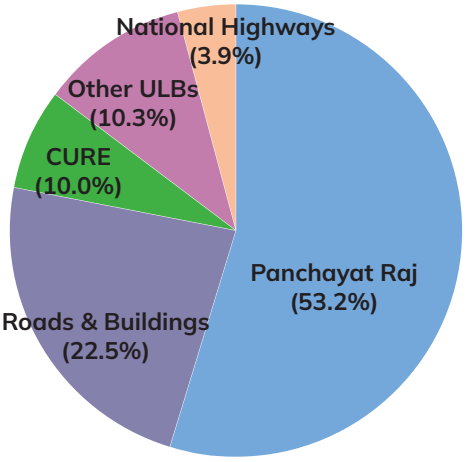
Transportation infrastructure plays a critical role in supporting economic activity, facilitating the movement of people and goods, and strengthening intra-State and inter-State connectivity, in addition to regional linkages across urban and rural areas of the State.

#### 8.2.3.1 Road Infrastructure: Network, Quality, and Development

The road network constitutes the primary mode of connectivity across the State. As of 2024–25, the total road length in Telangana stands at 1,29,017 km, including 30 National Highways, reflecting the extensive coverage of road infrastructure across the state. Of the total road network, Panchayat

Raj roads account for the largest share with 68,709 km, followed by roads under the R&B Department (29,075 km), CURE roads (12,936 km), Other ULBs (13,314 Km), and National Highways (4,983 km). The department-wise distribution of road length is presented in the following figure.

**Fig 8.10 Road Transportation Network (%)**




Source : (1) Roads & Buildings Department, (2) Panchayat Raj Engineering Department, (3) MA&UD

## All-Weather Road Coverage

In addition to the extent of the road network, the quality and durability of roads are critical for ensuring reliable, year-round mobility across the State. Within the total road network, roads are classified based on surface type. All-weather roads constitute a component comprising Cement Concrete (CC), Black Top (BT), and metalled roads.

Excluding National Highways, the total road network in Telangana extends to 1,24,034 km. Of this, all-weather roads account for 92,435 km, constituting 74.5% of the road network (excluding National Highways).

The distribution of all-weather roads varies across different road-owning agencies. CURE roads (12,936 km) and Other ULBs' roads (13,314 km) are entirely all-weather, with 100% coverage. Roads maintained by the Roads & Buildings Department also exhibit a high level of resilience, with 27,907 km, or 96%, classified as all-weather roads. In the rural road network developed by the Panchayat Raj Engineering Department, 38,278 km, accounting for 55.7%, are all-weather roads.

**Fig 8.11 Category-wise Length and share of all-weather roads**

| | All-weather roads (km) | All-weather roads as % of total roads in the department |
|---|---|---|
| PRED Roads | 38,278 | 55.7 |
| R & B Roads | 27,907 | 96.0 |
| CURE | 12,936 | 100.0 |
| Other ULBs | 13,314 | 100.0 |
| **Total** | **92,435** | **74.5** |

Source: (1) Roads & Buildings Department, (2) Panchayat Raj Engineering Department, (3) MA&UD

## Road Density and Spatial Distribution of the Road Network

In addition to total length and surface quality, road density provides an important measure of infrastructure availability relative to geographical area. Road density in Telangana reflects the spatial distribution and intensity of the road network across districts, measured as kilometres of road per 100 sq. km of geographical area. State road density stands at 115.11 km per 100 sq. km.

Additionally, the density of notified National Highways in the state is 4.45 km per 100 sq. km.

## Investment and Implementation Status of Road Infrastructure Projects

Sustaining and expanding the road network requires continuous public investment across different categories of roads.

### 1. National Highways

National Highways constitute a key component of road infrastructure development in the state. The administrative

sanctions amounting to Rs. 11,558 crore have been accorded by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH), Government of India, for National Highway works in the state, since December 2023. During the period from December 2023 to 2025-26 (as of February 2026), a total road length of 861 km against the contemplated 1,002 km was constructed under National Highway works in the state by the State R&B (NH wing) and NHAI, with a construction expenditure of Rs. 15,564 crore.

Major projects that were completed during this period include the six-lane BHEL Flyover on NH-65, the four-lane Amberpet Flyover on NH-163, the six-laning of NH-44 from Aramgarh to Shamshabad, the four-laning of the Mahabubnagar–Jadcherla section of NH-167, the 2-lane with paved shoulders (2L+PS) Nirmal–Khanapur section of NH-61, the four-laning of Repallewada to the Telangana–Maharashtra border on NH-363, the four-laning of the Kodad–Khammam section of NH-365A, and the Khammam–Devarapalle section of NH-365BG.

At present, a total of 58 projects are ongoing or at the award/tender stage, covering a combined length of 1,800 km at an estimated cost of Rs. 34,530 crore under the State R&B (NH) wing and NHAI. Further, six projects covering 443 km at Rs. 31,990 crore are in the pipeline with the NHAI. Additionally, the State Government has requested the Union Government for the sanction of a four-lane elevated corridor on the Hyderabad-Srisailam section of NH-765, Six laning of the Hyderabad–Vijayawada section of NH-65.

## Box 8.2 Regional Ring Road (RRR): Status and Recent Progress

The Regional Ring Road (RRR) is planned in two parts, namely the Northern Part and the Southern Part.

The Northern Part of the RRR starts from its junction with NH-65 near Village Girmapur in Sangareddy District and connecting Reddypally, Isalampur, Pragnapur, Raigiri and terminating at its junction with NH-65 near Tangadapally (Choutuppal) in the state of Telangana with a total length of 161.52 km. This stretch has been notified as NH-161AA and entrusted to the NHAI by the Government of India. Bids have been invited for the development of the Northern RRR with a six-lane configuration and provision for eight lanes structures under the Hybrid Annuity Model, at a civil cost of Rs. 8,535 crore (excluding GST). Land acquisition is in progress, and project approval from the MoRTH is awaited.

For the Southern Part of the RRR, the alignment passing through Choutuppal – Amangal – Sangareddy (joins at RRR Northern Part) with a total length of 201 km, was approved by the State Government. Subsequently, the Hyderabad Metropolitan Development Authority (HMDA) was directed to incorporate the Southern Part of the Regional Ring Road in the extended area of the Hyderabad Metropolitan Region, and a public notification on the proposed alignment was issued. The alignment of the proposed 100 mts wide RRR was included by the HMDA in the Master Plan, and the Hyderabad Regional Ring Road (Southern Part) alignment was submitted to the Secretary, MoRTH for approval.

Alongside, the State Government has requested the Government of India to sanction an expressway connecting the proposed Multi-modal Logistic park (Dry Port) near Hyderabad to Bandar Port in Andhra Pradesh.

**2. State Roads**

State road infrastructure development covers State Highways (SHs), Major District Roads (MDRs), and Other District Roads (ODRs), aimed at improving connectivity and road standards across the state. Since December 2023, administrative sanctions amounting to Rs. 7,327 crore have been accorded for 253 works, covering 1,720 km of road length and 41 bridge works. The sanctioned works include the upgradation of single-lane roads to double-lane and four-lane standards.

The Government has accorded an additional administrative sanction of Rs. 275.58 crore for providing BT road connectivity to unconnected Scheduled Tribe (ST) habitations.

During 2025-26, expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 657.83 crore under Plan and Rs. 276.9 crore under Non-Plan.

In addition, the Government has accorded administrative sanction of Rs. 15.50 crore for engaging consultants for the preparation of a comprehensive master plan for the road network, including identification of the core road network, formulation of a road development programme, and revalidation of the road sector policy as envisaged in Telangana Vision 2047, along with preparation of a financing plan for the implementation of priority projects.

**3. Roads in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) Affected Areas**

The Road Connectivity Project for Left Wing Extremism Affected Areas, launched under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) vertical, aims to provide all-weather road connectivity in LWE-affected districts identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs, with a 60:40 funding pattern between the Centre and the State. During December 2023 to March 2025, 22 roads and 26 bridges covering 98 km were completed, with an expenditure of Rs. 129.77 crore. For 2025-26, physical and financial targets include the completion of 23 roads and 27 bridges covering 66 km, with an outlay of Rs. 210 crore.

**4. Works under the Central Road and Infrastructure Fund (CRIF)**

CRIF supports the development and maintenance of economically important state roads and rural roads through allocations derived from cess on petrol and diesel, with 70% weightage to geographical area and 30% to fuel consumption in the State. During the period from December 2023 to the end of November 2025, administrative sanctions were received for 65 works covering 857.65 km at a cost of Rs. 1,718 crore. For a physical target of 350 km and a financial target of Rs. 597.22 crore, road works covering 432 km were achieved during the period, with an expenditure of Rs. 835.96 crore.

**5. Rural roads**

Under PMGSY, the programme for 2025-26 comprises 236 roads with a total length of 958.36 km and 104 bridges, with an estimated cost of Rs. 631.33 crore. Under

this programme, 83 roads covering 310 km and 42 bridges have been completed so far, with an expenditure of Rs. 210.03 crore.

Under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN), 25 road works were sanctioned during 2024-25, while 15 bridge works were proposed for 2025-26, with the preparation and submission of DPRs to the Ministry of Rural Development for sanctions.

Under State grants, the road network for 2025-26 covers 3,900 km of rural roads, with an estimated cost of Rs. 4,406 crore. Budget Estimate of Rs. 700 crore, including additional sanctions, were allocated for 2025–26. As of December 2025, an expenditure of Rs. 489 crore has been incurred, and a physical achievement of 280 km has been recorded during the period.

## Box 8.3 Flagship Road Development Projects under the Hybrid Annuity Mode (HAM)

The Government has adopted the Hybrid Annuity Mode (HAM) [1] as a key implementation mechanism for large-scale road development across both R&B roads and rural roads under the Panchayat Raj sector, with the objective of improving connectivity, upgrading road standards, and ensuring long-term maintenance.

### 1. HAM in State R&B Roads

Under the State R&B roads, about 12,000 km of selected roads are being taken up under the HAM for widening, strengthening, and maintenance, to be executed in three phases. Phase I, at an approved cost of Rs. 12,696 crore (6,080 km), is currently under implementation, while Phase II (3,125 km) and Phase III (2,800 km) are proposed to be taken up subsequently.

### 2. HAM for Rural Roads under Panchayat Raj

In the rural roads, a HAM programme covering 7,450 km has been taken up to provide connectivity to unconnected Gram Panchayats and improve connectivity from Gram Panchayats to Mandal and District Headquarters, along with upgradation, strengthening, and renewal of rural roads. For Phase I, the Cabinet has approved 2,162 Panchayat Raj roads spread across 96 constituencies, with administrative sanction and financial concurrence accorded for Rs. 16,008 crore, covering both the construction period (2.5 years) and maintenance period (15 years). Tenders have been floated by the Government.

Building on the expansion and upgradation of road infrastructure across National Highways, State roads, and rural connectivity programmes, Vision 2047 identifies road connectivity as a key area for long-term transformation. By 2047, it is proposed that about 90% of the State's area will fall within 10 km distance from highways following the

1. Under the Hybrid Annuity Mode, a portion of the project cost is borne by the State Government, while the remaining portion is borne by the concessionaire. The share borne by the concessionaire is reimbursed by the State Government through annuity payments spread over a defined concession period.

planned expansion of the highway network, strengthening regional accessibility across Telangana.

In this context, Vision 2047 envisages a set of road-based game-changer projects, including the Regional Ring Road, Radial Roads linking the RRR and ORR, a 12-lane expressway connecting the Dry Port to Krishnapatnam Sea Port (AP), and bullet train corridors connecting Hyderabad with Bengaluru, and Chennai (via Amaravati, AP).

### 8.2.3.2 Public Bus Transport and Services: Telangana State Road Transport Corporation (TGSRTC)

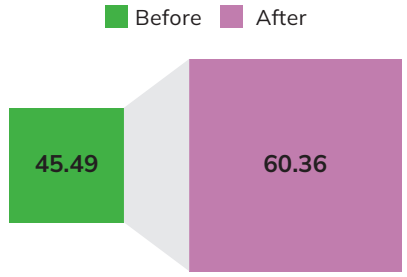
Public transport forms a key pillar of the State's mobility framework, particularly for daily commuters. Telangana State Road Transport Corporation (TGSRTC) is a State Government public sector undertaking mandated to provide safe, efficient, economical, and well-coordinated transport services.

At the end of 2024, TGSRTC was operating a fleet of 9,327 buses, covering 32.58 lakh kilometres per day, and carrying about 59.45 lakh passengers per day through 97 depots.

At present, the fleet strength has increased to 9,990 buses, with daily operations covering 35.06 lakh kilometres and passenger traffic rising to 62.26 lakh passengers per day.

The Maha Lakshmi Scheme under RTC is an initiative offering free bus travel for women across the State. The scheme is applicable to about 81% of the total bus fleet. Up to January 2026, women passengers have availed 269.68 crore free bus trips, resulting in savings of Rs. 9,222 crore towards transport charges, which will be reimbursed to the Corporation by the State Government. Compared to the daily passenger level before the implementation of the Maha Lakshmi Scheme, the average daily passenger traffic increased by 33% during the period from the inception of the scheme on 9 December 2023 to the end of January 2026.

**Fig 8.12 Average Daily Passenger Traffic of TGSRTC Before and After Implementation of the Maha Lakshmi Scheme (in lakh)**




Source: Telangana State Road Transport Corporation

**Box 8.4 Mahila Shakthi Initiative - Women-led Operation of Public Transport Services**

Under the SERP–Mahila Shakthi Initiative, a total of 600 buses are being procured and leased to TGSRTC through Mahila Samakhyas, creating a sustainable income source for Samakhyas and promoting entrepreneurial transition for women from informal work to formal enterprise. Of these, 494 buses worth Rs.177.84 crore already procured in Phase-I.

To meet the increased demand arising from the Maha Lakshmi Scheme and to replace the aged fleet, 2,707 new buses have been deployed since December 2023. Of these, 2,010 Maha Lakshmi buses were introduced at an expenditure of Rs. 657.59 crore.

During the period from December 2023 to January 2026, a total of 59.12 lakh bus passes were issued by TGSRTC to students and other categories of citizens. Of these, the number of bus passes issued during 2025–26 (till the end of January 2026) is 20.05 lakh.

As of 31 January 2026, 365 electric buses (eBuses) are in operation in Hyderabad city, and the remaining 175 electric buses will be deployed by May 2026. Further, 510 electric buses are operating in Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Warangal, Nalgonda, and Suryapet districts. In addition, the Government is replacing 2,800 diesel buses within the ORR limits of Hyderabad city with electric buses under the PM E-Drive Scheme. Tenders have been floated by the Government of India for the identification of Gross Cost Contract (GCC) suppliers for electric buses. Under Tender-1, 2,000 eBuses have been awarded to Hyderabad, and their induction is scheduled from September 2026 to August 2027. Further, 200 eBuses have been allotted under Tender-2, for which the tender process is currently in progress. Additionally, 240 existing diesel buses will be converted into fully electric buses by retrofitting them with EV drivetrain kits.

TGSRTC Logistics and Cargo Services have expanded its footprint across 418 locations. Innovative last-mile and event-based delivery initiatives, including home delivery in Greater Hyderabad and large-scale festive logistics during Medaram Jathara, Sree Rama Navami, and Rakhi festival, have strengthened TGSRTC's role in public logistics services.

Building on the ongoing expansion of fleet strength, increasing deployment of electric buses, and strengthening of last-mile and logistics services, Vision 2047 envisages a larger role for TGSRTC in the State's public transport system. TGSRTC is envisaged to provide primary public transport at all district headquarters through 100% electric buses, supported by charging infrastructure and mobility-related skilling hubs for operations and maintenance. The vision also envisages TGSRTC connecting Telangana's hinterland by linking cities, districts, mandals, villages, and economic clusters, while providing last-mile connectivity through integration with the Regional Rapid Transit System (RRTS), railways, and metro rail/LRTS (Light Rail Transit System) networks, enabled by a common mobility card and a unified mobility application.

#### 8.2.3.3 Railway Infrastructure and High-Speed Rail Corridors

Telangana has a railway route length of 2,015 km as on March 2024, comprising entirely Broad Gauge lines, of which about 96% are electrified as on May, 2025. The headquarters of the South Central Railway is located in Hyderabad. In addition, the proposed High-Speed Rail corridors connecting Hyderabad to Chennai, Bengaluru, and Pune will position Hyderabad as a strategic high-speed rail hub, strengthening Telangana's connectivity with major metropolitan growth centres.

#### 8.2.3.4 Urban Mass Rapid Transit: Hyderabad Metro Rail

In Hyderabad, mass rapid transit has emerged as a critical solution to address urban congestion and growing mobility needs. Hyderabad Metro Rail, developed by Hyderabad Metro Rail Limited (HMRL), is a world-class public transport facility equipped with modern technology and has gained wide acceptance, with around 5 lakh passengers using it for their daily commute. To further strengthen public transportation in the city, as part of efforts to develop it as a global city, Hyderabad Airport Metro Limited (HAML), another PSU of the Government, is undertaking Phase II of the Metro Rail project and has accorded high priority to metro rail expansion.

The State Government has submitted proposals for Phase II (A) and Phase II (B), covering eight new corridors with a total length of 162.5 km, to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India, as a 50:50 joint venture between the State Government and the Government of India. The State Government intends to invest about Rs. 43,848 crore on Metro Rail Phase II.

In parallel with metro expansion, steps are being taken to strengthen inter-modal connectivity at Metro stations. In this regard, Hyderabad Unified Metropolitan Transport Authority (HUMTA) has prepared Multi-Modal Integration (MMI) conceptual plans, with Ameerpet Metro Station taken up as a pilot, in coordination with GHMC, Traffic Police, HMRL and TGSRTC.

Further, the Council of Ministers has accorded in-principle approval to take over Phase I from L&T. This is intended to ensure seamless operations of Phase I, which is currently operated by a private entity, as well as Phase II (A and B), which are proposed to be operated by the Government.

#### 8.2.3.5 Vehicle Population and Growth Trends

The expansion of road infrastructure is closely linked with growth in vehicle ownership and usage across the State. The vehicle strength in the state increased from 1.71 crore at the end of December 2024 to over 1.81 crore at the end of December 2025, registering an overall growth of 5.9%. Motorcycles continue to constitute the largest share of the vehicle strength, accounting for 73.3%, followed by motor cars at 13.6% and tractors and trailers at 4.5%. Goods carriages and auto-rickshaws account for 3.8% and 3.1%, respectively, while the remaining categories individually constitute less than 2% of the total vehicle strength.

Compared to the position at the end of December 2024, vehicle categories recorded notable growth by the end of December 2025, particularly in contract carriages, motor cabs, auto-rickshaws, and motor cars, while motorcycles continue to record growth in absolute terms. Emerging categories such as e-rickshaws/e-carts, though marginal in share, also show an increase during this period.

The category-wise details are presented in the table 8.5.

**Table 8.5 Category-wise Vehicle Strength and Growth in the State**

| S. No. | Category | Number of Vehicles in December 2025 | Percentage of Total Vehicles (%) | Increase (%) over end of December 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Motor Cycles | 1,32,87,504 | 73.3% | 5.6% |
| 2 | Motor Cars | 24,66,338 | 13.6% | 7.1% |
| 3 | Tractor and Trailers | 8,10,383 | 4.5% | 6.3% |
| 4 | Goods Carriages | 6,83,582 | 3.8% | 5.8% |
| 5 | Auto rickshaw | 5,53,625 | 3.1% | 8.9% |
| 6 | Motor Cabs | 1,55,074 | 0.9% | 10.2% |
| 7 | Other Vehicles | 98,380 | 0.5% | 5.4% |
| 8 | Educational Institute Buses | 33,132 | 0.2% | 6.9% |
| 9 | Maxi Cabs | 27,341 | 0.2% | 1.8% |
| 10 | Contract Carriages | 9,264 | 0.1% | 12.4% |
| 11 | Stage Carriages | 9,071 | 0.1% | 0.0% |
| 12 | Private Service Vehicles | 3,334 | 0.02% | 6.9% |
| 13 | e-Rickshaw / e-Cart | 407 | 0.002% | 37.0% |
| | **Total** | **1,81,37,435** | **100.0%** | **5.9%** |

Source: Transport Department, Government of Telangana

### 8.2.3.6 Transport Policy Measures and Regulatory Initiatives

In response to the growing vehicle population and evolving mobility needs, the Government has introduced several policy initiatives in the transport sector.

**Vehicle Scrapping Policy**

The primary objective of the Vehicle Scrappage Policy is to promote environmentally safe and sustainable disposal of End-of-Life Vehicles (ELVs). As per the Policy, to encourage the scrapping of old vehicles, the Government has granted a waiver of the entire Green Tax and all outstanding penalties on quarterly tax, and has provided Motor Vehicle Tax concessions for the purchase of new vehicles. At present, there are three Registered Vehicle Scrapping Facilities (RVSF) in the State.

**Permissions to register new 3-Wheeler Autos within ORR limits**

In response to the growing demand for transport within the Outer Ring Road (ORR) limits, the Government has approved the registration of additional alternative fuel-based three-wheeler auto-rickshaws to promote sustainable and eco-friendly mobility. A total of 40,000 new permits have been sanctioned for electric, CNG, and LPG auto-rickshaws, while 25,000 electric retro-fitments to existing auto-rickshaws have also been permitted, with restrictions imposed to ensure fair distribution (allowing only one permit per individual) and to strictly prohibit the issuance or transfer of permits for diesel and petrol auto-rickshaws within the ORR.

**Removal of Check Posts for Seamless Transportation**

In the state, there were 15 Transport Check Posts, of which 14 were border check posts and one intra-state check post. The functions of the check posts included regulating motor vehicles of other states entering into the state, collecting taxes from other-state transport vehicles, issuing temporary permits to other-state vehicles, and regulating the movement of commuters of other states during elections, etc.

To achieve a seamless transportation network, reduce administrative burdens, and bring greater transparency, the check posts were closed and removed in October 2025. This measure will lead to a reduction in transportation costs, an increase in the State Gross Domestic Product, and an enhancement of the state's image in terms of Ease of Doing Business.

A few more policies/initiatives of the Transport department and their highlights are tabled below

**Table 8.6 A few policies/initiatives of the Transport department**

| Policy / Initiative | Highlights / Details |
|---|---|
| Establishing Automated Testing Stations (ATS) | The Government has planned to establish 37 ATS, with administrative sanctions of Rs. 296 crore accorded in 2024. In the first phase, 15 ATS will be set up, including one at each erstwhile District Headquarters and the remaining within the GHMC/HMDA area. |
| Vehicles Location Tracking Devices (VLTD) under the Nirbhaya Framework | Under the Nirbhaya Scheme, the VLTD with Emergency/Panic Button initiative is being implemented for four-wheeled public service vehicles to enhance the safety of women and children. |
| Road Safety | The Government is strengthening road safety through awareness and enforcement measures based on the "4 Es" strategy - Education, Enforcement, Engineering, and Emergency, supported by Road Safety Month campaigns, Traffic Awareness Parks, and Road Safety Clubs. |
| Electric Vehicle Policy and Promotion | To promote Electric Vehicles (EVs), the Government provides 100% exemption on road tax and registration fees for eligible EVs. Between 16 November 2024 and 30 November 2025, exemptions amounting to Rs. 720.79 crore were extended, increasing EV penetration from 0.60% (December 2023) to 1.39% (November 2025).<br><br>Further, in alignment with Vision 2047, the State envisages a long-term transition towards zero-emission road transport. From 2030 onwards, it is proposed to reserve 20% of new renewable energy capacity exclusively for mobility needs, supporting the objective of achieving zero emissions in road transport by 2047. |

Source: Transport Department, Government of Telangana

In the broader context of urban and regional mobility, Vision 2047 envisages the expansion of universal, high-quality connectivity through an integrated road–rail–logistics grid. The vision emphasises the development of green, affordable, and high-speed transit systems, encompassing both road and rail networks, along with efficient freight corridors. By 2047, such integrated transport systems are expected to facilitate average transit speeds of about 90 kmph, enabling nearly 90% of the population to reach the Hyderabad ORR within two hours. In this framework, more than 45% of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and over 30% of Mandal Headquarters (MHQs) are envisaged to be connected to the ORR–Hyderabad Metropolitan Area (HMA) within one hour, while more than 80% of ULBs and MHQs would be connected to the metropolitan core within two hours (approximately 180 km).

### 8.2.3.7 Aviation Infrastructure and Air Connectivity

In addition to surface transport, the State is strengthening air connectivity to support economic growth, regional access, and investment. In this context, the Government has been coordinating with the Airports Authority of India (AAI) consultancy team for the preparation and submission of Techno-Economic Feasibility Reports (TEFRs) for six identified airport locations in the districts of Warangal, Bhadradri-Kothagudem, Adilabad, Peddapalli, Nizamabad, and Mahabubnagar. These airports are proposed to be taken up in a phased manner, with Warangal, Bhadradri-Kothagudem, and Adilabad identified in the first phase, followed by Peddapalli, Nizamabad, and Mahabubnagar in the second phase.

Progress across the identified locations varies, covering land acquisition, pre-feasibility studies, and coordination with AAI, Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA), and the Ministry of Defence, depending on site-specific conditions.

**Table 8.7 Status of Airport Development at Identified Locations**

| Airport Location | Current Status |
|---|---|
| Warangal | An amount of Rs. 295 crore has been sanctioned for the acquisition of 253 acres of land for the Warangal airport project, and the land acquisition process has been completed. The entire land was handed over to the Airports Authority of India in January 2026. The State Government has requested the Union Government to incorporate local culture and heritage in the design of the airport. The Union Government has indicated that the airport project will be completed within 24–30 months, with an estimated expenditure of about Rs. 850 crore towards construction of the terminal building, expansion of the runway, air traffic control services, navigational equipment, and other allied services.<br><br>During discussions between the State Government and the Ministry of Civil Aviation in February 2026, the need to expedite the project and adhere to the proposed timelines was emphasised. Necessary clearances from the Ministry of Civil Aviation, environmental authorities, Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA), Air Safety, the Ministry of Defence, Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS), and other concerned agencies are being pursued in parallel.<br><br>The State Government has also proposed the development of additional facilities such as Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO), cargo infrastructure, skill development centres, and Flying Training Organisation (FTO) facilities as part of the airport project, while ensuring that the design reflects the local heritage and cultural identity of Warangal. |
| Bhadradri-Kothagudem | AAI indicated technical infeasibility of the identified site for IFR operations due to the surrounding hills. The Government has instructed the district authorities to identify an alternate suitable site free from obstacles. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Peddapalli | An alternative land parcel of 591.24 acres at Anthargaon was identified and communicated to AAI. The AAI team visited to conduct the pre-feasibility study and submitted the report. |
| Adilabad | Proposed to be developed as a joint-use airport following inputs from the Indian Air Force. The Ministry of Defence has issued a No Objection. Further, orders have been issued by the Government for 700 acres of land acquisition and also requested AAI to take up the development of the airport for the operation of A-321 in Instrument Flight Rules (IFR) conditions.<br><br>In February 2026, the State Government held a detailed meeting with AAI and obtained the draft master plan for further remarks, suggestions, and queries from the State Government.<br><br>As per the present master plan prepared by AAI, the total land requirement includes an additional 415 acres, in addition to the land already under the control of the Indian Air Force.<br><br>The State Government is currently preparing its remarks on the draft master plan. In addition, an Obstacle Limitation Survey (OLS) is required to be conducted for the proposed site. |

Source: Telangana State Aviation Corporation Limited, Government of Telangana

Among the aviation assets in the State, Rajiv Gandhi International Airport plays a central role in handling passenger and cargo traffic.

### Rajiv Gandhi International Airport (RGIA)

Rajiv Gandhi International Airport (RGIA) project was envisaged as a synergistic ecosystem with Hyderabad International Airport as the core and surrounded by an Airport City, driving a host of commercial and social activities, aligned with the vision of the State Government and Government of India to develop Hyderabad into a world class Global city and a Preferred Destination for Investments. RGIA handles over 2.9 crore passengers and around 1,65,000 tons of cargo annually and serves 26 International destinations through 23 International and 3 Indian passenger carriers and has 8 domestic carriers operating to around 74 domestic destinations. In addition to the above, 3 cargo airlines operate dedicated freighter services from Hyderabad Airport. With the Indian Aviation Industry growing at a fast pace, coupled with the State Government's pro-development policies and GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited's (GHIAL's) sustained efforts to build growth momentum, RGIA has emerged as the fourth busiest airport in India.

Vision 2047 envisages the expansion of RGIA to serve 8 crore passengers per annum by 2047, reinforcing its role as a major global aviation hub.

### Air Traffic in Telangana

The growth of aviation infrastructure is reflected in rising passenger traffic across the State. Air passenger traffic in the state increased from over 2.5 crore in 2023-24 to over 2.9 crore passengers in 2024-25, registering an increase of 16.49% over the previous year.

**Table 8.8 Telangana Air Passenger Traffic Break-up : 2024-25**

| Category | Passengers |
|---|---|
| International | 47,31,033 |
| Domestic | 2,44,50,039 |
| **Total** | **2,91,81,072** |

Source: Airports Authority of India

Apart from the Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, limited passenger traffic was also handled at Begumpet Airport.

Further, in 2025-26 (April to November), air passenger traffic reached 2.07 crore passengers.

**Table 8.9 Telangana Airport-wise Passenger Traffic : 2024-25**

| Airport | Passengers |
|---|---|
| Rajiv Gandhi International Airport | 2,91,65,232 |
| Begumpet Airport | 15,840 |
| **Total** | **2,91,81,072** |

Source: Airports Authority of India

## Box 8.5 Bharat Future City

The Future City Development Authority (FCDA) was established in 2025 to plan and regulate the development of the Future City Area, covering an extent of about 765 sq. km and is envisaged to accommodate a population of 25–30 lakh over the long term. Within the FCDA area, Bharat Future City is proposed as India's first Net-Zero greenfield smart city, conceived as a next-generation urban industrial hub anchored in sustainability, innovation, and integrated infrastructure.

Bharat Future City, spread over 30,000 acres at Mucherla in Rangareddy district, is planned on the principles of Work, Live, Learn, Play and the 15-minute city principle. The master plan integrates a Central Business District (CBD) with four catalytic zones, namely, AI City (300 acres), Health City (200 acres), Education Hub (500 acres), and a Life Sciences Hub (3,000 acres), supported by district cooling systems and advanced urban services. A dedicated Entertainment District includes large-format sports, recreation, and tourism facilities, alongside the Rajiv Zoological Park, adjoining a 15,000-acre reserve forest, reinforcing environmental balance.

The city adopts a highly connected mobility framework, integrating trunk road networks, multimodal public transport, metro connectivity, and Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) to promote sustainable mobility and reduce travel demand.

Through its scale, planning framework, and institutional governance under FCDA, Bharat Future City is envisaged as a flagship greenfield urban development, positioning Telangana as a national leader in next-generation city development and a destination for global investments across technology, health, education, life sciences, tourism, and advanced manufacturing.

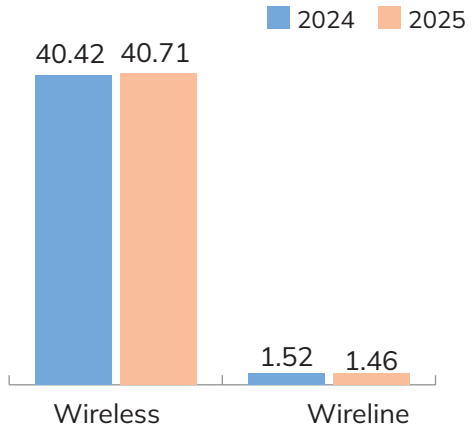
### 8.2.4 Telecommunication Connectivity and Access

Telecommunication connectivity plays a critical role in enabling digital access, service delivery, and economic activity. As on 30 September, 2025, the state continued to record a gradual expansion in telephone subscriptions, largely driven by wireless connectivity, along with changes in rural-urban distribution.

#### 8.2.4.1 Telephone Subscriptions and Network Composition

The telephone network continues to form the backbone of voice connectivity in the State.

**Fig 8.13 Telephone Subscriptions by Type (in million) in Telangana - 2024 vs. 2025 (as on 30 September)**




Source: The Indian Telecom Services Performance Indicator July–September 2025, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI)

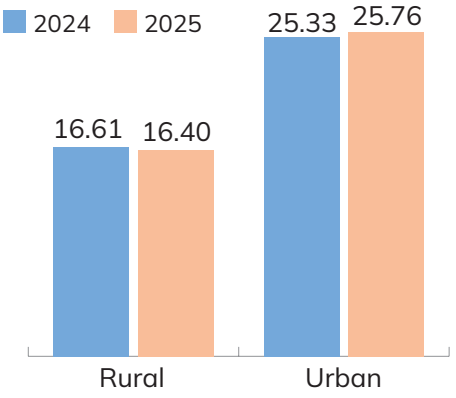
As on 30 September 2025, the total number of telephone (wire and wireless) subscriptions in the state increased by 0.52% over the corresponding position as on 30 September 2024, reaching a total of 42.16 million subscribers. The number of telephone subscriptions by type is presented in the Fig 8.13.

As on 30 September 2025, wireless connections accounted for 96.56% of total telephone subscriptions in the State, while wireline connections constituted 3.46%. Compared to the position as on 30 September 2024, the number of wireless subscriptions increased marginally (0.72%), with a corresponding decline (-3.95%) in the number of wireline connections, indicating the continued shift towards mobile-based communication.

#### 8.2.4.2 Rural–Urban Distribution of Telephone Subscriptions

As on 30 September 2025, urban areas accounted for 61.10% of total telephone subscriptions in the State, while rural areas constituted 38.90%. The number of telephone subscriptions across rural and urban areas is presented in the Fig 8.14.

**Fig 8.14 Rural-Urban Distribution of Telephone Subscriptions (in million) in Telangana - 2024 vs. 2025 (as on 30 September)**



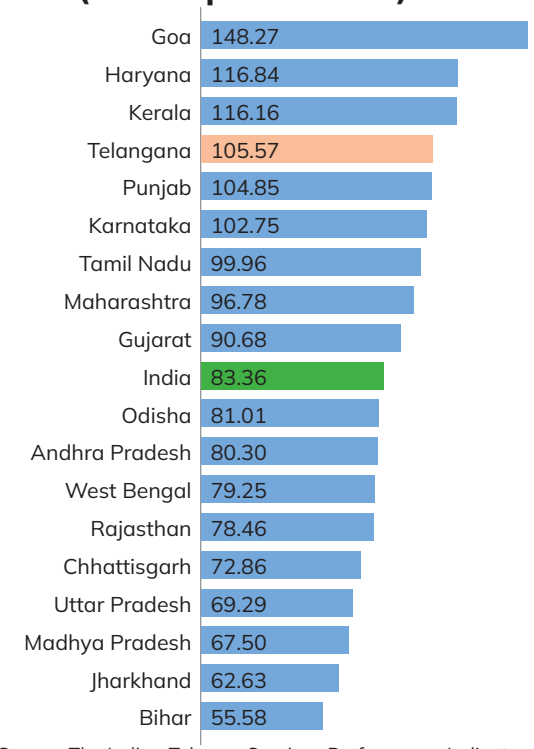

Source: The Indian Telecom Services Performance Indicator July–September 2025, TRAI.

Compared to 30 September 2024, the number of urban subscriptions increased, while the rural subscriptions declined marginally by 30 September 2025.

### 8.2.4.3 Wireless Tele-Density and Penetration Levels

Wireless teledensity (number of wireless subscriptions for every 100 individuals) is a key indicator of access to wireless communication services. As on 30 September 2025, the wireless teledensity of the State stood at 105.57, which was above the national average, and the State continued to remain among the top four States (considering General Category States) in terms of wireless teledensity.

**Fig 8.15 Wireless Tele-Density across the Indian General Category States and India (as on September 2025)**




Source: The Indian Telecom Services Performance Indicator July–September 2025, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India

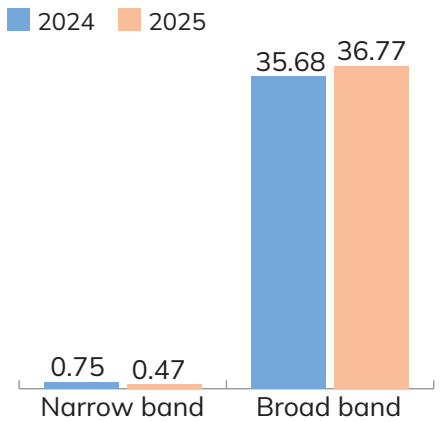
## 8.2.5 Digital Connectivity and Broadband Infrastructure

Digital connectivity infrastructure underpins internet access, broadband penetration, and the delivery of public digital services. In this context, the section presents the status of internet subscriptions, rural–urban distribution of connectivity, public Wi-Fi infrastructure, and the progress of the T-Fiber programme in the State.

### 8.2.5.1 Internet Subscriber and Broadband Penetration

As a core indicator of digital access, the growth in internet subscriptions reflects the expansion and adoption of digital connectivity across the State. As on 30 September 2025, the total number of internet subscriptions in the state increased by 2.25% over the corresponding position as on 30 September 2024, reaching a total of 37.25 million subscribers. The number of internet subscriptions by type is presented in the Fig 8.16.

**Fig 8.16 Internet Subscriptions by Type (in million) in Telangana - 2024 vs. 2025 (as on 30 September)**



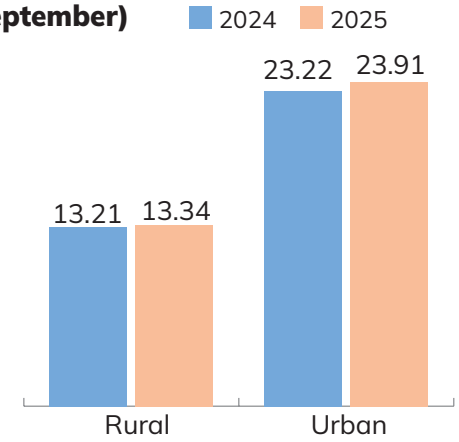

Source: The Indian Telecom Services Performance Indicator July–September 2025, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India

As of 30 September 2025, narrowband connections accounted for 1.26% of

total internet subscriptions in the State, while broadband connections constituted 98.71%. Compared to the position as of 30 September 2024, the number of narrowband subscriptions declined significantly (-37.33%), while the number of broadband connections increased (3.05%) during the same period, indicating the continued shift towards broadband-based communication.

**Rural–Urban Distribution of Internet Subscriptions**

**Fig 8.17 Rural and Urban Distribution of Internet Subscriptions (in million) in Telangana - 2024 vs. 2025 (as on 30 September)**




Source: The Indian Telecom Services Performance Indicator July–September 2025, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India

As on 30 September 2025, urban areas accounted for 64.19% of total internet subscriptions in the State, while rural areas constituted 35.81%. The number of internet subscriptions across rural and urban areas is presented in the Fig 8.17.

Compared to 30 September 2024, the number of subscriptions increased in both urban and rural areas by 30 September 2025.

### 8.2.5.2 Public Wi-Fi Infrastructure and Usage

In addition to individual household and mobile-based connectivity, shared digital access through public Wi-Fi infrastructure has also expanded, enhancing connectivity in public spaces. As on 30 September 2025, a total of 3,828 Public Wi-Fi hotspots with 12,583 access points were operational in the State, serving 1,05,831 unique Wi-Fi users.

### 8.2.5.3 T-Fiber

T-Fiber is an initiative of the Government, aimed at creating a robust, affordable, and scalable digital infrastructure across the State. The programme envisages the provision of high-speed broadband connectivity to all Gram Panchayats, connecting 93 lakh households and over 60,000 government institutions, supporting digital governance and service delivery across sectors such as education, health, agriculture, and rural development.

**Progress achieved so far:**

- 424 Mandals connected
- 8,895 Gram Panchayats connected

## Box 8.6 India's First Rural AI Lab Enabled through T-Fiber

India's first Rural AI Lab was inaugurated in September 2025 at Adavisrirampur village, Peddapalli district, at the Zilla Parishad High School, with broadband connectivity enabled through T-Fiber. The lab facilitates access to artificial intelligence learning for rural students, with 46 students currently undergoing training, thereby supporting exposure to future-ready digital skills in rural areas.

## 8.3 Social Infrastructure

Social infrastructure supports human development and institutional capacity through investments in education, health and justice systems. During the last year, several new infrastructure projects were taken up, and progress continued on ongoing works across key social sectors in the state.

### 8.3.1 Educational Infrastructure and Institutions

Educational infrastructure forms a critical component of social infrastructure, supporting human capital development across the State.

In addition, the State has an extensive network of educational institutions, comprising more than 39,500 schools (of which over 27,000 are public schools) and more than 3,300 junior colleges.

The State has also taken steps to strengthen higher education infrastructure through the establishment of specialised universities. These include the Young India Skills University, aimed at integrating skill-based education with industry requirements; the Dr Manmohan Singh Earth Sciences University at Kothagudem, inaugurated as India's first dedicated Earth Sciences University to promote education and research in earth

and mineral sciences; and the Young India Physical Education and Sports University, being established to support sports education, training, and research through dedicated institutional infrastructure.

Further, Amma Aadarsha Patashala Committees (AAPCs) have been entrusted with the implementation, monitoring, and maintenance of infrastructure works in government schools. Since June 2024, through community-led execution, 58,632 infrastructure maintenance works worth Rs. 706 crore have been completed by AAPCs.

### 8.3.2 Medical and Health Infrastructure

Within social infrastructure, the health sector has received focused attention through large-scale investments in medical education and healthcare facilities. The Government is implementing large-scale investments to strengthen medical infrastructure across the State.

Government is spending about Rs. 10,937 crore for the construction of Warangal Health City, Telangana Institutes of Medical Sciences (TIMS) at Sanathnagar, Alwal, and LB Nagar, the expansion of NIMS, the new Osmania General Hospital Complex, and the construction of 17 Medical Colleges. All these facilities will be brought to operational by the end of this year.

### 8.3.3 Judicial Institutions and Infrastructure

In the Judicial sector, the construction of the New High Court Complex at Rajendranagar, Hyderabad, is in progress with an approved cost of Rs. 2,583 crore.

Additionally, the construction of District Court Complexes (12), each comprising District Courts, Family Courts, and POCSO Courts, is underway at 12 locations with a total estimated cost of Rs. 972 crore.

## 8.4 Way Forward

Going forward, infrastructure development in Telangana will focus on consolidating progress across energy, irrigation, transportation, digital connectivity, and social infrastructure, while ensuring the timely completion of ongoing projects.

The State's infrastructure strategy will increasingly emphasise integrated planning and long-term sustainability, anchored in the CURE–PURE–RARE framework, in line with Vision 2047. The development of an integrated road–rail–logistics grid, expansion of mass transit and public transport systems, gradual transition towards clean and electric mobility, and strengthening of regional and inter-modal connectivity will support inclusive growth and regional balance. By aligning sectoral investments with long-term spatial, mobility, and energy objectives, Telangana aims to create resilient, efficient, and future-ready infrastructure that supports economic growth and improves quality of life across urban and rural areas.

Chapter 9

# Health and Well-Being

DAY CARE

# Key Highlights

- In alignment with its goal to become a 3 Trillion Dollar Economy by 2047, Telangana plans to double its health expenditure to 8% of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), shifting focus toward comprehensive preventive, promotive, and rehabilitative healthcare.

- Telangana has significantly improved maternal and child health outcomes, with the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) reduced to 43 per 1,00,000 live births (against the national average of 88), while the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) stands at 18 and Under-5 Mortality Rate (U5MR) at 22 per 1,000 live births, both better than national averages. The State aims to further reduce MMR to below 6 and IMR to below 7 by 2047.

- Under Rajiv Aarogyasri Scheme, the government provides comprehensive, cashless health coverage upto Rs.10 lakh per family per year for all BPL households. The Government has expanded the coverage by adding 163 new procedures.

- Championing a "One Medical College per District" policy, Telangana expanded its academic footprint from just 850 MBBS seats across 5 colleges at its formation, to a remarkable 4,140 seats across 35 Government Medical Colleges by 2025.

- To benefit employees the Government has introduced 'Employees Accidental Scheme' which enhances social security by offering Rs.1.2 crore in accidental insurance, Rs.2.0 crore for Air Accidents and Rs.10.0 lakh life insurance.

- To decentralise high-end medical care, the Government is investing in setting up Tertiary care facilities to benefit the common man, reducing out of pocket expenditure for specialist services. Rs.9,339 crore is the investment through the Telangana Super Specialty Hospital Corporation Ltd (SSHCL) for 3 autonomous 1,000-bed TIMS institutes which will function as Centres of excellence.

    - TIMS Sanathnagar- CoE for Cardiac and Transplant Science

    - TIMS Alwal- CoE for Neuro sciences

    - TIMS LB Nagar- CoE for Gastro Science

    - In addition, the Warangal Health City spread across 56 Acres will house the 2,000 bed Warangal Super Specialty Hospital, which will be the referral hub for radiation cancer therapy, cardiology, neurology and many other Departments.

    - The NIMS expansion project with an investment of Rs.1,600 crore will augment the functional capacity at NIMS.

    - The new Osmania General Hospital project at Goshamahal, with a scientifically designed 2,000 bed Hospital and academic blocks will be an asset to the tertiary care network within the State.

- All Government General Hospitals have been strengthened with functional new Departments in all 33 Districts across Telangana.
- Day Care Cancer Centres now offer chemotherapy services at District level, thereby reducing travel time and out of pocket expenses for cancer patients.
- NCD Clinics for screening and management of Hypertension, Diabetes, Chronic pulmonary disorders, NAFLD, which are an emerging health risk
- Transgender (Mythri) Clinics are set up in 33 Districts for inclusive health services.
- Palliative Care centres are set up in all 33 Districts for chronic pain & end-of life pain management.
- Geriatric wards are set up in all 33 Districts for the elderly.
- Addiction Treatment Facility (ATF) is set up in all 33 Districts for managing acute toxicity from drugs/alcohol and for counselling services.
- In-Vitro Fertilisation (IVF) services are introduced at Gandhi Hospital and Petlaburz Maternity Hospital, expanding access to advanced assisted reproductive care within the Government health system.
- The State digitized its patient journey by adopting the Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM) standards and a comprehensive Hospital Management Information System (HMIS). This includes Unique Patient IDs, QR code for centralized digital health profiles.

## 9.1 Introduction

The vision for a "Healthy Telangana" is predicated on the understanding that health is not merely a social indicator but also a powerful economic enabler. As the State aims to become a 3 Trillion Dollar Economy by 2047, the strategic roadmap involves doubling health expenditure to 8% of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), aligning with high-performing global economies. The Government's holistic approach encompasses a transition from purely curative care to a comprehensive system prioritising preventive, promotive, and rehabilitative healthcare.

This commitment is reflected in the State's impressive demographic indicators. The Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) has declined significantly to 43 per 1,00,000 live births (SRS Report), which is substantially lower than the national average of 88 (SRS 2023). Similarly, the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in the State stands at 18 per 1,000 live births, performing better than the national average of 25 (SRS 2023).

Building on these achievements, the State has adopted a lifecycle and equity-based health strategy aimed at eradicating malnutrition and ensuring universal access to quality healthcare. Public Health targets have been set for 2047, including reducing MMR to below 6, IMR to below 7, and anaemia among women and adolescent girls to below 15%, supported by various innovative initiatives of the State.

The current health strategy is built upon a robust three-tier system designed to ensure accessibility, affordability, and equity. By integrating primary care under Ayushman Arogya Mandirs, secondary care under the Telangana Vaidya Vidhana Parishad (TVVP), and tertiary care under the Directorate of Medical Education (DME), the State ensures a continuum of care. An analytical review of key health indicators reveals that Telangana has achieved near-universal institutional deliveries (99.9%), a testament to the efficacy of maternal health interventions. Furthermore, reducing out-of-pocket expenditure remains a core policy objective, addressed through initiatives such as the free diagnostics program and the expansion of the Rajiv Aarogyasri health scheme.

## 9.2 Health Infrastructure

The health infrastructure is tiered across primary, secondary, and tertiary levels, complemented by specialised facilities, medical education systems, and emergency transport services.

### 9.2.1 Physical Health Infrastructure

Telangana has undertaken a massive infrastructural overhaul to bridge the gap between rural access and urban specialised care. The physical infrastructure has been expanded to include 4,695 Sub-centres, 474 Basti Dawakhanas, 636 PHCs and 249 UPHCs, 421 AYUSH Dispensaries, 4 Civil Dispensaries, a total of 6,479 institutions (out of which 4,986 are Ayushman Aarogya Mandirs) serving as grassroots hubs for comprehensive primary health care. This network is reinforced by secondary care institutions, where the bed capacity under the TVVP has seen a substantial augmentation from 7,180 beds at the time of State formation to 12,760 beds in the current fiscal year. This expansion addresses the growing patient load and ensures that

critical services, such as Intensive Care Units (ICUs) and dialysis centres, are available closer to the community.

In the tertiary sector, the infrastructure development is characterised by the establishment of Super Speciality Hospitals like TIMS Sanath Nagar, Alwal, L.B Nagar and Warangal Super Speciality Hospital and the expansion of existing flagship hospitals like Osmania General Hospital, NIMS. Significant capital of Rs.9,339 crore has been infused into the construction of these Hospitals.

#### 9.2.1.1 Primary Healthcare Infrastructure

The primary healthcare network is robust, designed to offer broad accessibility across urban and rural settings.

| Sl. No. | Particulars | Number |
|---|---|---|
| Primary Health Care Level | | |
| 1 | Primary Health Centres (PHC) | 636 |
| 2 | Urban Primary Health Centres (UPHC) | 249 |
| 3 | Sub Health Centres | 4,695 (3,206 AAMs) |
| 4 | Basti Dawakhanas (Urban Health Centres) | 474 |
| 5 | AYUSH Dispensaries | 421 |
| 6 | Civil Dispensaries | 4 |
| Total (Primary Level) | | 6,479 |

#### 9.2.1.2 Secondary and Tertiary Health Care Infrastructure

The secondary and tertiary care levels provide specialised treatment and manage critical health conditions. The total number of beds available at the secondary level is 12,760, and at the tertiary level is 25,258.

| Sl. No. | Particulars | Number |
|---|---|---|
| Secondary Health Care Level | | |
| 1 | Area Hospitals/ District Hospitals | 76 |
| 2 | Community Health Centres | 104 |
| 3 | AYUSH Hospitals | 10 |
| Total Beds (Secondary Level) | | 12,760 |
| Tertiary Health Care Level | | |
| 1 | Super Speciality Hospitals | 2 |
| 2 | Teaching Hospitals | 35 |
| 2.1 | Specialty Hospitals | 13 |
| Total Beds (Tertiary Level) | | 25,258 |

### 9.2.2 Urban Health Strengthening – Polyclinics & Slum Outreach (CURE)

To improve accessible specialist healthcare in urban areas, the Government of Telangana is strengthening services across 145 Urban PHCs under the CURE framework, with polyclinic-based specialist OP services commencing from May 2026.

- Monday–Saturday Polyclinics to provide regular specialist consultations at UPHC level.
- 24 clusters (6 UPHCs each) formed, with one central PHC identified as the specialist hub for coordinated service delivery.
- Specialities covered: Obstetrics & Gynaecology, General Medicine, General Surgery, Paediatrics, Orthopaedics and Pulmonary Medicine; ENT & Ophthalmology services twice a week.
- Diagnostics, essential drugs and specialist mobility support will be ensured through NUHM, with operational

convergence between Urban NHM and Directorate of Medical Education (DME).

- 176 Specialists (Senior Residents) from OMC, GMC, QMC and MMC deployed to provide specialist services.
- Stipend Rs.1.10 lakh + Rs.24,000 per month additional support for deployed specialists.
- 8 Supervisory Faculty designated for academic and clinical oversight with Rs.10,000 per month incentive.

Outreach Camps: 311 Non-notified urban slums to be covered through Health Outreach Camps conducted using 22 NUHM Mobile Medical Vans with participation from private healthcare institutions.

Coverage: 4.21 lakh households / 16.38 lakh population targeted for last-mile urban healthcare services.

## 9.3 Maternal and Child Care

Maternal and child health focuses on ensuring the well-being of women during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postnatal period, as well as the holistic development of the child. The Government of Telangana approaches this through a convergence of related Departments, including Health, Medical and Family Welfare; Women, Children, Disabled, and Senior Citizen developments. The primary mission is to create a healthy, protective, and safe environment, enabling women and children to achieve their full potential. The State implements a comprehensive set of interventions aimed at reducing maternal morbidity and mortality, improving pregnancy outcomes, and combating malnutrition.

Services are delivered through a robust infrastructure that includes specialised Mother and Child Health (MCH) centres, Anganwadi Centres (AWCs), and a network of hospitals. This infrastructure supports a package of services encompassing nutrition, immunisation, health counselling, pre-school education, and emergency transport. Recognising that early childhood represents a critical period for development, the State emphasises Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) alongside physical health.

With close to 90% of brain development occurring between the ages of 0–5, the State integrates healthcare protocols with early learning activities in Anganwadi centres to promote school readiness and long-term economic productivity. This multi-sectoral approach ensures that healthcare is not addressed in isolation, but is embedded within a wider ecosystem of social welfare and empowerment.

To deliver these services effectively, the government operates through 149 Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) projects, managing a large network of 35,781 Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) across the State. This infrastructure is supported by a dedicated workforce of 32,681 Anganwadi Teachers and 22,899 Helpers. The Department's mission extends beyond basic care to create a protective environment. This is facilitated by implementing critical legislation such as the POCSO Act and the Juvenile Justice Act, ensuring that child protection is integrated with health and nutrition mandates.

**Table 9.1 Key Maternal and Child Care-related Indicators**

| Sl. No. | Indicator | Definition | Telangana | India |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) | No. of Maternal deaths per 1,00,000 live births | 43 | 88 |
| 2 | Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) | No. of Infant deaths per 1,000 live births | 18 | 25 |
| 3 | Under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR) | No. of under 5 deaths per 1,000 live births | 22 | 29 |
| 4 | Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR) | No. of neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births | 14 | 19 |
| 5 | Total Fertility Rate | No. of Children per woman in child bearing age group | 1.5 | 1.9 |
| 6 | Institutional Deliveries | Percentage | 99.9 | 88.6 |

Source: Sl.No.1-5 SRS Reports; Sl.No.6: State HMIS (April-December, 2025); & NFHS-5

The comparative data presented in Table 9.1 demonstrate that Telangana has made significant progress in maternal and child health outcomes, consistently outperforming the national average across all key indicators.

### 9.3.1 Maternal Health and Nutrition

Telangana has adopted a lifecycle approach to women's health, addressing needs from adolescence, through pregnancy and into the postpartum period. The government has launched a comprehensive women's health programme, 'Aarogya Mahila', to address unmet medical needs by providing screening for cancers, micronutrient deficiencies, and reproductive health issues across 372 facilities. Approximately 28.33 lakh women have already been screened under the initiative, with a significant number identified and treated for various conditions, ensuring that maternal health is supported by their general well-being.

Nutrition is pivotal to maternal health outcomes. To combat anaemia and malnutrition, the State monitors gestational weight gain from conception and provides targeted nutritional support. Furthermore, initiatives are also in place to address perinatal mental health by integrating mental health screenings into routine maternal care, supporting women during pregnancy and the postpartum period.

#### 9.3.1.1 Maternal Health Outcomes

Telangana continues to demonstrate improved maternal health outcomes compared to the national averages. The Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is recorded at 43 maternal deaths per 1,00,000 live births, which is significantly better than the national average of 88. This achievement is attributed to the implementation of rigorous antenatal care (ANC) protocols. The Government aims to increase early registration in the first trimester to 95% and to ensure that 90% of pregnant women receive four or more ANC visits.

In concerted efforts to optimise maternal outcomes, the State has institutionalised rigorous protocols for managing high-

risk pregnancies, achieving the second rank nationally for the identification of such pregnancies and becoming the first State to implement Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for 20 identified high-risk conditions. To reduce rate of Caesarean sections, a dedicated committee, comprising representatives from FOGSI, UNICEF, and AIIMS Bibinagar, provides technical support for auditing these procedures. Additionally, Government hospitals have incorporated Robson's classification into case sheets to strengthen accountability and decision-making during labour.

Recent data indicate that first-trimester registrations reached 97.5% up to December 2025, while 94% of pregnant women attended four or more antenatal care (ANC) checkups.

Institutional deliveries are a key indicator of maternal safety. For the fiscal year from April to December 2025, the State reported an institutional delivery rate of 99.9%. Of these, approximately 50% occurred in Government facilities. The Government aims to increase the proportion of deliveries in public facilities further by improving infrastructure and services.

### 9.3.2 Initiatives Influencing Maternal Health Outcomes

To improve maternal healthcare quality, the State has rolled out the Midwifery Initiative, training 347 Nurse Practitioners in Midwifery (NPMs). These midwives have been posted across 73 Government facilities with high-delivery rates to lead physiological birth care, promote respectful maternity care, and reduce congestion in higher-level facilities. Telangana is the only State to have received a Government of India award for this initiative.

Additionally, to reduce out-of-pocket expenses for pregnant women, the State has installed 234 TIFFA scan machines in 69 secondary and tertiary care facilities. Between April and December 2025 alone, 60,380 pregnant women benefited from these radiological services.

In March 2024, the State Government launched Maternal Morbidity Clinics to provide postpartum care, aiming to identify and manage health complications in women between six months and two years after childbirth. This initiative focuses on screening for and treating immediate postpartum conditions, such as infections, sepsis, thromboembolism, perineal injuries, incontinence, and mental health issues. It also addresses late complications, including genital prolapse, urinary incontinence, and pelvic inflammatory disease.

In addition, the Government is undertaking the following focused initiatives aimed at significantly improving maternal health and well-being.

#### 9.3.2.1 The Amma Vodi Service

The Amma Vodi (102 Services) is a dedicated emergency transport system providing free pick-up and drop-off services for pregnant and postnatal women as well as infants. This service bridges the gap between homes and public health facilities, ensuring that transport costs or lack of access do not impede medical care.

Currently, 300 vehicles operate across the State. During 2025-26 (till January 2026), the service transported over 7.90 lakh pregnant

women and neonatal children requiring an annual budget of approximately Rs.46.02 crore.

#### 9.3.2.2 Anaemia-Mukt Bharat

Addressing anaemia is a critical objective for the State, which aims to reduce its prevalence among pregnant women from 53.2% (NFHS-5) to 15%. Under the National Iron Plus Initiative (NIPI), the State implements age-appropriate Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation for all age groups, including pregnant and lactating women. Simultaneously, Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) programmes are also conducted to promote the consumption of iron-rich foods and fortified products.

As of December 2025, IFA coverage among beneficiaries stood at 78.4%, reflecting consistent improvements in ensuring compliance with and distribution of supplements.

## 9.4 Child Health and Nutrition

Child health services in Telangana aim to reduce mortality and morbidity through a network of specialised care units and community-based interventions. To strengthen neonatal services, the State has established 46 Special Newborn Care Units (SNCUs), 44 Newborn Stabilisation Units (NBSUs), and 562 Newborn Care Corners (NBCCs). These units provide critical care at birth, resuscitation, and the management of sick neonates.

In addition to clinical care, the Department for Women, Children, Disabled and Senior Citizens manages 35,781 Anganwadi Centres, which provide a range of health, nutrition, and education services. This integrated approach ensures that children aged 0 to 6 years receive holistic support, including immunisation, growth monitoring, and pre-school education.

### 9.4.1 Child Health Outcomes

Telangana has achieved lower mortality rates than the national average. The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is 18 per 1,000 live births, compared to India's rate of 25. Similarly, the Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR) is 14, while the national figure is 19. The Under-5 Mortality Rate is recorded at 22, a significantly lower than national average of 29 (SRS-2023).

The performance of SNCUs has been pivotal in achieving these outcomes. In 2025-26 (up to January, 2026), SNCUs admitted 54,704 newborns, with a discharge rate of 86%, reflecting the successful management of complex cases. The Rashtriya Bala Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) programme also plays a significant role, having screened over 49.46 lakh children in 2025-26 (upto January, 2026) for birth defects, diseases, and developmental delays.

#### 9.4.1.1 Immunisation

The State implements the Universal Immunisation Programme, vaccinating all infants under one year of age against Vaccine-Preventable Diseases (VPDs), such as Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Polio, Tuberculosis, Measles, and Hepatitis-B. The Pentavalent vaccine has replaced the traditional DPT and Hepatitis B primary schedule, thereby streamlining the immunisation process.

Immunisation coverage has consistently exceeded targets. As of January 2026, the State achieved 106.4% of its full immunisation target, covering above 5

lakh children. Programmes such as the Mission Indradhanush and Intensified Mission Indradhanush (IMI) 5.0 have been instrumental in reaching unvaccinated children and pregnant women, particularly in areas with low immunisation rates. Specific antigen coverage has been equally impressive, with BCG coverage at 104.7%, Penta-3 at 107.3%, and the second dose of the Measles-Rubella (MR2) vaccine achieving 117.1% coverage. This high coverage is bolstered by targeted campaigns such as the "Special Immunisation Campaign" conducted between April and June 2025, ensuring that no child is left unprotected against vaccine-preventable diseases.

### 9.4.2 Child Nutrition Outcomes

To combat malnutrition, the State provides supplementary nutrition to 12.42 lakh children aged between 7 months and 6 years every month. The Supervised Supplementary Feeding Programme (SSFP) prioritises children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM). Through regular reviews and data-driven monitoring, Anganwadi teachers visit over 95% of identified SAM and MAM children regularly to deliver services and provide counselling.

Growth monitoring is conducted monthly for 15.38 lakh children under five years of age to assess their height and weight, enabling timely nutritional interventions. The State's nutrition strategy also extends to addressing "hidden hunger" through the screening of micronutrient deficiencies as part of the Arogya Mahila programme.

According to NFHS-5, the child health indicators reflect Telangana's steady progress in improving early childhood nutrition and care outcomes. The State performs better than the national average in key nutrition indicators, with lower levels of stunting (33.1% vs. 35.5%) and underweight children (31.8% vs. 32.1%), indicating improved long-term nutritional status and effective maternal–child health interventions. Notably, Telangana outperforms the national average in exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months (68.2% compared to 63.7%), highlighting strong awareness, institutional support, and community-based outreach for infant nutrition. The overall trend underscores Telangana's focused policy approach, strengthened health systems, and commitment to child well-being, laying a strong foundation for healthier future generations.

### 9.4.3 Initiatives Influencing Child Nutrition Outcomes

The State leverages the extensive network of Anganwadi Centres to improve nutritional outcomes. Initiatives include the "Intintiki Anganwadi" program, whereby teachers conduct 4.89 lakh household level home visits every month to counsel families on childcare and nutrition. Furthermore, the establishment of nutri-gardens in Anganwadis and department offices ensures the availability of organic vegetables and fruits for supplementary nutrition.

#### 9.4.3.1 Supplementary Nutrition Programme

Implemented under the 'Arogya Lakshmi' initiative, the Supplementary Nutrition Programme provides a full meal, snacks, Milk and eggs to children and women. Specifically, children aged 3 to 6 years receive a full meal and snacks for 25 days a month, along with a boiled egg for 30 days

a month. For children aged 7 months to 3 years, the State provides 'Balamrutham,' a weaning food, in addition to 16 eggs per month.

A unique feature of Telangana's strategy is the procurement of food commodities from State-owned agencies to ensure quality and accountability. Commodities such as rice, pulses, oil, and milk are sourced from the Civil Supplies Department, TG Oil Federation, and the TGDDCFL. The State has also provided 100 ml of milk daily to preschool children in Mulugu district, with plans to scale this up statewide.

#### 9.4.3.2 Poshan Abhiyaan

Poshan Abhiyaan provides the overarching framework for enhancing nutritional outcomes through a mission-mode strategy. The State has successfully implemented the "Poshan Tracker" application, registering 19.42 lakh beneficiaries to date. The adoption of the Facial Recognition System (FRS) technology has ensured transparency, with the State achieving 97.09% e-KYC compliance.

The program prioritises community engagement through "Jan Andolan" initiatives. Events such as the World Breastfeeding Week and Poshan Maah are organised to sensitise the public on issues such as anaemia, hygiene, and dietary diversity.

#### 9.4.3.3 Child Health Care in Tribal Areas

To address disparities in healthcare access within remote tribal regions, the State Government organises Multi-Speciality Camps in ITDA areas, deploying specialists from non-tribal areas to deliver expert care. In 2025-26, these camps examined 5,361 patients, addressing complex health needs that could not be managed at the primary healthcare level. Furthermore, recognising the specific vulnerabilities of tribal populations, the State delivers health services through four Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs). Healthcare infrastructure in these areas includes 12 Birth Waiting Homes, which continue to serve as a vital resource in promoting safe motherhood. These homes facilitated 705 institutional deliveries up to December 2025 by providing accommodation for tribal women 48 hours before delivery.

To reach remote habitations, 19 MCH and epidemic response teams have been deployed. These teams, equipped with vehicles and medical personnel, deliver outreach services, identify high-risk pregnancies, and refer infants requiring specialist care to higher-level facilities. Additionally, specialist camps are organised in tribal areas, examining thousands of patients annually to bridge the gaps in specialist healthcare access.

### 9.4.4 Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG)

To improve the health and nutritional status of adolescent girls, particularly in aspirational districts, the State implements targeted interventions. The "Indiramma Amrutham" programme, aligned with the objectives of SAG, distributes 30 millet or peanut chikkis monthly to girls aged 14–18 years in districts such as Kumuram Bheem Asifabad, Jayashankar Bhupalpally, and Bhadradri Kothagudem to combat nutritional deficiencies.

Rashtriya Kishore Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK) provides comprehensive healthcare

and counselling to adolescents aged 10-19 years. The State operates 147 "Yuva Clinics" (Adolescent Friendly Health Clinics) staffed by trained medical officers and counsellors who address issues ranging from reproductive health to mental well-being and substance misuse.

## 9.5 Key Initiatives of the Government

### 9.5.1 The Rajiv Aarogyasri Health Care Trust (RAHCT)

The Government of Telangana, through the Rajiv Aarogyasri Health Care Trust, remains committed to prioritising financial protection for all BPL families against the burden of catastrophic healthcare expenditure. This commitment is realised through a sophisticated health assurance model that ensures equitable access and cashless quality care for all Below Poverty Line (BPL) households with enhanced coverage from Rs.5.00 lakh upto Rs.10.00 lakh per family per year. By integrating State-led initiatives with national programmes, the Government has established a comprehensive safety net that covers specialised treatments that would otherwise be financially ruinous for poor families.

#### 9.5.1.1 Strategic Integration: Rajiv Aarogyasri and AB PM-JAY

A pivotal element of the State's health strategy is the dovetailing of the Rajiv Aarogyasri Scheme with the national Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PM-JAY) and cobranded the scheme as "Ayushman Bharat PM-JAY Rajiv Aarogyasri", proved effective and efficient, streamlining health delivery and optimising resource allocation between the State and the Central frameworks.

The revamped initiative offers significant financial coverage up to Rs.10.00 lakh per family annually. This ensures that complex medical needs, such as major surgeries or chronic condition management, are not limited by rigid monetary caps, reinforcing the State's goal of providing universal healthcare coverage. Additionally, 163 new procedures added to the treatment basket, in the network of 1,538 empanelled hospitals.

### 9.5.2 Urban Health Centres under National Urban Health Mission

The National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) is a pivotal sub-mission of the National Health Mission, dedicated to providing equitable, high-quality primary healthcare to the urban poor. The target groups include slum dwellers and vulnerable groups such as temporary migrants and street children. In Telangana, the programme is implemented through a dual operational mode, managed by the GHMC in metropolitan areas and District Health Societies in other districts. It targets cities and towns with populations exceeding 50,000. Currently, the State has 249 functioning Urban Primary Health Centres (UPHCs) out of 275 approved facilities. These UPHCs facilitate essential community interventions and outreach services through components such as Mobile Units and Mahila Arogya Samithis.

To complement this infrastructure, the Basti Dawakhana programme has established Health and Wellness Centres in ULBs catering to approximately 10,000 to 15,000 people. These centres function as sub-centres under UPHCs. The Government has established 474 Basti Dawakhanas (out of a

sanctioned 500) across Urban Local Bodies to provide free medicines, diagnostics, and teleconsultation services. The initiative has demonstrated remarkable reach, recording a cumulative total of 2.28 crore outpatient visits and over 19.20 lakh diagnostic tests. During the year 2025-26 (up to December 2025) a total of 56.14 lakh outpatients were recorded.

### 9.5.3 The Telangana Dialysis initiatives

The State operates a total of 102 dialysis centres under a Hub-and-Spoke with Public–Private Partnership (PPP) model. The hub hospitals are located at NIMS Hospital, Gandhi Hospital, and Osmania General Hospital. Dialysis treatment is provided free of charge to beneficiaries of Below Poverty Line (BPL) households at a total expenditure of Rs.347.65 crore. This covered 13,006 beneficiaries for Rs.160.64 crore in 2023–24 and 14,156 beneficiaries for Rs.187.01 crore in 2024–25. Additionally, new dialysis units have been approved in 18 hospitals, providing 90 new dialysis machines, and 46 additional dialysis machines have been supplied to 12 existing hospitals to further strengthen dialysis services across the State.

### 9.5.4 The Telangana Diagnostics

The Telangana Diagnostics provides free and high-quality diagnostic services to the poor through a comprehensive HUB-and-SPOKE model diagnostic services through 31 District Diagnostic Hubs and 1 Tribal Hub with 1,642 spokes (BD, PHC, UPHC, CHC, AH, DH, GGH etc) covering 33 District Public Health Facilities and 20 Mini hubs (Tele ECG, X-Ray, USG with TIFFA) in GHMC area. Samples are transported, processed and reports are verified within 12 Hrs. of sample collection and SMS is sent to Patients Mobile No. within 24 Hrs.

The initiative comprises two principal components: pathology and radiology services. Pathology services consist of 134 tests with an average sample load of 7,500 at Central Lab and 23,000 at District Hubs, including blood, urine, and specialised investigations such as CBP, ESR, LFT, RFT, dengue screening, diabetic profiles, hormone assays, tumour marker analysis, histopathology, and cultures. Radiology services include X-rays, USG, ECG, 2D ECHO, mammograms, and CT scans, ensuring comprehensive diagnostic support across all levels of public healthcare.

In March 2024, a new Telangana Diagnostics (TD) hub was established in Utnoor, significantly improving healthcare accessibility for the tribal population. The hub ensures the timely availability of diagnostic services, leading to improved health outcomes. The TD hub also supports key National Health Mission programmes, including screening for haemoglobinopathies, viral hepatitis, non-communicable diseases (NCDs), and anaemia, as well as services provided under the Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK).

### 9.5.5 The AYUSH Interventions

The Government of Telangana is strategically repositioning the AYUSH (Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha, and Homoeopathy) Department as a modernised, evidence-based pillar of its public health infrastructure. This

transition is characterised by a significant move towards digital accountability and transparency, evidenced by the introduction of tablets and facial recognition technology for medical officers. These technological interventions have resulted in a 40% improvement in staff attendance and a subsequent 20–30% increase in outpatient (OP) attendance, demonstrating that digital integration is successfully bridging the gap between traditional medicine and professionalised service delivery. With a network of 834 dispensaries (including 440 Government Dispensaries and 394 NRHM Dispensaries) and 10 specialised hospitals, the State is leveraging AYUSH to provide a cost-effective alternative to mainstream medicine, particularly for chronic lifestyle diseases and geriatric care.

The Department also plays a vital role in the State's broader socio-economic goals by prioritising preventive healthcare to reduce household medical expenditure. Through the National AYUSH Mission (NAM), the State has deployed 592 Yoga Instructors at the grassroots level to strengthen wellness frameworks and mitigate the rising burden of non-communicable diseases. Furthermore, the department is advancing clinical research in high-impact areas such as female infertility, anaemia management, and paediatric care, aligning traditional practices with global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs 3 and 5). By integrating AYUSH with programmes such as "Mother and Child Health" and the "Praja Palana Programme," Telangana is ensuring that traditional medicine is not an isolated sector but a complementary force that alleviates pressure on tertiary teaching hospitals and secondary care units.

### 9.5.6 Tribal Health Initiatives

To address the specific healthcare needs of the State's tribal population, which constitutes around 9% of the total population, the Government is implementing a dedicated Tribal Health Care Services programme across the four Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) areas of Utnoor, Eturunagaram, Bhadrachalam and Mannanur.

A robust healthcare infrastructure has been established in these tribal regions comprising over 590 Sub-Centres, more than 80 Primary Health Centres, 10 Community Health Centres and 6 Area Hospitals to ensure delivery of essential services in remote habitations.

The State operates 12 Birth Waiting Homes to encourage expectant mothers from tribal communities to choose institutional deliveries. These homes facilitate early admission and ensure a safe 48-hour postpartum stay. This initiative has recorded 705 institutional deliveries in 2025-26 (up to December 2025).

Further strengthening diagnostic access, exclusive T-Diagnostics Hubs have been established in each of the four tribal regions, equipped with pathology, biochemistry and microbiology testing facilities worth approximately Rs.1.2 crore each, along with civil works of Rs.75 lakh. In addition, CT scan facilities worth Rs.2.4 crore each are being

installed at these Tribal Diagnostic Hubs to enhance advanced diagnostic services in tribal areas.

#### 9.5.6.1 Outreach Services (Multi-speciality Camps)

To bridge the gaps in specialised medical access, specialists from plain or non-tribal areas are deputed to tribal areas to conduct health camps within CHCs and Area Hospitals, ensuring expert care reaches underserved communities. While these interventions remain a critical component of the healthcare strategy, recent data indicate a decline in patient volume, with 5,361 patients examined in 2025-26.

### 9.5.7 Emergency Health Transportation (108) Scheme

This scheme is the State's critical rapid response mechanism, ensuring immediate medical transit for patients in health emergencies through a toll-free helpline. The network operates a fleet of 626 ambulances, each staffed by trained technical personnel and available 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, covering the entire State. In 2025-26 (till January, 2026), the service successfully managed the transport of 6,62,151 emergency cases, continuing its vital role in delivering pre-hospital care.

### 9.5.8 Family Planning Services

In 2025–26, the Family Planning programme continued to make progress, with 34,536 female sterilisations and 334 male sterilisations performed. In addition, 10,970 IUCDs and 2,779 PPIUCDs were inserted. Oral contraceptive pills were provided to 51,683 beneficiaries, and condoms/Nirodh were distributed to 60,603 beneficiaries. Furthermore, there were 4,223 cases of Antara (MPA) administration. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) remains at 1.5, indicating stable population outcomes.

### 9.5.9 Health Scheme for Employees and Journalists

The Employees' Health Scheme (EHS) was introduced to provide cashless treatment, replacing the previous Medical Reimbursement System. It covers 1,885 procedures. The scheme covers a total of 4,70,634 primary beneficiaries and 8,00,778 dependents, taking the overall coverage to 12,71,412 persons. This includes 2,27,825 employees with 5,72,460 dependents (8,00,285 in total), 2,24,238 pensioners with 1,73,372 dependents (3,97,610 in total), and 18,571 journalists along with 54,946 dependents, amounting to 73,517 journalists as beneficiaries. During 2024-25, claim payments of Rs.136 crore and in year 2025-26 (till 03.03.2026) an amount of Rs.194.99 crore were disbursed, demonstrating a commitment to beneficiary support.

#### 9.5.9.1 Wellness Centres for Employees

Currently, there are 12 operational wellness centres across Telangana, located at: Area Hospital Khairtabad, Area Hospital Vanasthalipuram, Sivananda Rehabilitation Centre in Kukatpally (Hyderabad), Government Maternity Hospital in Warangal, District Hospitals in Sangareddy and Karimnagar, Old MCH Hospital in Siddipet, District Government Hospital in Nalgonda, Government General Hospital in Mahabubnagar, the Old Municipal Office near the NTR statue in Nizamabad, the Quarters Block opposite RIMS Hospital in Adilabad, and the Ayush Block of the Government Hospital in Khammam.

## Box 9.1 Employee Accident Insurance & Employee Health Schemes:

Employees are the backbone of the Government, as the effective implementation of all programmes, policies, initiatives, and welfare schemes rests on their dedicated service. Recognising this vital role, with a strong commitment to the employees' welfare, health, and family security, the Government has introduced two landmark schemes that provide comprehensive insurance coverage and access to quality medical treatment.

A. Employee Accident Insurance Scheme:

The Government introduced a comprehensive 'Employee Accident Insurance' scheme aimed at significantly enhancing the social security for 5.19 lakh regular Government employees and 2.38 lakh pensioners who receive a monthly pension of Rs.25,000 and above. A defining feature of this initiative is, it is structured to provide extensive coverage with no financial cost to the Government. This scheme is being facilitated through partnerships with financial institutions, the Union Bank of India already on board and other banks in advanced stages of discussion to provide these benefits.

Previously implemented in organisations like SCCL, TRANSCO and TGENCO, DISCOMs now it is proposed to expand for all regular Government employees and those in other Government institutions. The coverage package is robust, offering Rs.1.2 crore in Accidental Insurance, Rs.2 crore for Air Accidents, and a Rs.10 lakh term life insurance benefit. To ensure long-term protection, the Accidental Insurance coverage extends up to the age of 70 years, while the life insurance coverage is available up to the age of 60 years. Under this scheme a total of 7.57 lakh Government employees serving and retired are being covered.

B. Employee Health Scheme:

The Cashless Employee Health Scheme (EHS) will be implemented through Rajiv Aarogyasri Health Care Trust. This scheme will be applicable across all Government Hospitals and 652 empanelled private hospitals, providing coverage for 1,998 medical treatments.

Under this scheme, all employees will contribute 1.5% of their basic pay accounting to Rs.528 crore and the government will match the same contribution totaling Rs.1,056 crore for its implementation for the first year. The Government will review this from time to time and revise it based on the financial situation. Under this scheme, about 23.51 lakh employees and their dependents will be covered.

### 9.5.10 Inclusive and Specialised Healthcare Initiatives

In a pioneering move towards social inclusion and specialised reproductive health, the State has established "Mythri Clinics" for transgender individuals, initially at Osmania General Hospital and later expanded them to all Government General Hospitals, to provide dignified, gender-affirming care. Furthermore, to address infertility issues, the Government has operationalised IVF centres at Gandhi Hospital and Petlaburz Maternity Hospital, making Advanced Reproductive Technologies accessible to the public. These initiatives are complemented by the establishment of 109 new trauma centres, designed to reduce emergency response time to under 10 minutes, thereby strengthening the critical care safety net.

### 9.5.11 Organ Transplantation (Jeevandan)

Addressing the rising burden of organ failure resulting from non-communicable diseases, the State's Jeevandan cadaver transplantation program has emerged as a critical lifeline, facilitating 205 donations and 758 organ retrievals in 2025. The program has managed a substantial volume of complex procedures this year, including 291 kidney, 186 liver, and 32 heart transplants, supported by a registry of over 2,932 kidney and 954 liver patients awaiting transplants. To mitigate the potentially catastrophic financial impact of these procedures in the private sector, the Government is establishing a state-of-the-art Transplant Unit at Gandhi Hospital, ensuring equitable access to life-saving interventions.

## 9.6 Monitoring and Inspections

### 9.6.1 Drug Control Administration

The key achievements of the Drug Control Administration include busting the illegal manufacture of psychotropic substances, valued at Rs.11.32 crore and seizing spurious drugs valued at Rs.1.67 crore.

### 9.6.2 Food Safety Inspections

A dedicated Task Force team conducted over 235 surprise inspections, resulting in 165 adjudicated cases and penalties exceeding Rs.12 lakh. Additionally, three new Regional Food Testing Laboratories are being established at a cost of Rs.66 crore, 24 new Food Safety Officers have been recruited under the IPM, three new "Food Safety on Wheels" vehicles have been added with an investment of Rs.1.7 crore, and 1,500 street food vendors have been trained under the FOSTAC programme.

## 9.7 Key Initiatives to Tackle Communicable Diseases

The Government is committed to safeguarding the health and well-being of its citizens through extensive surveillance, early diagnosis, and focused eradication programmes. This commitment is evidenced by the systematic implementation of national health programmes adapted to state-specific requirements, including the provision of monthly pensions for filariasis patients. By integrating advanced technology, such as the Integrated Health Information Platform (IHIP) and conducting intensive community engagement, the State aims to eliminate major public health threats, including malaria and lymphatic filariasis, by 2030.

### 9.7.1 The National Tuberculosis Elimination Programme (NTEP)

In alignment with the National Strategic Plan, the Government of Telangana is implementing the National Tuberculosis Elimination Programme (NTEP) with the objective of achieving a "TB Free India" by 2025. To ensure universal access to quality diagnosis, the State has established a robust infrastructure, comprising 438 Designated Microscopy Centres (DMCs), 40 CBNAAT facilities, and 151 TrueNat facilities for rapid molecular diagnostics. To support patient adherence and nutritional needs, the State implements the Nikshay Poshan Yojana, providing Rs.1,000 per month via Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) to every TB patient throughout their treatment. Furthermore, the State focuses on engaging the private sector through Patient Provider Support Agencies (PPSA) in 10 districts to ensure comprehensive notification and standards of care.

The State's commitment is demonstrated by its strong performance indicators for 2025. Between January and November, the programme achieved a TB notification rate of 101%, identifying 78,747 cases against a target of 77,917. The annualised total case notification for 2025 stands at 80,116, with a treatment success rate of 90% (63,423 patients cured or treatment completed). Furthermore, the State has successfully integrated TB diagnosis with Telangana Diagnostics and ensured the availability of anti-TB drugs at the Ayushman Arogya Mandir (AAM) level, thereby decentralising care.

A notable success was the "100 Days Campaign" conducted from December 2024 to March 2025 in 9 identified districts, under the PM-TB Mukt Bharat Abhiyan, the State has mobilised community support to eliminate tuberculosis, which focused on screening vulnerable populations such as the elderly, malnourished, and diabetics. During this campaign, 17,09,851 vulnerable individuals were screened, leading to the diagnosis of 5,421 TB patients. Additionally, the initiative has engaged 750 "Ni-kshay Mitras" (donors) who have committed to providing nutritional support to approximately 51,291 patients currently undergoing treatment. In recognition of these efforts, NTEP Telangana received an award from the Government of India for its best performance during the 100-day campaign in March 2025.

### 9.7.2 The National Vector-Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP)

The National Vector-Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) in Telangana is rigorously implemented to prevent and control major vector-borne diseases such as Malaria, Filariasis, Dengue, and Chikungunya, adopting a multi-pronged strategy of early diagnosis and vector management. To ensure widespread screening, the State has made 5.90 lakh malaria testing kits available across Primary Health Centres, Sub-Centres, and through ASHAs. Medical camps are also conducted in tribal areas, and anti-larval operations are carried out in urban zones. Preventive measures are bolstered by community engagement initiatives, such as 'Friday Dry Day' and regular fever surveys. Furthermore, substantial insecticide stocks are maintained, including 6,291 kg of ACM, 5,099 litres of Temophos, and 1,958 litres of Malathion, to curb vector proliferation.

In 2025, the State's surveillance and management efforts have delivered significant results, maintaining zero mortality across key vector-borne diseases. The State tested 1,04,126 samples for Dengue, and 9,871 samples for Chikungunya, identifying 8,412 Dengue cases and 283 Chikungunya cases. Additionally, 260 Malaria cases were recorded, with zero reported deaths, while the Microfilaria rate stood at 0.020. To manage potential outbreaks, Rapid Response Teams have been deployed, and the state ensures prompt treatment for positive malaria cases within 24 hours, reflecting a strong commitment to containment and patient care.

### 9.7.3 AIDS Control Program through the Telangana State AIDS Control Society (TGSACS)

The State maintains its commitment to HIV/AIDS prevention and control through integrated public health campaigns. Screening high-risk groups remains a priority, with a specific focus on comorbidities such as Hepatitis.

In 2025–26 (up to December 2025), HIV testing services in Telangana reached a broad segment of the population, with 10.75 lakh individuals from the general population and 5.32 lakh pregnant women screened. Of these, 8,263 individuals (0.726%) and 637 pregnant women (0.16%) tested positive for HIV, indicating the importance of sustained surveillance and early detection efforts. These extensive testing initiatives reflect the State's proactive approach to prevention, timely diagnosis, and linkage to care, particularly among vulnerable groups.

Furthermore, the cumulative number of people living with HIV (PLHIV) receiving Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) rose to 1,12,593. This demonstrates Telangana's strong institutional commitment to ensuring continuous treatment, improving clinical outcomes and the quality of life, and reducing transmission through effective long-term care and support systems.

### 9.7.4 The National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP)

Telangana's leprosy strategy prioritises early case detection to prevent permanent disabilities and reduce social stigma. The State employs initiatives, such as the Sparsh Leprosy Awareness Campaign (SLAC), school health screenings, and surveillance by Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA).

Statistical trends indicate a steady decline in the Prevalence Rate (PR), which, as of October 2025, stood at 0.47 cases per 10,000 population. The Annual New Case Detection Rate (ANCDR) was recorded at 3.58 per 1,00,000 population. A key factor in this success is the implementation of Leprosy Post Exposure Prophylaxis (LPEP), whereby family contacts of patients receive a single dose of Rifampicin to prevent infection. Furthermore, the State has successfully reduced the Grade-II deformity rate to 0.21 per million, significantly below the target of less than 1 per million.

### 9.7.5 Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP)

To protect public health from outbreaks, Telangana has migrated to the Integrated Health Information Platform (IHIP), a near-real-time electronic system capturing case-based data at the village level. The State's surveillance network is highly efficient, with 97.06% of reporting units consistently submitting data. Rapid Response Teams

(RRTs) are in place at the district level to investigate and contain outbreaks, including those occurring during flooding events.

The Government's commitment to transparency and proactive health management is evidenced by the onboarding of over 11,000 private hospitals onto the IHIP platform. To ensure a coordinated response to impending health threats, the State Surveillance Unit frequently issues public health advisories and technical guidelines to local authorities. This digital infrastructure functions as an early warning system, enabling the State to achieve almost 100% timely assessment of reported outbreaks.

## 9.8 Key Programmes to Tackle Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs)

Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) account for a significant and growing share of morbidity and mortality in Telangana, adversely affecting population health, workforce productivity, and the State's aspiration to contribute to a 3 Trillion Dollar State Economy by 2047. Recognising this challenge, the Government is committed to implementing universal screening for adults aged 30 years and above for hypertension, diabetes, and common cancers, including oral, breast, and cervical cancers, through Primary Health Centres and community outreach camps. This comprehensive initiative, aligned with the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS), aims to ensure early detection and timely treatment, and to improve long-term health outcomes for all citizens.

### 9.8.1 Hypertension & Diabetes

Population-based screening for hypertension and diabetes among individuals aged 30 years and above has been conducted annually, with three rounds completed up to March 2025. In the 3rd Round conducted during 2024-25, a total of 1.37 crore were screened for hypertension and diabetes, out of which, 26.90 lakh were diagnosed as hypertensive and 14.00 lakh were diagnosed as diabetic and underwent treatment. Building on this sustained effort, the fourth round of population-based screening was launched in September 2025, under which nearly 50 lakh individuals were screened by December 2025, reinforcing the State's commitment to early detection and management of non-communicable diseases.

### 9.8.2 Cancer Care

Under the National Programme for the Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases (NP-NCD), individuals aged 30 years and above are screened once every five years for oral, breast, and cervical cancers, with screening services delivered through Primary Health Centres and sub-centres. Since 2021, cumulative screening has covered over 1.49 crore individuals for oral cancer and about 74 lakh each for breast and cervical cancers, with suspected cases referred from screening for further evaluation. Individuals requiring advanced diagnosis or confirmed cancer care are referred to designated district hospitals and, where necessary, to MNJ Cancer Institute for specialised treatment. To support effective screening and early management, essential logistics and equipment have been supplied to all

primary health facilities. At the same time, colposcopes and cryotherapy units are installed in all district hospitals for cervical precancer management, and mammography services under Telangana Diagnostics are utilised for breast cancer screening. The identified cases requiring palliative care and chemotherapy can be treated through the newly established District Cancer Care Centres in all 35 Government General Hospitals.

### 9.8.3 National Mental Health Programme

Recognising the burden of mental illness, the State has expanded mental health services to all 33 districts. In 2025-26, over 1.1 lakh cases were identified and managed, a significant increase from previous years. The integration of tele-psychiatry and the establishment of the "Centre of Excellence" at Institute of Mental Health, Erragadda highlight the prioritisation of psychological well-being.

The Tele MANAS Programme functions 24x7 as a dedicated staff by a multidisciplinary team comprising one Psychiatrist, one Psychologist, one Psychiatric Nurse, and 16 trained counsellors for mental health support services. Till December, 2025, the programme has received 31,451 calls, reflecting its growing outreach and critical role in providing timely mental health assistance.

### 9.8.4 The National Tobacco Control Programme

The National Tobacco Control Programme is implemented across all 33 districts. This programme combines enforcement with cessation support. In 2025-26, enforcement squads imposed fines totalling Rs.2.21 lakh for violations, and tobacco cessation centres provided services to nearly 12,000 individuals. This reflects a dual strategy of reducing both demand and supply.

### 9.8.5 The National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB) and Visual Impairment (NPCB&VI)

This programme aims to reduce blindness in the State, where the prevalence currently stands at 0.36%, significantly lower than the national average of 1% reported in previous surveys. Alongside regular screenings for those in need, the State focuses on surgical interventions and cornea collection. Between 2025 and 2026 (up to October, 2025), 2,14,695 cataract operations were performed, achieving 92% of the proportional target. The Government is also working to expand eye care to underserved areas and develop institutional capacity, ensuring access to high-quality eye care for all citizens.

### 9.8.6 The National Programme for Palliative Care (NPPC)

Palliative care has been systematically institutionalised across the State through a network of 34 dedicated centres and 34 home care vans, covering all districts. In 2025–26 (upto December, 2025), these services provided compassionate support to 9,661 patients through 46,232 home care visits, ensuring terminally and chronically ill individuals received dignified, holistic, and patient-centred care in their own homes. This initiative reflects the Government's strong commitment to improving the quality of life, alleviating suffering, and providing emotional and medical support to patients and their families during the most vulnerable stages of life.

## 9.9 Quality Assurance

### 9.9.1 The National Quality Assurance Programme (NQAS)

Telangana has emerged as a national leader in quality assurance in public healthcare, securing the top rank in the country, according to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare's Quality Darpan assessment. To date, 663 public health facilities have attained National Quality Assurance Standards (NQAS) certification, reflecting the State's commitment to excellence in service delivery. This achievement ensures that healthcare institutions consistently meet rigorous benchmarks for patient safety, hygiene, clinical care and patient satisfaction, thereby strengthening public trust and enhancing the overall quality of the healthcare system.

In the year 2024-25, the State achieved best NQAS facility awards under the Ayushman Bharat Gunnavatta Swasthya Programme across all categories, including Area Hospital – Huzurabad (Karimnagar), CHC – Utnoor (Adilabad), PHC – Khatlapur (Jagtial), PHC – Addaguttapally (Peddapalli), and HWC – Dhamshalapuram (Khammam).

### 9.9.2 Kayakalp and MusQan Initiatives

Complementing the National Quality Assurance Standards (NQAS), the Kayakalp initiative has significantly strengthened hygiene, sanitation, and infection control practices across public health facilities. In 2024–25, a total of 980 institutions were recognised for excellence in cleanliness and maintenance. This has helped foster a sustained culture of safety and accountability within the healthcare system.

In parallel, the MusQan initiative, which focuses on promoting child-friendly and patient-centric services, has certified 15 facilities, ensuring that specialised paediatric care standards are consistently upheld across the public health network. Together, these initiatives reinforce the State's commitment to delivering high-quality, inclusive, and compassionate healthcare services to all sections of society.

### 9.9.3 Aspirational Block Programme

The Aspirational Block Programme (ABP) aims to strengthen local governance and improve socio-economic outcomes in identified underserved blocks, with a strong emphasis on enhancing the quality of public health services through outcome-based monitoring and nationally benchmarked standards. In line with this focus, the indicator on NQAS Certified Public Health Facilities (National and State) reflects the progress of quality assurance initiatives across Aspirational Blocks. Across 10 Aspirational Blocks, 14 out of 65 public health facilities (22%) have achieved national NQAS certification, indicating sustained and incremental improvements toward standardised, quality-assured healthcare delivery.

### 9.9.4 Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS)

The Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS)-2022, developed by the National Health Systems Resource Centre under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, provide uniform benchmarks to ensure quality, accountable, and patient-centred public health services across all levels of healthcare delivery. These standards define essential and desirable norms to strengthen

service delivery, governance, and system performance in District Hospitals, Sub-District Hospitals, Community Health Centres, Primary Health Centres, Urban Primary Health Centres, and Sub-Centres in Telangana. As of 28th November, 2025, a total of 6,162 public health facilities in the State have completed IPHS self-assessments, with 4,218 facilities achieving over 80% compliance, indicating that 68% of assessed facilities meet high service-readiness and quality benchmarks and reflecting steady progress in strengthening the public health system. Telangana is ranked 4 with (69%) facilities assessed 80% and above IPHS compliant after 98% - Dadra Nagar Haveli, 81% - Andhra Pradesh and 72% - Chandigarh.

## 9.10 Leveraging Information Technology for Holistic Healthcare Transformation

Telangana has revolutionised patient care delivery by implementing a comprehensive Hospital Management Information System (HMIS) and adopting the Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM) standards across all health facilities, digitising the entire patient journey from registration to discharge. A pivotal innovation is the assignment of a Unique Patient ID, which facilitates the creation of centralised Digital Health Profiles, allowing doctors to access complete medical histories, prescriptions, and radiology images, regardless of which Government hospital the patient visits. To improve access and efficiency, the State has integrated QR-based digital token systems to reduce queues and established a Hub-and-Spoke Telemedicine model, enabling remote specialist consultations and e-prescriptions through advanced web and mobile applications.

On the operational and administrative front, the State ensures transparency and resource optimisation through sophisticated digital platforms. The e-Aushadhi system provides end-to-end management of the drug supply chain with real-time stock visibility, while eUpkaran monitors the inventory and maintenance of bio-medical equipment to minimise lifetime costs. Accountability is strictly enforced using an Aadhaar-based, geo-fenced facial attendance system for staff, alongside a unified online payroll module. Furthermore, targeted health interventions are managed through specialised portals, such as the RBSK mobile app for tracking child health screenings via tablets, the NCD Portal for monitoring chronic diseases, and the Aarogyasri IT platform, which streamlines insurance claims and verifies beneficiary eligibility via digital databases.

Geofenced Aadhaar Enabled Biometric Attendance System (AEBAS) has been implemented across all Government Medical Colleges, Teaching Hospitals, TVVP Hospitals (Area Hospitals, CHCs), Primary Health Centres and Basti Dawakhanas in the State to ensure transparent and real-time workforce attendance monitoring.

## 9.11 State Women Wellness profile

The SHG Health Profiling initiative aims to create a comprehensive digital health database for women members of Self-Help Groups across Telangana by integrating health data through the e-HMIS platform. The programme will generate a unified

digital health record with QR-based access for each beneficiary, enabling seamless and paperless healthcare delivery. Implemented in coordination with SERP, the initiative targets 46 lakh SHG members across 542 mandals, with each individual being assessed on around 30 key health parameters to enable early detection of diseases and strengthen preventive healthcare.

The process begins with community mobilisation through SHG networks and SERP field teams, followed by digital registration through the e-Aarogyam application. Basic health examination and sample collection will be conducted at nearby Primary Health Centres, with samples transported through the T-Diagnostics logistics network to central diagnostic hubs for automated testing. Health reports will then be digitally generated and integrated into the State health system. The programme will be implemented across all health facilities in the State with the objective of completing screening within six months.

## 9.12 Major Healthcare Institutions in the State

### 9.12.1 All-India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS)

While the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) at Bibinagar functions as a premier Central institution, it is also an integral component of Telangana's collaborative healthcare ecosystem. The State Government maintains close coordination with Central institutions to harmonise standards of clinical care, medical education, and research. AIIMS actively contributes to high-level technical committees, including those constituted to audit and rationalise Caesarean section rates, thereby providing critical academic and clinical expertise to evidence-based policymaking. Through these institutional partnerships, the State strengthens governance mechanisms, enhances service quality, and ensures that health sector reforms are informed by best practices and scientific rigour.

### 9.12.2 Telangana Institute of Medical Sciences and Research (TIMS)

To decentralise high-end medical care, the Government is investing in setting up Tertiary care facilities to benefit the common man, reducing out of pocket expenditure for specialist services. Rs.9,339 crore is the investment through the Telangana Super Specialty Hospital Corporation Ltd (SSHCL) for 3 autonomous 1,000-bed TIMS institutes which will function as Centres of excellence.

- TIMS Sanathnagar- CoE for Cardiac and Transplant Science
- TIMS Alwal- CoE for Neuro sciences
- TIMS LB Nagar- CoE for Gastro Science.

### 9.12.3 The Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences (NIMS)

Functioning as a premier autonomous Centre of Excellence, the Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences (NIMS) continues to anchor the State's tertiary healthcare architecture with its 36 super-speciality and broad-speciality departments. In the fiscal year 2025-26, the institute managed a substantial clinical volume, providing outpatient services to 9,36,691 individuals and inpatient care to 68,147 patients. The institute's expertise in advanced clinical intervention is evidenced by the performance of 31,456 surgeries,

including 13,902 major procedures. NIMS has further consolidated its position as a hub for complex transplantations, successfully performing 163 kidney transplants, 6 liver transplants, 2 heart transplants, and 64 Bone Marrow Transplants (BMT) during the year, in addition to 1,194 joint replacement surgeries.

In parallel with its clinical mandate, NIMS has significantly strengthened its academic and infrastructural capabilities to foster advanced research and medical education. The 2025-26 academic year witnessed an expansion in postgraduate intake, with the sanctioning of four additional seats each in critical care medicine and neuro-anaesthesia, as well as the introduction of new seats by the MCI in MD Immuno-Haematology and blood transfusion. To augment diagnostic accuracy and treatment efficacy, the institute procured a Linear Accelerator worth Rs.30.0 crore for oncology services and installed a state-of-the-art 256-Channel Long-Term Monitoring (LTM) system with Wide-Band EEG in the Department of Neurology. These strategic upgrades underscore NIMS's dual focus on capacity building and the integration of cutting-edge medical technology.

The Government has taken up the expansion of NIMS Hospital with 2,020 beds worth about Rs.1,600 crore.

### 9.12.4 MNJ Institute of Oncology and Regional Cancer Centre (MNJIO&RCC)

As the sole comprehensive tertiary cancer care centre under the State Government, the MNJ Institute of Oncology and Regional Cancer Centre (MNJIO&RCC) functions as the apex institution for oncology services, providing a complete range of care from surgical, medical, and radiation oncology to palliative support. Operating at full capacity with 750 beds, the institute registered a robust clinical volume in 2025, recording 14,176 new outpatients, 1,29,886 follow-up visits, and 34,992 inpatient admissions. Beyond its tertiary functions, the institute serves as the strategic nodal centre for decentralising cancer care, actively coordinating the establishment of District Cancer Care Centres and conducting over 150 screening camps across the State to facilitate early detection.

The institute has upgraded its infrastructure with state-of-the-art medical technology, commissioning advanced equipment such as the Halcyon Ring Type Linear Accelerator, Robotic Surgical Systems, and Digital Ready PET/CT scanners—pioneering the use of many of these facilities within the Government sector. Complementing this technological modernisation is a strong focus on capacity building; the institute has trained over 13,000 medical personnel in cancer screening and diagnosis, while reinforcing its own workforce.

### 9.12.5 Telangana Vaidya Vidhana Parishad (TVVP)

The Telangana Vaidya Vidhana Parishad (TVVP) is the backbone of secondary health services in the State, with a primary objective of emphasising curative care. Focusing on its core pillars of "Care, Comfort and Courtesy," the department manages physical, functional, and financial aspects of secondary hospitals, ranging from maintaining hospital buildings to providing essential drugs and surgical consumables.

#### 9.12.5.1 Major Expansion of Infrastructure and Bed Capacity

The TVVP has undergone a significant

transformation, expanding its network from 102 to 184 health facilities. This growth is accompanied by a substantial increase in bed capacity, which has almost doubled from 7,180 to 12,760 beds. To address critical care requirements in rural and semi-urban areas, the government has established 10-bedded Intensive Care Units (ICUs) in strategic locations at AH-Zaheerabad, CHC-Eturunagaram, CHC-Utnoor, AH-Badhrachalam, AH-Gajwel, and AH-Dharmapuri.

Beyond general care, the department has prioritised specialised services to ensure accessibility for underserved populations. A notable achievement is the establishment of dialysis facilities in 77 hospitals, utilising 512 machines under a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model to provide three to five daily sessions for patients with end-stage renal disease. In addition, 18 Blood Banks and 16 Blood Storage Centres function under the administrative control of the Commissioner, TVVP, catering to the blood transfusion requirements of patients visiting TVVP hospitals and also providing blood free of charge to thalassemia patients.

#### 9.12.5.2 Quality Assurance

The quality of care has been institutionalised through various national certification programmes. Currently, 22 TVVP hospitals have achieved NQAS (National Quality Assurance Standard) certification, 40 have received LaQshya certification for labour room quality, and nine have earned MusQan certification for child-friendly services. These initiatives, alongside the Integrated Health Facility Management Services (IHFMS), have led to measurable improvements in sanitation, security, and overall patient satisfaction.

#### 9.12.5.3 Performance of TVVP hospitals in 2025-26

The performance of TVVP Hospitals in 2025-26 demonstrates a high-volume healthcare delivery system that remains five times more cost-effective than the private sector. Between April and November 2025 alone, TVVP hospitals managed 97 lakh outpatient visits and over 7.65 lakh inpatient admissions. A significant surge was noted in surgical activity, with around 2.20 lakh major surgeries performed, alongside a high number of diagnostic tests, including 68 lakh laboratory tests and 3.4 lakh X-rays, approximately. Notably, the department has achieved a substantial reduction in Caesarean section deliveries, while increasing institutional deliveries and orthopaedic surgeries, signalling a shift towards more necessary and specialised clinical interventions.

### 9.12.6 Government Nizamia General Hospital

The Government Nizamia General Hospital, established in 1938 and popularly known as Charminar Hospital, underwent a significant technological upgrade with the modernisation of its Physiotherapy unit. This transformation was made possible by securing Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funding of Rs.8,00,000 from the State Bank of India (SBI), which enabled the purchase of state-of-the-art equipment comparable to that of leading corporate hospitals. The unit, led by Dr. Mohammed Lutf Ali Siddiqui, specialises in the rehabilitation of underprivileged patients suffering from paralysis and chronic morbidities. Since its modernisation, the facility has operated at full capacity, reflecting the government's

commitment to providing high-quality, compassionate care to the most vulnerable sections of society.

### 9.12.7 Government Nizamia Tibbi College

The Department of Ilmul Qabalath-Wa-Amraz-e-Niswan (Gynaecology and Obstetrics) at Government Nizamia Tibbi College, Charminar, functions as a crucial centre, integrating Unani principles with modern maternal healthcare. With a faculty strength of seven, supported by 30 postgraduate scholars, the department manages a substantial clinical volume, registering an average monthly outpatient attendance of 1,000 to 1,200 and approximately 40 to 45 inpatient admissions. The department has significantly expanded its community outreach by conducting antenatal medical camps. Committed to preventive oncology and capacity building, the institute facilitated cervical cancer screening via Pap smears and served as a nodal centre for training 138 Unani Medical Officers on Standard Treatment Guidelines in December 2025.

### 9.12.8 Telangana Medicinal Plants Board

The Telangana Medicinal Plants Board, operating under the Health, Medical and Family Welfare Department, undertakes the conservation, research, promotion, and sustainable management of medicinal plants. This is achieved through wide-ranging initiatives, including the establishment of home herbal gardens in 1,000 urban households, implementing research on alternative plant parts for the Brihat Panchamoola species in collaboration with PJTGAU, and conducting State-wide awareness campaigns on Tinospora and Ashwagandha. The Board established the nationally significant "Biosynmedica – the Healing Centre", a 24-acre facility, featuring 38 thematic gardens, and developed an Orchidarium with over 90 species, strengthening ex-situ conservation and public education.

The Board raised and distributed over 8.6 lakh medicinal saplings, comprising 192 species and 2 lakh Ashwagandha plants. It also provided quality planting material of Coleus and Sarpagandha to farmers, and trained over 1,500 farmers and 2,500 students in cultivation, post-harvest practices, and medicinal applications of these plants. Through workshops, competitions, media campaigns, exposure visits, and institutional collaborations, the Board enhanced community awareness, farmer participation, research capacity, and sustainable livelihoods. These initiatives reinforced the importance of medicinal plants in primary healthcare, biodiversity conservation, and rural development in Telangana.

## 9.13 Directorate of Medical Education (DME)

### 9.13.1 Overview and Strategic Vision

The Directorate of Medical Education (DME) is the strategic custodian of the State's tertiary healthcare system, mandated with the dual responsibility of delivering high-end, super-speciality care and fostering academic excellence. This vision enables a paradigm shift from basic curative services to a sophisticated, research-driven ecosystem, ensuring that the State's teaching hospitals not only manage complex caseloads but

also serve as hubs for medical innovation and advanced paramedical training.

### 9.13.2 Expansion of Medical Education

Telangana has achieved unprecedented democratisation of medical education, effectively realising the "One Medical College per District" policy. The State has expanded its academic footprint from a baseline of 850 MBBS seats across five colleges at the time of its formation to 4,140 seats across 35 Government Medical Colleges in 2025. The academic year 2025-26 marked the establishment of the Government Medical College at Kodangal with an intake of 50 seats, alongside a strategic increase in postgraduate capacity to 1,266 seats and super-speciality seats to 107. This expansion addresses historical regional disparities in medical education and ensures a sustainable generation of clinical talent to serve the public health system.

### 9.13.3 Strengthening Nursing and Paramedical Education

Complementing the growth in medical faculty, the State Government has significantly expanded paramedical education to ensure a steady pipeline of skilled allied health professionals. The capacity for B.Sc. Nursing has been augmented to 2,320 seats across 37 Government Nursing Colleges, with new institutions established in districts such as Kodangal, Narayanpet, and Mulugu in 2024. This concurrent focus on training in nursing and medical technology is critical for maintaining the operational efficiency of high-dependency units and specialised care facilities within the teaching hospital network. 1,700 nursing students are being trained annually in English, German and Japanese languages through an MoU with the English and Foreign Languages University (EFLU), Hyderabad, enhancing global employability and overseas career opportunities for nursing graduates.

### 9.13.4 Tertiary Health Infrastructure and Super-Speciality Projects

To decongest the capital's legacy institutions and decentralise super-speciality care, the Government is executing a capital-intensive infrastructure roadmap involving the "Warangal Health City" and new "Telangana Institutes of Medical Sciences (TIMS)." The Warangal Health City with 2,018 beds, while three new TIMS units at Sanathnagar, Alwal, and LB Nagar will add 3,000 beds dedicated to Centres of Excellence in Cardiac, Neuro, and Gastro Sciences. Concurrently, prominent institutions such as Osmania General Hospital and Gandhi Hospital are undergoing extensive modernisation, with OGH developing a new 2,000-bed facility with 38 departments and Gandhi Hospital establishing a dedicated Transplant Unit to provide affordable high-end care.

### 9.13.5 Medical Education Admission Reforms

The Government has undertaken significant reforms in MBBS admissions to enhance opportunities for Telangana students. Under the revised policy, 85% of MBBS seats are now earmarked for Telangana local candidates, with 15% reserved under the All-India Quota. Earlier, the distribution of seats allowed 64% of seats to the Andhra region and only 36% to the Telangana region, with the allocation being Andhra University – 42%, SV University – 22%, and Osmania University – 36%. With the revised framework, out of the total 8,265 MBBS

seats in 2025, a total of 5,658 seats under the Convenor quota are now earmarked for Telangana local candidates, ensuring substantially greater access to medical education for students of the State.

Further, reforms have also been introduced in the Management Quota-1 category of MBBS admissions. Under the new policy, 85% of Management Quota-1 seats are reserved for local category students. Previously, out of 371 MQ-1 seats, only 204 seats (60%) were filled by local candidates while 167 seats (40%) were filled by non-local candidates. With the revised provision, 315 seats (85%) will now be filled by local candidates, significantly improving access to private medical education opportunities for students from Telangana.

## 9.14 Telangana Medical Services and Infrastructure Development Corporation (TGMSIDC)

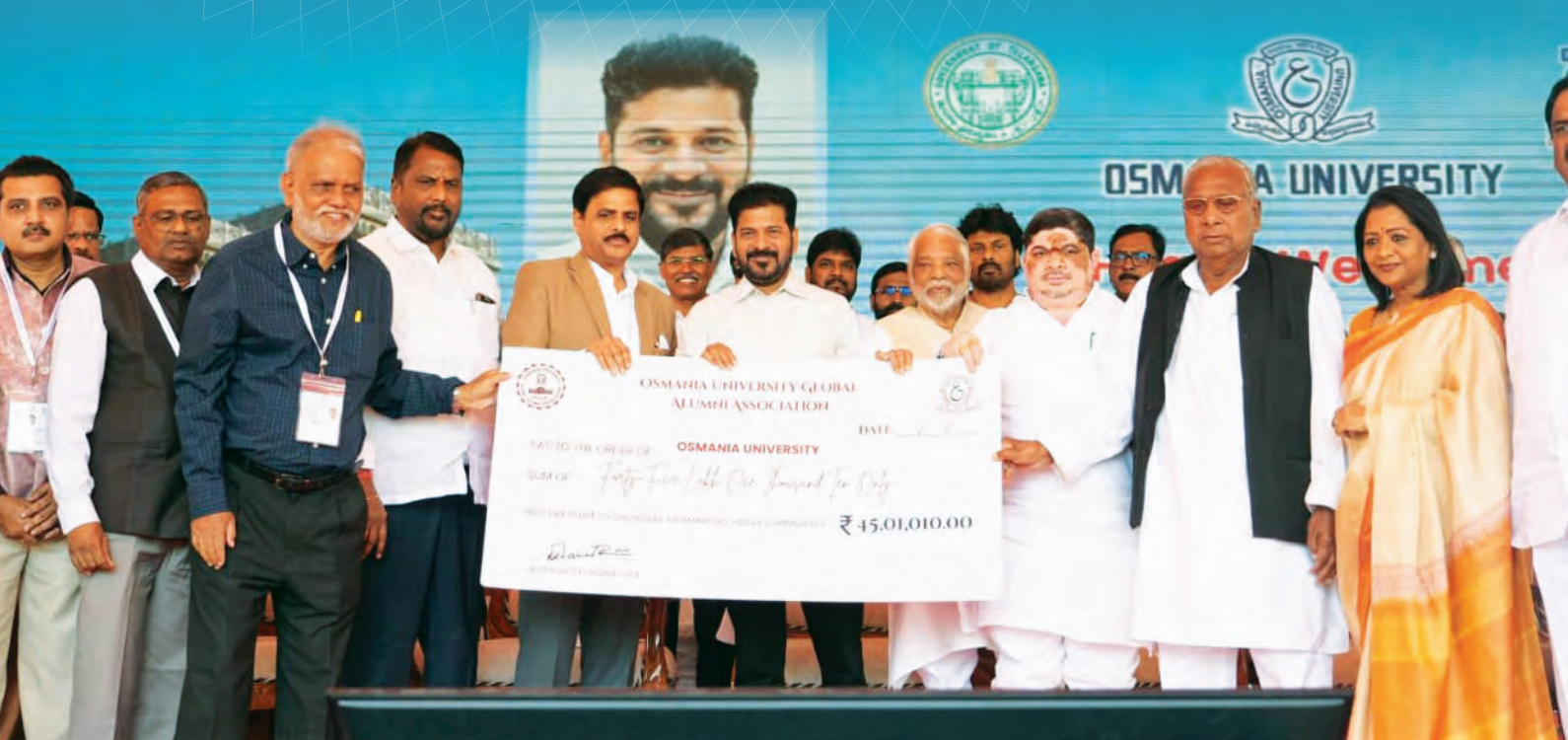
As the logistical and infrastructural backbone of the public health system, the Telangana Medical Services and Infrastructure Development Corporation (TGMSIDC) has efficiently executed a capital-intensive mandate, disbursing payments totalling Rs.1,040.34 crore in the fiscal year 2025-26 for civil works and procurement. The corporation has successfully decentralised the pharmaceutical supply chain by expanding the network of Central Medicine Stores from 10 to 33 fully functional units, thereby ensuring the seamless availability of a revised inventory of 522 essential medicines, with a strategic three-month buffer stock maintained for 100 priority drugs. Regarding physical infrastructure, TGMSIDC has delivered critical projects, including the Government Medical College at Nalgonda, 16 Critical Care Hospital blocks, and the Rs.35 crore State Organ Transplant Centre at Gandhi Hospital, while concurrently managing a substantial equipment procurement drive worth Rs.1,381 crore to upgrade diagnostic and therapeutic capabilities across 35 medical colleges.

## 9.15 Way forward

Telangana's health sector is underpinned by an ambitious vision to substantially augment public health investment and seamlessly integrate advanced technologies into service delivery. The State aims to double public health expenditure while simultaneously strengthening infrastructure, human resources, and digital systems. Salient milestones in this strategic roadmap include the full operationalisation of the Warangal Super Speciality Hospital, Telangana Institute of Medical Sciences (TIMS) – Sanath Nagar, Alwal, L B Nagar, Construction of new Osmania General Hospital and the expansion of interoperable digital health records to create a unified, patient-centric healthcare ecosystem. By adopting the "One Health" approach, strengthening medical education and research, and promoting innovation in biotechnology and life sciences, Telangana is strategically positioned to significantly enhance health outcomes, attract global partnerships, and emerge as a leading national and international hub for medical excellence and healthcare innovation.

Chapter 10

# Education And Skill Development



# Key Highlights

- Telangana has 39,641 schools with a total enrolment of 62.36 lakh students across management types. Government and local body schools account for the largest network of institutions.
- As per UDISE 2024-25, the State's Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) exceeded the National Average across Foundational to Secondary Education, with GER of 63.6 at the foundational level, 110.5 at the preparatory stage, 111.6 at the middle stage and 83.6 at the secondary stage.
- The State outperforms the national average in digital readiness, with 85.7% of schools having digital libraries compared to 6.9% at the national level, and 81.2% equipped with functional computer facilities for teaching, as compared to 57.9% at the national level.
- Amma Adarsha Patashala Committees have completed 58,632 infrastructure works with an investment of Rs. 706 crore, and a dedicated sanitation budget of Rs. 146 crore has been sanctioned.
- Mid-Day Meal coverage has been sustained at scale with continued nutrition-enhancement measures, including ragi java on alternate days (Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday). The Government provided ragi java to all students of classes Pre Primary to class X in all Government schools during the year 2025-26.
- Free electricity has been provided to all Government schools from September 2024 with an annual financial budget of Rs. 140 crore to ensure the consistent use of ICT assets and digital learning facilities.
- From 2025–26, AI and Digital Literacy have been introduced for Classes I–IX, supported by expanded digital infrastructure, including ICT labs, interactive panels, IT trade labs and AXL computer labs, along with pilot initiatives such as unplugged coding and AI coding labs in select schools.
- The Government is establishing Young India Integrated Residential Schools in all Assembly Constituencies with the objective of providing inclusive, high-quality education on a single campus for students from SC, ST, BC and Minority Communities. Currently the Government operationalised 105 Schools in the State.
- The Government of Telangana has inaugurated India's first dedicated Earth Sciences University, the Dr. Manmohan Singh Earth Sciences University, at Kothagudem in Bhadradri Kothagudem district.
- The Government of Telangana will be establishing the Young India Physical Education and Sports University (YIPESU) as a first-of-its-kind institution to strengthen the State's sports ecosystem and develop Telangana as a dedicated sports hub.
- Under the ITI 2.0 Transformation, the Government is establishing 118 Advanced Technology Centres (ATCs) across all Assembly Constituencies through a Public-Private Partnership model to align technical training with Industry 4.0 requirements. This initiative is expected to create an annual training capacity of over 12,000 trainees.
- The Government has launched a flagship initiative, T-GATE (Telangana Gateway for Adaptive Training and Employment), as a unified industry-vocational ecosystem that integrates training, employment services and career progression.

## 10.1 Introduction

Education lies at the heart of Telangana's long-term development strategy, shaping individual potential while driving economic growth, social mobility, and technological progress. Under Vision 2047, the State reimagines education not as a set of disconnected stages, but as a single, seamless learning continuum from early childhood and school education to higher education, skilling, and lifelong learning. The focus is shifting decisively from expanding mass access to achieving mass excellence, intending to build a skilled, innovative, and productive population capable of supporting a $3 trillion economy.

Aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 4 (Quality Education), the State's education reforms emphasise equitable access, quality learning outcomes, and future-ready skills. The State is strengthening foundational literacy and numeracy, improving school administration through community participation, integrating digital and AI-enabled learning, and ensuring smooth academic progression through unified institutional frameworks. At the same time, higher education and skilling systems are being reshaped to translate enrolment into employability, research excellence, and innovation through strong industry linkages and performance-driven institutions. By combining inclusive policies, robust infrastructure, and forward-looking governance, Telangana is positioning education as a powerful engine of social equity, economic transformation, and sustainable development.

## 10.2 Early Childhood Education

The Heckman Curve, developed by Nobel Laureate James Heckman, shows that investments in early childhood development from birth to age 5 yield the highest economic returns compared to later interventions such as remedial education or job training. Recognising this, the State has given priority to early childhood education and is strengthening the early grades by introducing pre-primary education within Government primary schools through 1,362 pre-primary sections across 33 districts, enrolling 15,490 students and supported by 879 pre-primary instructors and 596 ayas, with a proposal to expand this model to about 4,000 to 5,000 Government schools in the coming year.

## 10.3 School Education

### 10.3.1 Student Enrolment in School

As of 31.01.2026, the State has 39,641 schools with a total enrolment of 62.36 lakh students across management types. Government and local body schools account for the largest network of institutions, while a substantial share of enrolment is in private unaided schools. Residential and welfare-managed institutions, including Gurukul systems and Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs), play an important role in ensuring access and continuity for children from disadvantaged and vulnerable groups.

**Table 10.1: Management-wise Schools and Enrolment**

| Management | Schools | Enrolment |
|---|---|---|
| Government and Local Body Schools | 24,214 | 16,61,520 |
| Telangana Residential Educational Institutions Society (TREIS) | 35 | 20,982 |
| Telangana Model Schools | 194 | 1,08,745 |
| Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV) | 495 | 1,31,644 |
| Urban Residential Schools (URS) | 29 | 2,305 |
| Other State Government Schools | 12 | 1,254 |
| Social Welfare Residential Educational Institutions | 235 | 1,30,485 |
| Tribal Welfare Department Institutions | 1,679 | 88,933 |
| Tribal Welfare Society Institutions | 122 | 50,148 |
| Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Telangana Backward Classes Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (MJPTBCWREIS) Schools | 294 | 1,44,729 |
| Telangana Minorities Residential Educational Institutions Society (TMREIS) Schools | 205 | 73,783 |
| Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) | 23 | 9,676 |
| Central Government Schools | 7 | 6,171 |
| Private Aided Schools | 371 | 59,894 |
| Private Unaided Schools | 11,689 | 37,43,893 |
| Madrasas | 37 | 1,838 |
| **Total** | **39,641** | **62,36,000** |

Source: Department of School Education

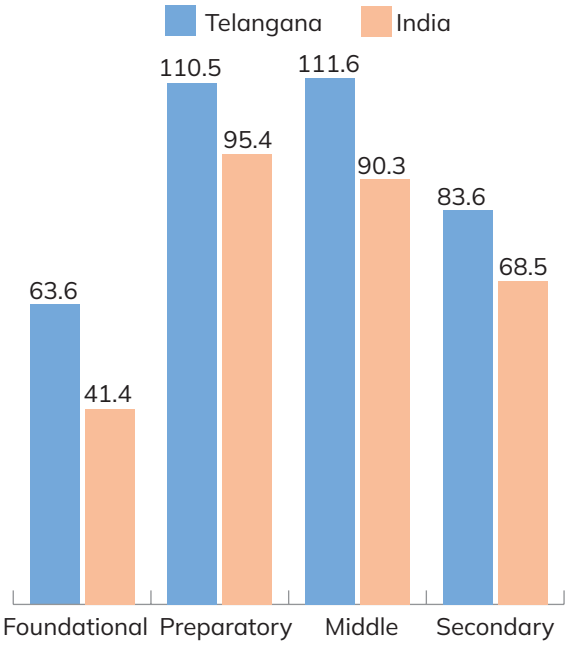
### 10.3.2 Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)

During the year 2024-25, the State recorded consistently higher Gross Enrolment Ratios (GER) across all stages of school education when compared with the national average. At the Foundational stage, the State reported a GER of 63.6, which is substantially higher than the all-India average of 41.4, indicating wider participation in early childhood and foundational education. At the Preparatory stage, the State's GER stood at 110.5, significantly exceeding the national average

of 95.4, reflecting near-universal enrolment and strong inclusion at the elementary level.

A similar trend is observed at the Middle stage, where the State recorded a GER of 111.6, which is above the national figure of 90.3, highlighting effective retention and smooth transition of students into higher grades. At the Secondary stage, the State continues to outperform the national average, with a GER of 83.6 compared to the national average of 68.5. This highlights the Government's commitment to ensuring universal access to education and maximising participation across the school education cycle, positioning the State ahead of national averages at all stages.

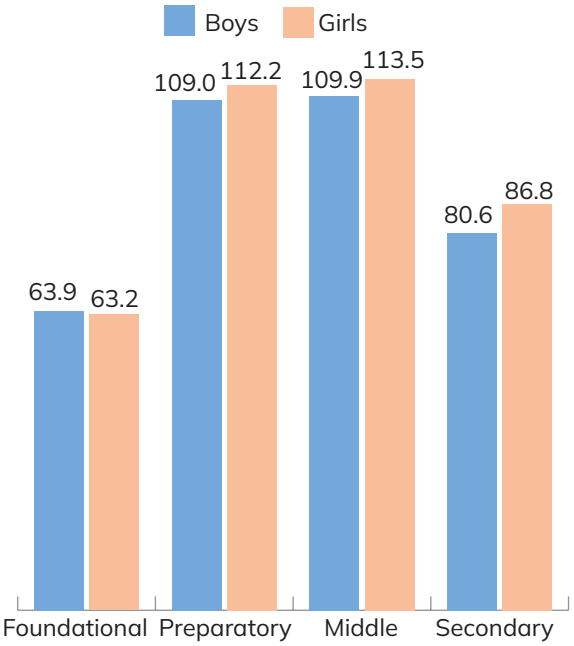
**Fig 10.1 Gross Enrolment Ratios across Foundational to Secondary Education**




Source: UDISE Report, 2024-25

Further, a balanced participation of girls is observed across all levels in the State. The GER at the Foundational stage is 63.9 for boys and 63.2 for girls. At the Preparatory and Middle stages, girls recorded higher GERs than boys, reflecting stronger retention and sustained participation of girls as schooling progresses. At the Secondary level, the GER for girls is 86.8, higher than the GER for boys at 80.6. This underscores the State's progress towards gender equity in education and aligns with the objectives of the National Education Policy, 2020, which emphasises inclusive access and improved retention, particularly for girls, across all stages of schooling.

**Fig 10.2 Gross Enrolment Ratio by Gender and Stage of Education**

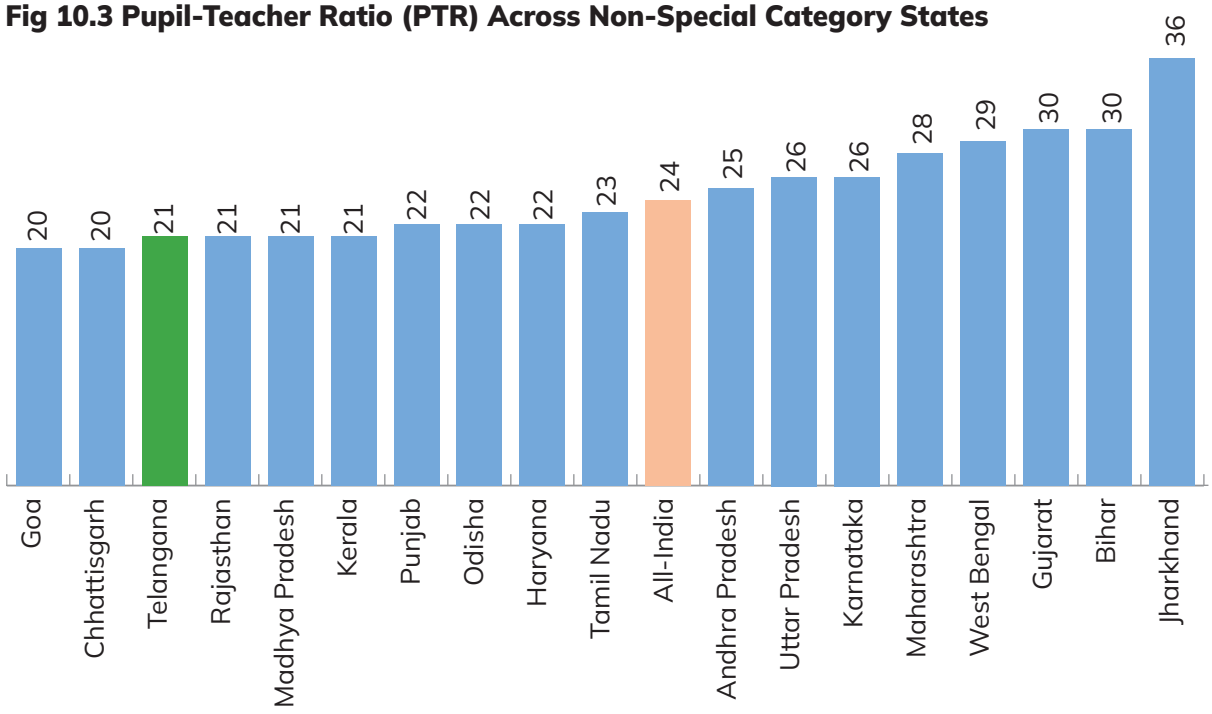



Source: UDISE Report, 2024-25

### 10.3.3 Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)

During 2024-25, the State outperformed the national average (Non-Special Category States) in Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR). The State ranks third, along with Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Kerala, among the Non-Special Category states with a PTR of 21:1, which is lower than the all-India PTR of 24:1, indicating better teacher availability to student relative enrolment.

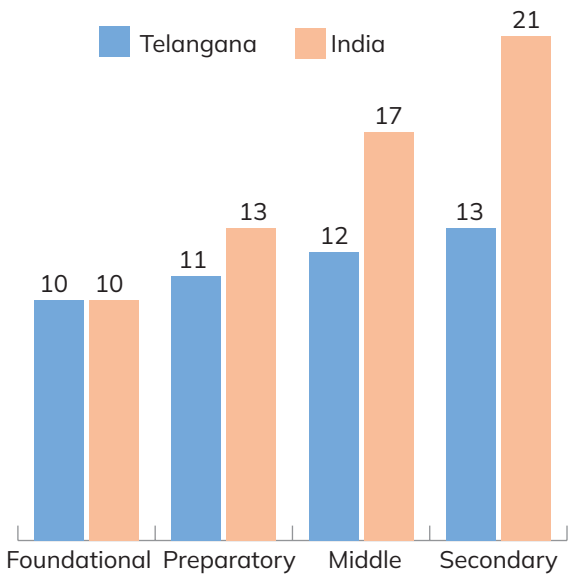
**Fig 10.3 Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) Across Non-Special Category States**




Source: UDISE Report, 2024-25

As per the 2024-25 UDISE Report, the PTR of the State is consistently higher than the national PTR across all levels.

**Fig 10.4 Pupil-Teacher Ratio by Level of School Education**




Source: UDISE Report, 2024-25

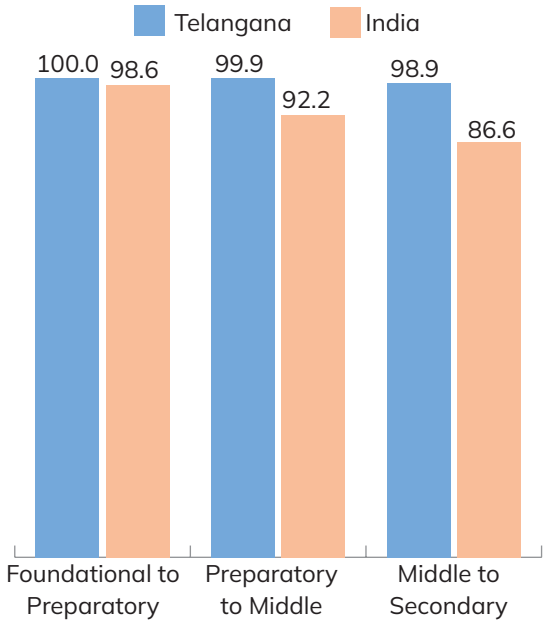
At the Foundational level, the PTR for Telangana stands at 10:1, which is on par with the all-India PTR. At the Preparatory level, PTR of the State was 11:1 compared to the national PTR of 13:1, indicating a lower student load per teacher in the State. At the Middle level, Telangana's PTR was 12:1, significantly better than the national average of 17:1. Similarly, at the Secondary level, the State recorded a PTR of 13:1 compared to the all-India value of 21:1.

### 10.3.4 Transition Rates

During 2024-25, the State recorded significantly higher transition rates than the national average across all grade levels. The transition rate from Foundational to Preparatory grades was 100%, which is 1.4 percentage points above the national average of 98.6%. Similarly, the State's transition rate from Preparatory to Middle grades stood at 99.9%, exceeding the national average of 92.2% by 7.7 percentage points. Further, the transition rate from

Middle to Secondary grades was 98.9%, which is 12.3 percentage points higher than the national average of 86.6%.

**Fig 10.5 Transition Rates in Schools across Stages**

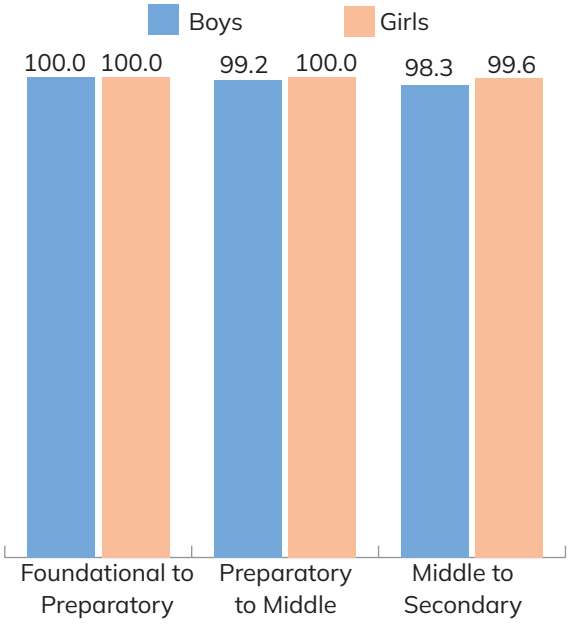



Source: UDISE Report, 2024-25

These figures indicate strong student retention and progression within the State's education system compared to national trends.

Further, the State recorded high transition rates for both boys and girls across all stages of school education, with the transition rate of girls consistently higher than that of boys. The transition rate from Foundational to Preparatory stage of Boys and Girls was 100%, from the Preparatory to Middle stage was 99.2% for boys and 100% for girls, and from the Middle to Secondary stage, the transition rate was 98.3% for boys and 99.6% for girls.

**Fig 10.6 Transition Rates among Boys and Girls in Schools across Stages**




Source: UDISE Report, 2024-25

### 10.3.5 Infrastructure in Schools

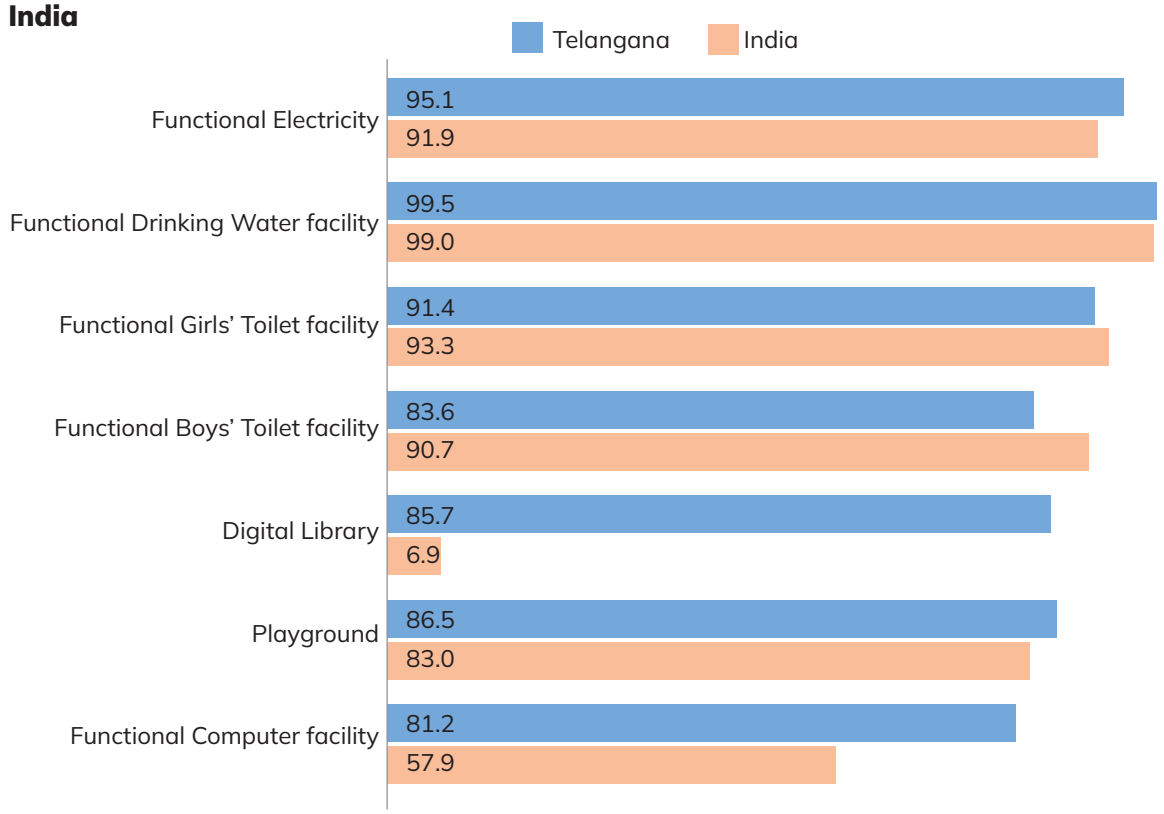
Free electricity has been provided to all Government schools from September 2024, strengthening operational reliability and enabling more consistent use of classrooms, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) assets and digital learning facilities. The annual financial impact of this measure is about Rs. 140 crore towards electricity charges. Alongside this, the State has achieved high coverage of core school infrastructure and is significantly ahead of the national average on digital and learning enabling facilities, reflecting sustained emphasis on both basic amenities and digital readiness in Government and local body schools.

Further, as shown in Fig. 10.7, the State performs strongly in the provision of core school infrastructure and significantly outperforms the national average in digital and pedagogical facilities. Functional

electricity is available in 95.1% of schools in the State, above the national average of 91.9% and functional drinking water in the State has reached near-universal coverage at 99.5%, higher than India's 99%.

A key differentiator is the State's strong emphasis on learning-enabling infrastructure - digital libraries are present in 85.7% of schools compared to 6.9% at the national level, and functional computer facilities for pedagogical purposes cover 81.2% of schools against the national average of 57.9%. Overall, the State has largely secured foundational infrastructure and is ahead in digital readiness.

**Fig 10.7 Percentage (%) of Schools with Infrastructure Availability in Telangana and India**




Source: UDISE Report, 2024-25

### 10.3.5.1 Amma Adarsha Patashala Committees

Amma Adarsha Patashala Committees (AAPC) have been instrumental in strengthening school infrastructure and maintenance across the State since June 2024. Through community-led execution, AAPCs have completed 58,632 infrastructure maintenance works amounting to Rs. 706 crore, covering important interventions such as the provision of drinking water facilities, the electrification of classrooms, minor repairs, renovation and maintenance of dysfunctional and functional toilets respectively, and the construction of girls' toilets. For the first time in the State, the Government has sanctioned a dedicated sanitation budget of Rs. 146 crore for Government schools supported by Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funding from Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL).

### 10.3.6 Mid-Day Meal Scheme

PM POSHAN-Mid Day Meal Scheme is implemented in Government, Local Body, Aided, and National Child Labour Project (NCLP) schools, as well as recognised Madrasa schools, to enhance nutritional outcomes and address malnutrition among school-going children. During 2025-26, 17.9 lakh students from Pre-Primary to Class X have benefited from the scheme covering 26,001 schools. In addition, ragi java is being provided to students of Classes Pre Primary to Class X in all Government Schools on alternate days-Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at a total cost of Rs. 33.67 crore.

**Table 10.2: Weekly Menu for Midday Meal Program**

| Day | Name of recipes |
|---|---|
| Monday | Kichidi, Mixed Vegetable Curry and Egg |
| Tuesday | Rice, Mixed Vegetable Curry, Sambar and Ragi Java |
| Wednesday | Rice, Mixed Vegetable Curry, Green leafy vegetable dhal and Egg |
| Thursday | Vegetable Biryani, Mixed Vegetable Curry and Ragi Java |
| Friday | Rice, Mixed Vegetable Curry, Sambar and Egg |
| Saturday | Rice, Mixed Vegetable Curry, Green leafy vegetable dhal and Ragi java |

### 10.3.7 Foundational Literacy and Numeracy (FLN)

The Foundational Literacy and Numeracy Mission is a quality improvement programme started with the objective of improving the foundational literacy and numeracy skills of the students of Classes I to V. Through the Mission, the Government is effectively transforming foundational learning by addressing the learning crisis among primary school to class V children. 21.4 lakh workbooks in Telugu, English, Mathematics, and Urdu have been supplied to students of Classes I-V. The programme is also institutionalising supportive supervision for the foundational grades, with District Education Officers, Mandal Education Officers and Cluster Headmasters conducting school visits to observe classroom practices and provide structured feedback to teachers and school management. In addition, academic support is being strengthened through academic panels, formed by deputing about 2% of the teacher workforce to regularly visit schools and provide onsite academic guidance to teachers. These efforts align closely with Telangana's Vision 2047, which envisages a State Learning Mission to ensure that at least 80% of children achieve grade-level proficiency in Foundational Literacy and Numeracy by Grade 3.

### 10.3.8 Other Initiatives Undertaken

#### 10.3.8.1 Young India Institutes of Excellence

To provide Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) students with enhanced access to competitive exam preparation, three KGBVs per district have been identified as Young India Institutes of Excellence, totalling 93 institutions across the State. These centres offer dedicated coaching for EAPCET, IIT-JEE, NEET, and CLAT, enabling meritorious girls to compete effectively for admissions to leading professional institutions. Further, of the 495 KGBVs across 31 districts, 283 already function up to Intermediate, and during 2025 to 26, 120 KGBVs are being

upgraded to the Intermediate level to ensure a smoother transition and retention of girl students.

### 10.3.8.2 Attendance, Student Development and Co-curricular Initiatives

To strengthen monitoring and accountability, a Facial Recognition Attendance System has been implemented across Government schools, enabling real-time tracking of attendance for both students and staff. The system has onboarded over 19 lakh students and 1.2 lakh teachers, supporting improved attendance discipline and institutional accountability.

Co-curricular initiatives have been expanded to support holistic development. Scouts and Guides have been introduced in 824 Government schools. A School Band Programme has been established in PM SHRI Schools, Model Schools and KGBVs, with training by professional instructors and district and State level competitors. In addition, a School House System and Student Councils have been implemented in 8,483 upper primary and high schools to strengthen leadership, teamwork, discipline and responsibility among students.

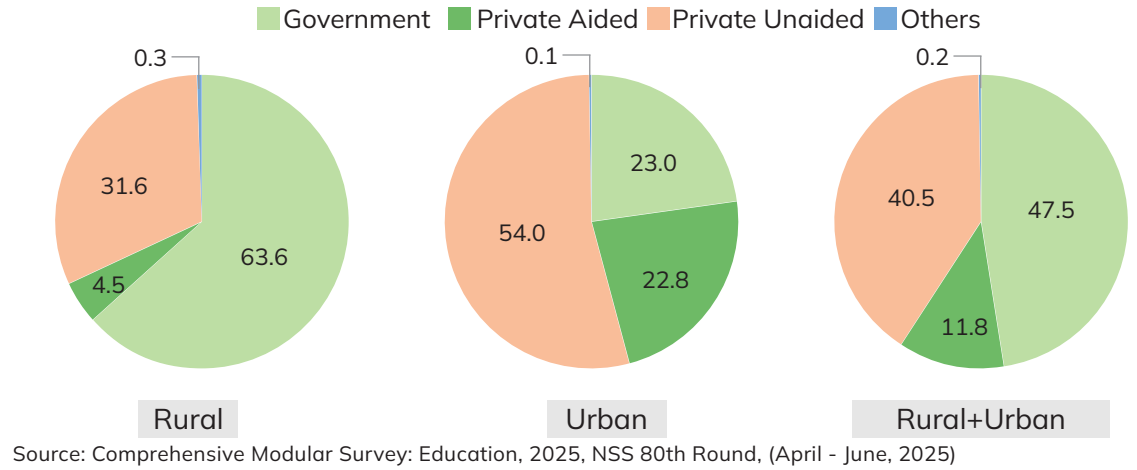
## Box 10.1: School Education in the State: Rural - Urban Insights from the Comprehensive Modular Survey (CMS) 2025

**CMS:** Education was conducted as part of the NSS 80th round in April - June 2025. This survey focused on school education, covering students from pre-primary to higher secondary levels. The survey captured detailed information on household expenditure on school education, including spending on private coaching/tuition classes.

**Telangana Student Enrolment: Government Schools Lead Rural, Private Unaided Schools Lead Urban**

In the State, school enrolment patterns differ sharply between rural and urban areas. The data shows a clear rural-urban divide in school enrolment. Rural areas rely predominantly on Government Schools (63.6%), whereas urban areas favour private unaided institutions (54%). Enrolment in Government Schools in Urban areas is 23%.

**Fig 10.8 Percentage of Students Currently Enrolled in School Education by Type of School**

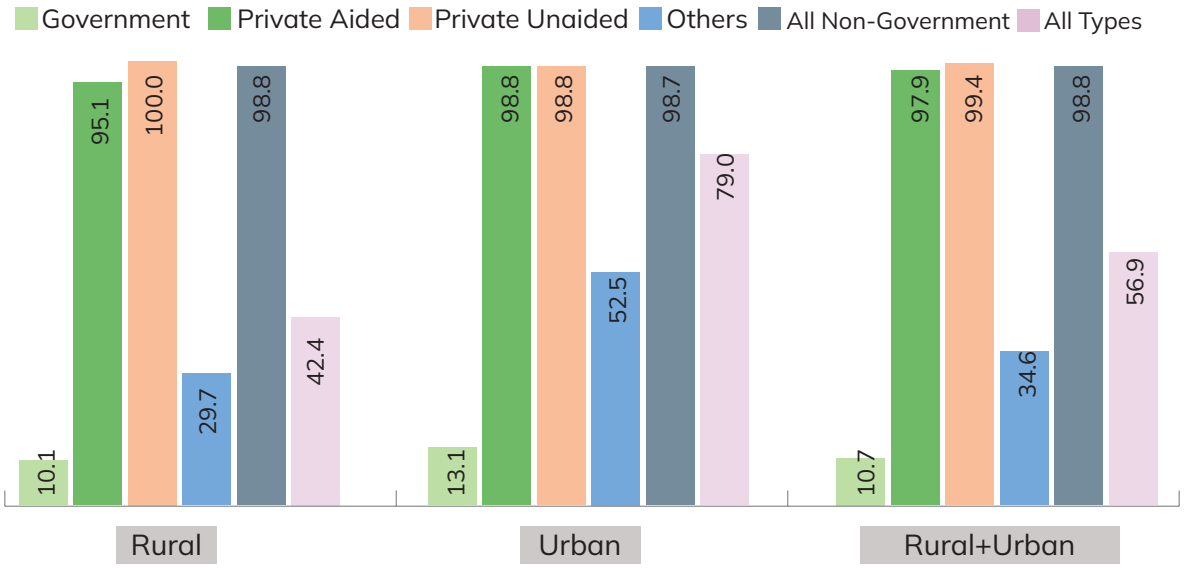



Source: Comprehensive Modular Survey: Education, 2025, NSS 80th Round, (April - June, 2025)

Overall, Government Schools account for 47.5% of total enrolment, followed closely by private unaided (recognised) schools at 40.5%.

**Elevated Course Fee Incidence in Private Schools Relative to Government Schools:**

**Fig 10.9 Percentage of Students Reported Expenditure on Course Fees[1] by Type of School**




Source: Comprehensive Modular Survey: Education, 2025, NSS 80th Round, (April - June, 2025)

Government school students report very low fee payments in both rural and urban areas, though slightly higher in urban settings (13.1% vs. 10.1%). In private schools, fee reporting is almost universal, with rural and urban levels both exceeding 98% in private-aided and private-unaided institutions.

The 'others' category shows moderate reporting, higher in urban areas. Overall, students in urban areas are far more likely to report course fee expenditure (79%) compared to rural students (42.4%), highlighting a significant rural-urban disparity.

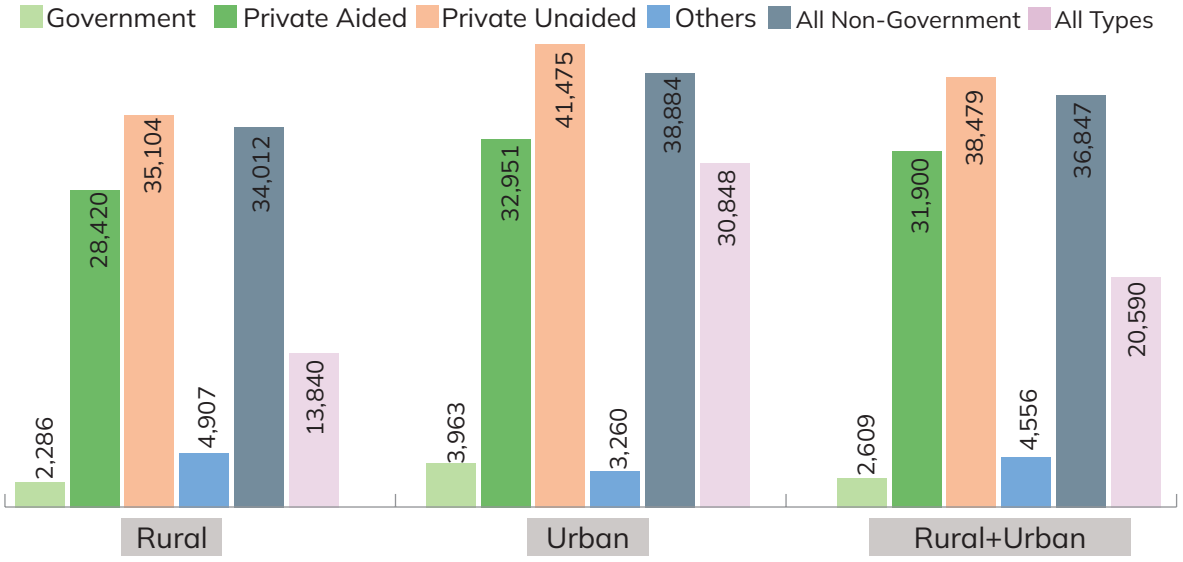
**Disparities in Per-Student Average Expenditure on School Education between Government and Private Schools in both Rural and Urban**

Per student annual expenditure[2] on school education remains the lowest in the Government schools, at Rs. 2,286 in rural areas and Rs. 3,963 in urban areas. In contrast, per student expenditure on school education is high in private schools. Private aided schools have an average expenditure of Rs. 28,420 in rural areas and Rs. 32,951 in urban areas. In contrast, private unaided schools report the highest expenditure,

1. The course fee includes tuition fee, examination fee, development fee and other compulsory payments.
2. Expenditure included course fee (including tuition fee, examination fee, development fee, and other compulsory payments), books, stationery and uniform, transport, private coaching, and other expenditure (such as study tours, school project, etc.).

reaching Rs. 35,104 in rural and Rs. 41,475 in urban areas. Expenditure in the 'others' category is comparatively low, with rural levels exceeding urban.

**Fig 10.10 Average Annual Expenditure (Rs) per Student on School Education by Type of School**




Source: Comprehensive Modular Survey: Education, 2025, NSS 80th Round, (April - June, 2025)

## 10.4 AI and Digital Learning

As part of its education reforms, the State is leveraging digital learning to enhance educational outcomes, expand reach, and equip students with future-ready competencies. In line with this, from the year 2025-26, the State has introduced AI and Digital Literacy across Classes I-IX, including basic digital concepts through Mathematics textbooks at the primary level and structured digital learning modules at the upper primary and secondary levels covering Artificial Intelligence, coding, data handling, design thinking, and digital documentation.

Further, to support implementation, the Government is strengthening school-level digital infrastructure through ICT labs in 1,132 schools, interactive flat panels in 2,036 schools, IT trade labs in 190 schools under vocational education and AXL computer labs in 4,249 primary schools. In addition, coding without computers is being implemented in 119 schools, and AI coding labs are being set up in select PM SHRI schools.

To strengthen digital learning delivery, internet connectivity is being provided in schools in collaboration with BSNL and T-Fiber through both a free scheme and a payment scheme. Under the free scheme, BSNL is covering 5,354 schools under Digital Bharat Nidhi, while T-Fiber is covering 674 schools. Under the payment scheme, BSNL is covering 918 schools and T-Fiber is covering 2,010 schools.

## Box 10.2: Emerging Technologies in Classrooms

**(i) FLN-AI (AXL):** The Government has introduced the FLN-AI (AXL) programme in Government primary schools using EkStep's AI-enabled platform to strengthen Foundational Literacy and Numeracy. It combines Assisted Language Learning (ALL) (Telugu/ English) and Assisted Mathematics Learning (AML) with adaptive practice and feedback so students can learn at their own pace, while giving teachers insights into learning gaps. As per the June 2025 collaboration announcements, the programme is intended to scale from pilots to 5,000+ Government primary schools across all 33 districts (subject to infrastructure such as computer labs).

**(ii) STEM learning:** Under the Government's June 2025 MoUs to provide free tech-enabled learning in Government schools, Khan Academy is to roll out video-based, curriculum-aligned STEM content for Classes VI-X, mapped to the State syllabus, to supplement classroom teaching and strengthen conceptual understanding.

**(iii) Competitive exams coaching - "Telangana Achievers":** Telangana has partnered with Physics Wallah to provide free coaching for Engineering, Medicine and Law, Intermediate students, covering 194 Telangana Model Schools, 495 KGBVs and 37 TREIS institutions, for national entrance exams such as JEE Main, NEET and CLAT, under the "Telangana Achievers" programme.

### 10.4.1 Key Digital Learning Partnerships

**i) STEM Programme for Classes VI to XII:** The State has partnered with Khan Academy to strengthen Mathematics and Science learning through digital content, with a focus on conceptual understanding and creative thinking.

**ii) AXL-FLN Programme for Classes III to V:** The State has partnered with the EkStep Foundation to implement the AXL programme to strengthen reading, comprehension and numeracy, covering 33 districts, 347 mandals and 1,354 schools, benefiting 15,848 students.

## 10.5 Teacher Training, Promotions and Transfers

To meet staffing needs across education departments, the Government undertook major recruitment and promotion actions from December 2023 to November 2025. On promotions, 21,419 teachers across cadres were promoted in June 2024 and 4,454 teachers were promoted in August 2025. In Intermediate Education, 55 Junior Lecturers were promoted as Principals and 22 Junior Lecturers were promoted as Degree Lecturers.

To improve teaching quality and strengthen school functioning, the Government conducted teacher training programmes in 2025. A five-day summer training programme was organised in phases across the State, covering teachers from Government and local body schools, TREIS, Model Schools, KGBVs and Urban Residential Schools (URS) institutions. About 1.1 lakh teachers were trained, achieving 97.24% coverage. In addition, 617 Mandal Education Officers were trained to strengthen academic supervision and administrative effectiveness.

## 10.6 Residential Educational Institutions

The Telangana Residential Educational Institutions have been pioneers in imparting quality education to students from rural, talented, and economically disadvantaged communities through the Gurukul model for over 52 years. Over the years, the State has strengthened and expanded the residential education framework across Social Welfare, Tribal Welfare, Minority Welfare, and Backward Classes Welfare institutions, ensuring inclusive and equitable access from school to higher education. These institutions have consistently played a vital role in promoting the holistic development of students through academic support, skill-building and leadership initiatives. Reaffirming its commitment to student welfare and well-being, the Government has enhanced diet charges by 40% and cosmetic charges by 212% across all welfare hostels, residential schools, and colleges, thereby improving living standards and support services for students.

### 10.6.1 Telangana Residential Educational Institutions Society (TGREIS)

To provide quality education to students from rural and economically disadvantaged communities, the Government is providing free education through 35 Telangana Residential Educational Institutions Societies (TREIS) for boys and girls from Class V to Intermediate in a residential "Gurukul" model, funded by the State Government. 20,982 students enrolled in these institutions during the year 2025-26. For the welfare of the students and for the functioning of these institutions, the Government has made a budget provision of Rs. 177 crore for the year 2025-26.

TGREIS has recorded impressive academic results in 2024-25, with 98.79% pass percentage, 2,449 out of 2,480 students passed the SSC public examinations. In Intermediate public examinations, 2,255 out of 2,397 students passed, with a pass percentage of 93.29.

### 10.6.2 Telangana Social Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (TGSWREIS)

The Telangana Social Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (TGSWREIS) operates 268 residential institutions spanning Classes V to Undergraduate level, providing equitable access to quality education for Scheduled Caste students in the State.

Further, TGSWREIS has introduced a range of specialised programmes aimed at the holistic development of the student. These include 'Computing and Coding' to build future-ready skills, 'Eat Right School' to promote health and nutrition, 'Mission Prakruti' to foster environmental awareness and sustainability, 'Unnati-SGBS UNXT employability skills programme' to enhance workplace readiness, 'Project Sampoorna' to encourage student innovation and Start-up orientation, 'Magic of Change' to provide therapeutic life coaching for teachers. Together, these initiatives ensure balanced academic, physical, emotional, and career-oriented development of students. Additionally, the Government is implementing the 'Voice 4 Girls' programme in select schools in collaboration with a firm called Voice 4 Girls, to empower adolescent girls through structured leadership

development and awareness-raising on health, rights, and gender equality.

### 10.6.3 Telangana Tribal Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (TGTWREIS)

To enhance educational outcomes in tribal and remote regions, the Government has institutionalised a robust residential education framework through the Telangana Tribal Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (TGTWREIS), with a comprehensive network of 166 residential institutions. These include 91 upgraded residential junior colleges, 23 residential junior colleges, 23 residential degree colleges, and 29 Mini Gurukulams, offering English-medium residential education from Class V to the integrated postgraduate level. These institutions primarily address the educational needs of Scheduled Tribe students from rural and socio-economically disadvantaged backgrounds, enabling sustained transitions from school to higher education.

Further, 51 residential schools have been taken up with an outlay of Rs. 214.20 crore, of which 50 works have been completed, and one is in progress. Additionally, extra school blocks have been sanctioned for 45 residential school complexes with a budget of Rs. 225 crore, and a School of Excellence at Khammam has been sanctioned with an outlay of Rs. 20 crore.

### 10.6.4 Telangana Minority Residential Educational Institutions Society (TGMREIS)

The Telangana Minorities Residential Educational Institutions Society (TGMREIS) operates 205 residential schools and 204 residential junior colleges, benefiting 1.2 lakh students from Class V to Intermediate.

To strengthen academic infrastructure, teacher deployment and student welfare in Minority Residential Educational Institutions, the Government has allocated Rs. 995 crore for the year 2025-26.

Further, the Society also runs programmes including Centres of Excellence for competitive coaching, intensive academic support programmes, digital classrooms, robotics and science labs, comprehensive health monitoring systems, and partnerships with premier institutions such as IIIT-Hyderabad and Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology (CCMB).

### 10.6.5 Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Telangana Backward Classes Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (MJPTGBCWREIS)

The Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Telangana Backward Classes Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (MJPTGBCWREIS) is delivering inclusive residential education to backward class students in the State. The Society is running 327 residential institutions, comprising 33 residential schools, 261 residential schools-cum-junior colleges and 33 residential degree colleges. During 2025-26, 1.76 lakh students were enrolled in these institutions. Students recorded strong outcomes in public examinations during 2024-25. In SSC public examinations, 17,019 out of 17,408 students passed, with a pass percentage of 97.77. In Intermediate public examinations, 10,489 out of 12,612 students passed, with a pass percentage of 83.17.

### 10.6.6 Urban Residential Schools and Hostels

To address educational exclusion among urban deprived children, the Government

has operationalised 29 Urban Residential Schools and 4 Urban Residential Hostels during 2025 -26, out of 33 schools and 4 hostels sanctioned, each with a capacity of 100 children. These institutions support urban street and highly vulnerable boys, including orphans, semi orphans, rescued child labourers, children of single parents, migrants, and never-enrolled or dropout children admitted on priority. During 2025-26, Urban Residential Schools enrolled 2,305 children and Urban Residential Hostels enrolled 452 children, reflecting targeted outreach to hard-to-reach populations.

The programme provides comprehensive residential support, including the provision of free education, textbooks, uniforms, notebooks, bedding, utensils and monthly stipends. To strengthen child nutrition, diet charges were increased in 2025-26, from Rs. 1,049 to Rs. 1,330 per child per month for Classes I to VII, and from Rs. 1,049 to Rs. 1,540 for Classes VIII and above. Monthly stipends were also increased from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 and Rs. 200, respectively. This integrated model aligns with National priorities under the Right to Education and child protection frameworks. The Government's approach stands out for combining education, nutrition, and social protection within a single institutional framework, enabling vulnerable children to transition from the margins to mainstream education.

### 10.6.7 Young India Police Residential Schools

To support police personnel who serve the State with unwavering dedication, the Government has sanctioned the establishment of the Young India Police Residential School in Manchirevula village, Ranga Reddy district. Modelled on the lines of Sainik Schools, these residential schools will offer high-quality education supported by international-standard infrastructure, advanced sports facilities, and comprehensive residential amenities. This initiative is designed to ensure quality education for the children of police personnel in the State.

### Box 10.3: Young India Integrated Residential Schools

**Telangana has conceptualised the Young India Integrated Residential Schools (YIIRS) and is operationalising the model through 105 integrated campuses. These campuses consolidate residential schools currently functioning in rented premises, enabling common standards, shared services, and stronger academic support. Each YIIRS campus is designed to offer high-quality schooling, with strong academics and modern facilities, including STEM and AI-enabled learning spaces, skill labs, sports and cultural infrastructure, and safe, well-managed hostels. The intent is to ensure that students from all backgrounds can access the same range of opportunities and that residential education also contributes to social cohesion. As per the latest status, 78 Young India Integrated Residential Schools have been sanctioned with about Rs. 15,600 crore for construction. The project is supported by external funding through an Asian Development Bank loan of Rs. 4,049.11 crore.**

## 10.7 Higher Education

### 10.7.1 Intermediate Education

Intermediate Education in Telangana is the two-year "Plus Two" stage that bridges school education and higher education and employment, providing strong academic foundations alongside vocational and skill pathways. The State is strengthening Intermediate Education with a focus on access, quality, transparency, student support, and employability, especially in Government Junior Colleges (GJCs).

As of 2025-26, the State has 3,325 Junior Colleges with 10.47 lakh students enrolled across I and II Years of Intermediate. Government Junior Colleges constitute 12.9% of institutions and account for 16.5% of enrolment, while private colleges constitute 42.7% of institutions and account for 66.5% of enrolment. To improve learning outcomes in Government Junior Colleges, the Government has implemented student-focused measures, including free online coaching for NEET, EAMCET and JEE (enabling more than 2,100 students to secure meritorious ranks and admissions), digital classrooms in 64 GJCs under the ICT policy, and student counselling support, with 2,500 faculty trained by clinical psychologists/personality development experts to address exam anxiety, emotional stress and counselling needs.

#### 10.7.1.1 Academic and Vocational Strengthening

Intermediate education offers general streams across MPC, BiPC, CEC, MEC, HEC and vocational education through 28 vocational courses (Agriculture, Commerce, Engineering/IT, Home Science, Para-Medical and Services), including vocational delivery in 182 GJCs, 5 exclusive Government Vocational Junior Colleges, and 38 short-term certificate courses for upskilling. Emerging technology courses introduced in the year 2025-26 include AI and ML, Cloud Computing and Big Data Analytics, Cyber Physical Systems and Security, Embedded Systems, Biomedical Engineering, and Electronics and Video Engineering. The Department also undertakes job, apprenticeship melas and industry linkages as well as on-the-job vocational training, alongside free textbook distribution.

#### 10.7.1.2 Digital Governance, Transparency and Capacity Building

The Department has rolled out the Face Recognition System (FRS) across all 430 GJCs and district offices with daily WhatsApp alerts to parents, strengthened digital administration through HRMS modules, digitisation of record rooms, and e-Office implementation with digital tracking of pendency and file movement. Additionally, capacity building was strengthened through a three-day residential training at Dr. MCRHRDIT, covering a wide stakeholder base.

Further, syllabus reforms for the year 2026-27 are underway to align with National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF), All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), and National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) norms, with textbooks enriched through QR-enabled digital resources (short videos, virtual labs and simulations, concept capsules, infographics, curated references/ web links, and short notes).

#### 10.7.1.3 Examination Reforms

To improve integrity and monitoring, a Command Control Room (CCR) has been established with 5,500 CCTVs integrated into a video-wall system for real-time monitoring of classes and exams, supported by IVR helpline, SMS-based communication and WhatsApp result delivery, smart hall tickets with GPS-enabled exam centre location, QR-coded question papers with traceability, tamper-proof packaging, strengthened scrutiny and valuation protocols, re-exam opportunities for absentees, and a 90-day action plan to improve outcomes for the year 2026.

The performance of students has been impressive, with 84.82% pass rate in the Intermediate Public Examinations (2nd Year) and the pass rate of GJCs in the Intermediate Public Examinations (2nd Year) is 79.15%. These reflect the robust academic framework and focused mentoring embedded in the Gurukul model.

**Table 10.3: Academic Performance in IPE March 2025 and IPASE May-June 2025**

| Result | Overall pass % | GJC pass % |
|---|---|---|
| I Year | 77.45% | 63.31% |
| II Year | 84.82% | 79.15% |

Source: Department of Intermediate Education

#### 10.7.1.4 Student Welfare

Student support is provided through multiple measures aimed at ensuring equitable access and well-being. These include scholarships for SC, ST, BC, and Minority students to promote inclusive education. For differently-abled students, a 4% reservation and examination concessions are provided to facilitate their academic participation. In addition, wellness initiatives such as Tele-MANAS (toll-free number 14416) offer mental health support. Yoga and meditation activities, Statewide parent-teacher meetings are conducted to strengthen communication and to promote well-being.

### 10.7.2 Collegiate Education

The Government is strengthening collegiate education to build a skilled, informed and socially responsible workforce, with a focus on access, quality and employability. In the year 2025-26, a total of 1,75,653 students were admitted through Degree Online Services Telangana (DOST), including 58,645 students admitted in Government Degree Colleges.

Further, to enhance academic standards and institutional credibility, the Government is actively supporting colleges through PM-USHA (RUSA) funding, resulting in a steady expansion of NAAC-accredited Government colleges across the State. Simultaneously, access to college education has been expanded through the establishment of a new Government Degree College at Station Ghanpur, bringing the total to 149 colleges by 2025-26.

#### 10.7.2.1 Key Institutional Collaborations

During the year 2025-26, the Commissionerate of Collegiate Education signed multiple Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) with reputable organisations to strengthen institutional and industry linkages. These organisations include IIT Bombay (Spoken Tutorials), the Board of Apprenticeship Training (BoAT), UMEED, Launch Lead Foundation, United Way of Hyderabad, and Learning Links Foundation. These partnerships aim to

enhance students' skills, apprenticeship opportunities, and industry readiness. In addition, an MoU with the India Matters Foundation was executed to support career guidance, overseas education counselling, and employability enhancement initiatives.

#### 10.7.2.2 PM USHA - Telangana

PM USHA (Pradhan Mantri Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan), earlier known as Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), is a centrally sponsored scheme funded by the Central and the State Governments in a 60:40 ratio. This scheme served as a catalyst for higher education in the State. With a strong focus on equity, access and quality, the Government used RUSA as a platform to systematically strengthen universities and Government Degree Colleges, particularly in educationally backward and aspirational districts.

Under the scheme, significant investments have been made to expand and upgrade infrastructure, enhance academic quality through accreditation, provide faculty training, promote digital learning initiatives, and encourage research and innovation.

#### 10.7.2.3 NSS-Led Safety and Social Responsibility Initiatives

The Government has strengthened community engagement through the National Service Scheme (NSS) volunteers across Government Degree Colleges. The programme focuses on three key areas: 1. Traffic regulation support, 2. Women's safety, and 3. Spy camera inspection in public places.

In addition, Road Safety Clubs reinforce responsible road behaviour through campaigns and outreach in coordination with the traffic police and allied agencies.

#### 10.7.2.4 Major Interventions

**JIGNASA: Student Study Projects**

JIGNASA promotes project-based learning among undergraduate students. The programme follows a structured evaluation process, with projects assessed at the college level and the best entries forwarded to district-level committees constituted by District Resource Centres (DRCs). By encouraging research in students' chosen areas and collaborative group work, JIGNASA strengthens analytical, research, and cross-disciplinary skills.

**Automated Permanent Academic Account Registry (APAAR)**

The Automated Permanent Academic Account Registry (APAAR) assigns a unique academic ID to each student to digitally track and manage academic credits across institutions and education levels. It supports secure data management, lifelong record access, and smooth academic transitions.

**T-STEM Laboratory Facilities Sharing Platform**

T-STEM (Telangana Science, Technology and Engineering Facilities Map) is a flagship digital initiative of the Government of Telangana designed to ensure optimal utilisation and collaborative sharing of laboratory and technical infrastructure across educational institutions in the State. The platform functions as a centralised, geo-tagged digital system that enables institutions, including Government Degree Colleges, Government Junior Colleges, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs), Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), Polytechnics, and Engineering Colleges

to register their laboratory facilities and provide structured and scheduled access to shared resources. T-STEM strengthens infrastructure efficiency by promoting resource mapping, coordinated access, and inter-institutional collaboration.

**Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs)**

MOOC provides a scalable, inclusive digital learning platform that enables students to access high-quality educational content anytime, anywhere. The Government promotes the use of MOOCs to supplement classroom teaching, support self-paced learning among students, and facilitate continuous professional development of faculty.

**AI Internship and Outreach Programme**

The Government of Telangana has launched the AI Internship and Outreach Programme to advance digital literacy, promote experiential learning, and strengthen community engagement through Government Degree Colleges. Under this initiative, undergraduate students from selected colleges are mapped to nearby Government schools to deliver structured instructional sessions on Artificial Intelligence for students of Classes VI-IX, using an approved digital curriculum.

## Box 10.4: Two Landmark Universities Launched in the State

**1. Emerging Centre for Earth Sciences: Dr. Manmohan Singh Earth Sciences University**

The Government of Telangana has inaugurated India's first dedicated Earth Sciences University, the Dr. Manmohan Singh Earth Sciences University of Telangana, at Kothagudem in Bhadradri Kothagudem district under the Praja Palana initiative. Recognising the contribution of former Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh to national economic reforms and in the realisation of Telangana's statehood aspirations, the University is named after him in his honour.

Situated in a mineral-rich region associated with Singareni Collieries, the University is envisioned as a centre of excellence in earth and mineral sciences. It will offer courses in geology, geophysics, geochemistry and environmental sciences, with a strong emphasis on research and applied learning. Further, the institution will support studies in mineral exploration, groundwater, earthquakes, floods and environmental management, addressing region-specific and State-level scientific needs. The University underscores the State's commitment to strengthening higher education, research capacity and sustainable resource management while promoting balanced regional development.

**2. Young India Physical Education and Sports University (YIPESU): Building a World-Class Sports Ecosystem**

The Government of Telangana is establishing the Young India Physical Education and Sports University

**(YIPESU) as a first-of-its-kind institution to strengthen the State's sports ecosystem and develop Telangana as a dedicated sports hub. Envisioned as a centre of excellence, YIPESU will be supported by state-of-the-art infrastructure and modern training facilities to nurture sporting talent and professional expertise across disciplines. The University will offer degree, diploma, and certificate programmes in sports and allied fields, while also undertaking research in sports sciences, coaching, and performance enhancement. Specialised facilities for elite athlete training and performance optimisation will be developed alongside short-term, job-oriented skill development programmes, aimed at creating qualified professionals and expanding employment opportunities in the sports sector.**

## 10.8 Technical Education

The Government plays a critical role in strengthening the technical and professional education ecosystem in the State by regulating and overseeing diploma, undergraduate and postgraduate technical education, ensuring quality, accessibility and alignment with evolving industry requirements. Further, diploma courses were introduced in emerging areas such as Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning, Big Data and Cloud Computing, Embedded Systems and Cyber Security. The Government has also strengthened industry linkage and student outcomes through six-month industrial training, dual apprenticeship programmes, virtual classrooms, and technology-driven reforms such as CBCS, digital evaluation, online question paper generation, e-office and biometric attendance systems in all polytechnic colleges across the State.

During 2024-25, four new Government Polytechnics were established at Kesamudram, Patancheru, Shadnagar, and Manuguru, and a polytechnic college at Kosgi was upgraded as a Government Engineering College, thus expanding access to technical education across the State. Further, demonstrating a strong commitment to quality and academic standards, 57 diploma courses offered across 28 Government Polytechnics have received accreditation from the National Board of Accreditation (NBA), in 59 Government Polytechnics in the State.

In addition, steps have been initiated to upgrade all 59 Government Polytechnics as Centres of Excellence (COEs) with a focus on curriculum modernisation, skill-based learning and industry partnerships. From the year 2026-27, an industry-driven curriculum was developed with CII and the faculty of IIT Hyderabad, incorporating emerging technologies such as AI & ML for Diploma Engineers, Design Thinking, Internet of Things (IoT), 3D Printing, Techno-entrepreneurship and Start-ups and thus mandating experiential learning through semester-wise industry exposure, live projects and a six-month final semester internship. New diploma programmes in emerging and sectoral areas include Aircraft Maintenance Engineering, Automation and Robotics, Semiconductor Technology, Biotechnology,

Civil Engineering specialisations, Interior Design and Landscape Design are also proposed from the year 2026-27.

## 10.9 Vocational Education

Vocational Education under Samagra Shiksha is implemented from Class IX to Class XII, aligned with the National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF), to integrate vocational and general education and equip students with employable skills and career awareness. The programme covers 898 schools and reaches approximately 1.6 lakhs students through 17 National Skill Development Council (NSDC) empanelled Vocational Training Partners. Student engagement includes theory and practical sessions, guest lectures, industrial visits, internships, and a minimum of 80 hours of internships. In October 2025, 5,828 Class XII students completed internships across 14 trades with 783 employers.

## 10.10 Adult Education

Adult education plays a vital role in promoting inclusive growth, social empowerment, and lifelong learning. By equipping non-literate adults with foundational literacy and numeracy skills, the State aims to enhance employability and overall quality of life. In this context, the State is implementing a comprehensive adult literacy initiative under the ULLAS programme.

### 10.10.1 ULLAS (Understanding of Lifelong Learning for All in the State)

The ULLAS literacy programme, also known as the New India Literacy Programme (NILP), aims to address adult illiteracy. It is being actively implemented across the State, and the State has taken up the physical target of 8.3 lakh learners for the year 2025-26, as endorsed by the Project Approval Board (PAB). In line with this, non-literates and volunteer teachers have been identified, registered, and mapped through the ULLAS App. As of 11.02.2026, a total of 13.77 lakh non-literates and 1.47 lakh volunteer teachers have been registered, with systematic matching and batching completed to facilitate effective implementation.

## 10.11 Skill Development

Skill development is a cornerstone in achieving sustainable and inclusive economic growth. It helps individuals acquire practical, market-relevant skills, improves employability, and supports continuous learning in an economy shaped by rapid technological change. In this direction, the State has adopted a forward-looking strategy to skill nearly 1 lakh youth and the existing workforce every year, with a target of training 5 lakh individuals over the next five years, thereby strengthening the State's human capital and supporting long-term economic progress. The State has further operationalised a differentiated skilling strategy aligned with the CURE-PURE-RARE economic framework to ensure that workforce development reflects regional strengths and employment potential.

### 10.11.1 Advanced Technology Centres (ATCs) - ITI 2.0 Transformation

Under the ITI 2.0 Transformation, the Government is establishing 118 Advanced Technology Centres (ATCs) across all Assembly Constituencies through a Public-Private Partnership model to modernise technical training and align it with Industry 4.0 requirements. These centres are

integrating advanced domains such as robotics, automation, digital manufacturing, CNC machining, engineering design, electric vehicle maintenance, PLC, SCADA, process automation and AI-enabled technologies into ITIs. The ATC ecosystem also includes Training of Trainers (ToT), On-the-Job Training (OJT), Centres of Excellence and placement-linked programmes to enhance industry readiness. The expansion of ATCs is expected to create an annual training capacity of over 12,000 trainees, thereby strengthening advanced manufacturing and technology skill pipelines across both urban and rural regions of the State. In this regard, a series of workshops was conducted to identify Agriculture Allied Courses and New Trades for the upcoming 53 ATCs in consultation with International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Krishi Vignan Kendras (KVKs), Department of Fisheries, Department of Horticulture, Meat industry, etc., to eradicate unemployment among youth and to create hyper-employment locally. In addition, more focus on awareness of training and placement.

### 10.11.2 Telangana Gateway for Adaptive Training and Employment (T-GATE)

The Government has launched a flagship initiative, T-GATE (Telangana Gateway for Adaptive Training and Employment), that serves as a unified industry-vocational ecosystem integrating training, employment services and career progression. Designed as a single institutional interface, it connects industries, ITIs, employment exchanges and training institutions by aligning industry demand with training supply, skill profiling of trainees based on aptitude, offering finishing school models, enabling short-term upskilling and reskilling programmes, and facilitating apprenticeships and placements.

The initiative also strengthens student retention and equity through stipend support, training materials, uniforms and focused interventions for upskilling SC, ST, BC, Minority and Economically Weaker Sections. Further, through its digital platform, T-GATE streamlines admissions, certification, apprenticeship tracking, employer registration, job matching and career counselling via Model Career Centres, thereby enhancing transparency and responsiveness to labour market needs and thus enhancing overall employment outcomes.

### 10.11.3 Global Mobility and Overseas Employment Pathways

Expanding beyond domestic employment opportunities, the Government of Telangana is actively promoting international workforce mobility through structured overseas placement initiatives in collaboration with the Telangana Overseas Manpower Company (TOMCOM). This initiative includes (i) German and Japanese language training aligned to overseas job markets, (ii) Placement-linked technical training in healthcare, construction and engineering trades, (iii) Financial support model combining government subsidy, institutional credit and beneficiary contribution and (iv) Safe and legal migration pathways for global employment opportunities.

Further, the proposed Telangana Institute for Global Skills (TIGS) is envisaged as a Centre of Excellence for international workforce preparation, offering globally recognised certifications and enabling access to

sustainable, high-income employment opportunities abroad.

### 10.11.4 Young India Skill University

Young India Skill University stands as a pioneering institution dedicated to revolutionising skill-based education by integrating academic knowledge with hands-on industrial training. With a mission to bridge the gap between traditional education and the evolving demands of the global workforce, the university is committed to producing industry-ready professionals equipped with technical expertise, problem-solving abilities, and real-world experience.

A four-pronged approach has been adopted by the Skill University with a focus on industry-based training, in-house programmes, academic collaborations and industry partnerships, which helped the University cross the 1,000 student mark by December 2025 across key schools such as Logistics, Healthcare, Life Sciences, Banking and Financial Services, Professional Services and Information Science. The University has built partnerships with leading organisations, including Swiggy, Mahindra Logistics, Apollo Medskills, Dr Reddy's Labs, BFSI Skill Council and Tech Mahindra. It plans to introduce undergraduate and postgraduate programmes along with a wider range of short-term skill courses from the permanent campus, which will be starting in 2026-27 at Kandukur Mandal, Future City, Hyderabad, with Phase-I comprising 43 classrooms, a 600-bed hostel and an 84,000 sq. ft. laboratory block on 57.8 acres, strengthening its position as a flagship skill development institution in the State.

### 10.11.5 TASK (Telangana Academy for Skill and Knowledge)

The Telangana Academy for Skill and Knowledge (TASK) is a non-profit organisation established by the Government of Telangana to foster synergy among government, industry, and academia. TASK is built on the belief that responsive, need-based training is the key to transforming a good workforce into a great one.

#### 10.11.5.1 Initiatives Taken

- **i4TY 2.0 Programme:** TASK has conducted a bilingual innovation and entrepreneurship programme called i4TY 2.0 with the tagline Samajika Avishkaranalu-Saralamaina Jivithaniki, which has impacted around 20,000 youth by commencing their innovation and entrepreneurship journey.
- **Hackathons and Competitions:** Organised high-engagement events such as the Built for Telangana Hackathon (600 participants), the InnovateX 2025 IBM Hackathon, and the HiDeathon 2025.
- **Faculty Modernisation:** Launched Project Drona 2025, providing an industry-immersive experience to equip faculty with digital-era pedagogies.
- **Social Responsibility:** TASK and EAGLE (Elite Action Group for Drug Law Enforcement) have launched the "Anti-Drug Soldier Campaign" with more than 59,000 students signing up.
- Regional Centres of TASK were inaugurated at Peddapally, Mulugu, Jayashankar Bhupalapally, Mahabubnagar and Mancherial.

#### 10.11.5.2 Awards and achievements:

- TASK has been awarded the ASC Partner Excellence Award for the ninth consecutive year and the ASC Partner Premier+ Award for the third successive year by CISCO in September 2025, reflecting TASK's sustained excellence in skilling initiatives.
- Honoured with a Certificate of Appreciation at the IBM CSR Annual Event in November 2025.
- Recognised for its outstanding contributions at the Salesforce Ecosystem Growth and Impact Summit 2025.

### 10.11.6 TGSTEP (Telangana Society for Training and Employment Promotion)

The Telangana Society for Training and Employment Promotion (TGSTEP) plays a crucial role in enhancing employability among unemployed youth through targeted skill development and placement initiatives. The Society operates nine dedicated training centres, providing short-term, demand-driven skill training of 3 to 6 months to youth aged 18-35 years, with emphasis on self-employment and local market needs.

### 10.11.7 SETWIN (Society for Employment Promotion and Training)

The Society for Employment Promotion and Training (SETWIN) aims to impart skill-based, job-oriented training to unemployed youth to enhance their employability in the private sector. In 2025-26, a total of 13,698 trainees were enrolled in classroom-based programmes. Further, SETWIN has expanded statewide from a twin-city focus to a broader Telangana with the establishment of centres at Husnabad, Nalgonda, Mahabubnagar, Boduppal, Zaheerabad, Jadcherla and Mangalhat between 2024 and 2026.

Currently, SETWIN offers training in 59 job-oriented courses and 34 online computer courses, combining pre-recorded digital content with hands-on practical training at centres. These initiatives collectively reinforce SETWIN's mandate to equip unemployed youth with market-relevant skills and to facilitate their placement in the private sector.

### 10.11.8 Other Skilling Initiatives Taken up in the State

The State launched focused initiatives, particularly for students from Government Schools and residential schools, to leverage digital platforms and structured mentoring to bridge opportunity gaps and promote equitable access to professional education. Initiatives taken include:

#### 10.11.8.1 Telangana Skills and Knowledge Centre (TSKC)

Telangana Skills and Knowledge Centres (TSKC) were established to provide skill training beyond the regular curriculum, thus strengthening employability among students of the Government Degree Colleges. The centres focus on enhancing computer proficiency, communication abilities, and soft skills aligned with industry requirements. At present, the programme is supported by 50 full-time TSKC mentors deployed across the State.

#### 10.11.8.2 Expansion of Apprenticeship Embedded Degree Programmes (AEDP) and Strengthening of Skill-Integrated Undergraduate Curriculum

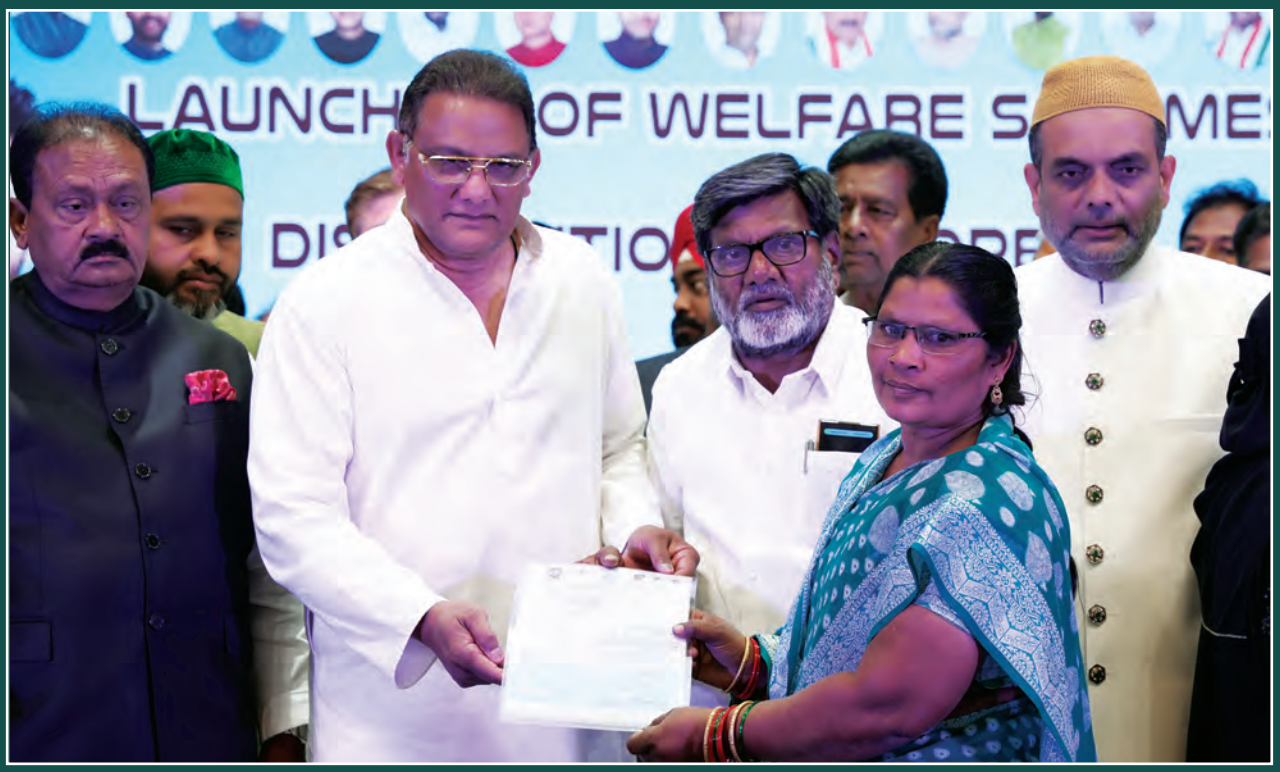
To enhance curriculum-integrated employability and align higher education with industry requirements, the Government, in coordination with Centre for Research and Industrial Staff Performance (CRISP), Telangana Council of Higher Education (TGCHE), and Board of Apprenticeship Training (BoAT), has expanded Apprenticeship Embedded Degree Programmes (AEDP) in Government Degree Colleges, introducing 13 new courses across 46 colleges during 2025-26. In parallel, the Government of Telangana has made skill integration a mandatory component of all undergraduate courses, following consultations with Vice Chancellors, Sector Skill Councils, and Principals to ensure coordinated implementation. These reforms embed structured skill training within academic curricula, enhancing students' industry readiness and employability.

## 10.12 Way Forward

Going forward, the State will further strengthen quality and equity in school education through a focused set of reforms. Holistic Report Cards will be introduced for all students from the academic year 2026 to 27. Laboratories and libraries in all high schools will be strengthened using Zilla Granthalaya funds. Skill and vocational education will be expanded and strengthened in 1,037 schools. To sustain teaching standards and strengthen the recruitment pipeline, Teacher Eligibility Tests will continue to be conducted every six months on a regular basis. In addition, new schools will be constructed in core urban areas to meet growing demand.

Chapter 11

# Welfare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# Key Highlights

- The Government has declared February 4th “Telangana Social Justice Day” to be observed annually as a reaffirmation of the state’s commitment to equality and the socio-economic advancement of marginalised communities.
- Rationalisation of Reservations:In a historic move for social justice, legislation was passed to sub-classify 59 Scheduled Castes into three groups (Group I, II, and III) with specific reservation percentages to ensure equitable access to opportunities.
- The Flagship program of the government “Abhaya Hastam” is the major direction in preparing and implementing of welfare schemes with an aim to reach targeted beneficiaries.
- Under the Mahalakshmi scheme, free bus travel is provided to women and transgender persons, As on January 2026 about 269.68 crore passenger trips undertaken by women increased female ridership to approximately 67%.
- The Mahalakshmi scheme also includes a subsidised LPG cylinder program that benefits 42.90 lakh eligible households, promoting the adoption of clean energy.
- The Gruha Jyothi scheme ensures affordable energy by providing free electricity up to 200 units per month, benefiting about 53.09 lakh families who now receive zero electricity bills.
- To provide dignified housing, the Indiramma Indlu programme has sanctioned 3,24,536 houses out of a target of 4,50,000 with each unit consisting of two rooms, a separate kitchen, and a toilet.
- The Cheyutha Pension Scheme supports 42.23 lakh vulnerable beneficiaries, including senior citizens, widows, and persons with disabilities, utilising facial recognition and biometric technology to ensure accurate delivery.
- A vast network of residential educational societies is maintained for SC, ST, BC, and Minority students; for instance, the Backward Classes Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society alone supports over 1.76 lakh students across its institutions.
- The Government has launched a distinctive initiative called the Rajiv Gandhi Civil Abhayahastam Scheme to support aspiring civil servants

from the state. The scheme aims to provide financial assistance to Telangana candidates preparing for the Civil Services.

- The Government of Telangana has issued orders for the implementation of the "Indira Soura Giri Jala Vikasam" aimed at the comprehensive development of RoFR lands. The scheme provides land development, off-grid solar pump–based irrigation facilities, and horticulture development.
- The Public Distribution System has shifted to supplying Fine rice (Sannabiyyam) instead of coarse rice, covering 1.05 crore families (approximately 3.38 crore individuals) free of cost to improve nutritional intake and satisfaction.
- Nutrition support is delivered through 35,781 Anganwadi Centres to over 3.06 lakh pregnant or lactating women and over 13 lakh children, with initiatives to upgrade centres to "Saksham Anganwadis" featuring modern infrastructure.
- To ensure women's safety and support, the state operates 36 One Stop Centres and 21 Shakti Sadans for shelter and legal aid, alongside "Bharosa" centres that provide integrated police and medical assistance.
- Welfare measures for persons with disabilities include the distribution of assistive devices and the implementation of the SADAREM and UDID systems for digital disability assessment.
- Specific employment initiatives for the transgender community have led to the recruitment of transgender persons as Traffic Assistants and security guards to promote social inclusion.
- The "Katamayya Rakshaka Kavacham" initiative provides safety kits to toddy tappers to prevent occupational hazards, with 50,000 kits distributed.
- The Government has enhanced the scheme of Marriage Incentive for the marriages between two persons with disabilities and also enhanced incentive to Rs. 2 lakh to promote a more secure and dignified life.

## 11.1 Introduction

The Government of Telangana is committed to ushering in a new era of Praja Palana (People's Governance). Under this paradigm, welfare is not merely a safety net but a springboard for empowerment, designed to ensure that the fruits of Telangana's rapid economic growth are shared equitably among all citizens. As the state charts an ambitious trajectory toward becoming a $3 Trillion economy by 2047, the welfare ecosystem serves as the critical bedrock for human capital development, ensuring that no community, whether Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), Backward Classes (BC), Minorities, Women, or the differently-abled, is left behind.

The state's welfare philosophy has shifted from a traditional beneficiary model to a rights-based approach rooted in the Constitutional promises of Justice, Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity. This approach is operationalised through the Abhaya Hastam, a comprehensive set of initiatives aimed at providing financial security, housing, food security, and women's empowerment.

The Government recognises that true development is holistic. Therefore, the welfare framework aims to secure dignity and opportunity across the entire lifecycle of a citizen:

1. Dignity and Social Justice: Eradicating discrimination and ensuring safety and respect for marginalised communities.
2. Economic Mobility: Moving beyond subsistence support to wealth creation, particularly through initiatives like the Koti Mahila Koteeswarulu (creating one crore women millionaires) and support for SC/ST entrepreneurs.
3. Human Development: Integrating health, education, and nutrition to build a future-ready population capable of participating in the knowledge economy.

Through these concerted efforts, the Government aims to bridge the gap between the Core Urban Region (CURE) and the Rural Agriculture Region (RARE), ensuring that prosperity and social security reach the last mile of the state.

## 11.2 Abhaya Hastam

The Abhaya Hastam programme represent a comprehensive set of welfare initiatives launched by the Government of Telangana to promote inclusive, equitable, and sustainable development for all sections of society. Rooted in the principle of social justice, these guarantees aim to reduce economic vulnerability and enhance citizens' quality of life through targeted, people-centric interventions.

This encompass financial assistance and institutional support for farmers, measures to strengthen women's empowerment and economic independence, and expanded food security programs to ensure nutritional well-being. In addition, this initiative provides housing support for economically weaker families, promote education and skill development to improve youth employability, and extend focused welfare measures for marginalised and vulnerable communities. Together, these initiatives seek to build a strong social safety net, foster human capital development, and enable inclusive growth across urban and rural Telangana.

## Box 11.1: Telangana Social Justice Day – Building an Inclusive and Empowered Society

In a landmark step towards institutionalising its commitment to social justice and inclusive development, the Government of Telangana has declared 4th February as "Telangana Social Justice Day," to be observed annually. This declaration reflects the State's resolve to uphold equality, dignity, and fairness, and commemorates the historic decisions taken on the Socio-Economic, Educational, Employment, Political, and Caste (SEEEPC) Survey - 2024, and the recommendations on Scheduled Caste sub-classification, aimed at ensuring equitable access to opportunities and welfare benefits.

The observance of Telangana Social Justice Day serves as a platform for reaffirming collective responsibility towards building a just and harmonious society. On this occasion, citizens and institutions pledge to respect every individual without discrimination, to oppose injustice in all forms, and to stand in solidarity with disadvantaged and marginalised communities. Emphasis is placed on nurturing empathy, promoting education, and strengthening responsible citizenship as foundations of social progress.

The day is marked by official ceremonies, awareness programmes, welfare camps, public dialogues, and cultural events across the State in collaboration with all welfare departments. These initiatives not only raise awareness on social equity and constitutional values but also facilitate direct engagement with communities to address their concerns and aspirations.

Through Telangana Social Justice Day, the State renews its commitment to placing people at the centre of governance and development. By integrating welfare, empowerment, and participatory governance, Telangana continues its journey towards creating a society where every citizen is enabled to live with dignity, opportunity, and security.

### 11.2.1 Mahalakshmi Scheme

The Mahalakshmi scheme is one of the Government's flagship programs aimed at enhancing the well-being of women in the state. This scheme includes both free bus travel in TGRTC buses and subsidised LPG cylinders.

The subsidised LPG cylinder program aims to ease the financial burden on vulnerable households while encouraging the adoption of clean energy to promote environmental sustainability. Provision of LPG cylinders at a subsidised price of Rs.500 to eligible beneficiaries having a Ration card and an active LPG connection. It provides refills at Rs. 500 per refill, significantly reducing household energy costs, particularly for low and middle-income families. As of 15.12.2025, a total of 42.90 lakh beneficiaries are getting subsidy benefits under the Mahalakshmi LPG scheme.

The Road Transport Corporation has implemented the Scheme within 48 hours of the Government's instructions. It offers free bus travel for girls, women and Transgender persons in 81% of total buses.

Since the inception of the scheme, as of January 2026 about 269.68 crore passenger trips undertaken by women, resulting in savings of Rs. 9,222 crore towards transport charges, which will be reimbursed to the Corporation by the State Government. The percentage of women passengers, which was approximately 40% before the implementation of the Scheme, has now increased to 67.39% of the total passengers.

### 11.2.2 Gruha Jyothi

The Gruha Jyothi scheme provides free electricity supply up to 200 units per month for eligible domestic households, reducing the financial burden on low-income families. This scheme ensures that electricity is affordable for all sections of society in the state. About 53.09 lakh families are benefited under the scheme, and zero bills have been issued with a total incurred expenditure of Rs. 3,901 crore.

### 11.2.3 Indiramma Indlu

Housing is a basic human need and plays an important role in the well-being of people and communities. Access to safe, affordable, and decent housing impacts health, education, and financial stability. The United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 11 emphasises the importance of ensuring access to safe and affordable housing for all by 2030, highlighting its role in sustainable development.

The State Government flagship programme of "INDIRAMMA INDLU" for the construction of 4,50,000 houses at the rate of 3,500 houses per Assembly Constituency, with financial assistance of Rs.5.00 lakhs per house on 100% subsidy basis. Each house consists of two rooms, a separate kitchen and toilet, with a minimum plinth area of 400 sq ft. Till date a total of 3,24,536 has been sanctioned of which 2,62,449 houses are currently under construction.

In addition, under the Double Bedroom housing scheme, a total of 2,92,938 houses have been sanctioned by the government as of 30.11.2025, at a project cost of Rs. 19,423.69 crore. Of these tenders have been finalized for 1,62,685 houses which are completed, 35,125 houses nearing completion, and 33,370 houses are currently in progress.

### 11.2.4 Cheyutha Pension Scheme

The Telangana Government's Cheyutha Pension Scheme is an important welfare program that provides monthly financial support to the most vulnerable. This includes senior citizens, widows, single women, persons with disabilities, and certain categories of workers.

To make sure pensions reach the right beneficiaries, the scheme now uses modern biometric technology such as facial recognition and L1 fingerprint devices. Beneficiaries are verified through facial scans linked to their Aadhaar details, ensuring accurate identification.

The scheme is implemented in a decentralised manner with strong involvement of Women Self-Help Groups (SHGs). These

groups help identify eligible beneficiaries, spread awareness, and support smooth implementation at the village and community level.

The program has successfully achieved full coverage and ensures regular monthly pension payments. During the financial year 2025-26 (From April, 2025 to February,2026) an amount of Rs. 10,678.30 crore has been disbursed to 42.23 Lakh beneficiaries under (11) categories which includes old age, widows, persons with disabilities, toddy tappers, weavers, filaria patients, ART patients, dialysis patients, beedi workers, single women, and beedi thekedars.

The scheme also includes an Instant Spouse Pension facility, which provides immediate monthly financial assistance to the spouse of a deceased old-age pension beneficiary, helping families avoid sudden financial difficulties.

A total of Rs. 25,655.59 crore have been disbursed over the last two years till February 2026.

## 11.3 Welfare of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and Minorities

The Government is implementing targeted schemes to improve educational, economic, and social outcomes for marginalised communities. The Government is implementing several education schemes to make knowledge accessible to all, such as providing hostels, offering reimbursements, and making overseas studies accessible to these communities, through the CM Overseas Education Scheme.

By providing financial support, the government is encouraging the youth in the created startups, which also helps in the economic growth of the state and skill development programmes to be self-reliant by providing training in various fields and also study circles for the upliftment of the unemployed youth to stay focused to crack Competitive exams to achieve their goals.

The Government has established many institutions to ensure the upliftment of education accessibility and the standard of living by providing education to all vulnerable sections of society.

### 11.3.1 Educational support for the upliftment of marginalised communities

The Government is committed to strengthening educational institutions to promote the upliftment of marginalised communities by improving access to quality education, providing academic support, inclusive learning environments and student support systems, enabling better educational outcomes and long-term empowerment. Various institutions are operating in the state to provide educational access to all vulnerable sections of society.

#### 11.3.1.1 Telangana Tribal Welfare Ashram Schools

Across the State, a total of 322 Welfare Ashram schools are established with an enrollment of 80,364 students. Around 309 schools are equipped with E-Learning classrooms through TGTS, and online special classes in Mathematics, Science and English are being telecast from the e-Central Studio for students of Classes 6 to 10. This comprehensive mode of education allows

students to learn along with their regular syllabus and also provides additional academic content, which is telecast based on frequent assessments of students and their capabilities, thereby improving their skills & knowledge. A total of 296 Computer Labs are established & are functioning in TW Ashram Schools to provide easy access to digital education resources for tribal students.

### 11.3.1.2 Telangana Tribal Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (TGTWREIS)

The Telangana Tribal Welfare Residential Educational Societies are wholly formed to provide educational facilities to Tribal communities. By providing quality education and holistic development opportunities, TGTWREIS aims to empower students and bridge the educational gap for tribal communities.

Currently, there are 166 Residential institutions across the state, of which 91 are Upgraded Residential Jr. Colleges, 23 are Residential Junior Colleges, 23 are Residential Degree Colleges, and 29 Mini Gurukulams, with an enrollment of 53,984 in schools and junior colleges, 8,022 in degree colleges, and 4,223 in mini gurukulams.

In addition, the Government has established 27 specialized institutions to nurture talent and promote excellence among tribal students.These include 1 Sainik School for Boys, 1 Armed Forces Degree College for Men, 3 PVTG Schools (2 for Boys and 1 for Girls), 18 Centres of Excellence (COEs), 2 Sports Schools (1 for Boys and 1 for Girls), 1 Fine Arts School (Co-education), 1 Fine Arts Degree College for Women, and 1 Law College for Men, along with 20 Sports Academies aimed at promoting sports and personality development.

STEM Education programs are being implemented in 15 women degree colleges in collaboration with Vigyanshaala. Higher education and scholarship support is provided through the Ester PG Launchpad Programme, while the Magic Bus Foundation offers training for job preparedness and placements.

The society has also provided training on Artificial Intelligence (AI) tools to all subject teachers to enhance teaching efficiency, and integrate modern technologies into classroom learning.

### 11.3.1.3 Telangana Social Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (TGSWREIS)

The Telangana Social Welfare Residential Educational Institutional Society provides high-quality, holistic and value-based education to the marginalised children. Presently, 268 residential educational institutions, including 30 Degree Residential Colleges for Women, whereas the remaining 238 includes 92-boys, 145-Girls and 1 Co-Education Institution, where 1,52,701 students are admitted in these institutions.

The Government has also established Specialised Institutions with an aim of nurturing the creative talents of students belonging to marginalised and underprivileged communities for all-round development of the personality.

TGSWREIS has taken up initiatives from the academic year 2025-26, namely

Foundation Academies for coaching from 8th class and Centres for Excellence (CoE) by re-designating 37 institutions to provide integrated coaching for entrance tests for admission into prestigious institutions. Achievements in CoEs for the academic year 2024-25 are 1938 students got selected, of which 344 students are in courses of IIT, NIT, IIIT & GFTI, MBBS and BDS.

The Institution has also an MoU with RPF for the period of November 2024 to October 2028 with training students in coding, AI, and Machine Learning for technology driven careers. The Eat Safe Program initiative is aimed at eliminating food poisoning among students by conducting regular training sessions, awareness campaigns, and inspections in collaboration with food safety authorities to maintain high safety standards and ensure compliance across all institutions.

**Unnati -SGBS UNXT Employability Skills Program**

This program in partnership with SGBS Unnati Foundation, under a three-year MoU commenced on May 6, 2025 helps the students in all TGSWR Degree Colleges for current final-year students and alumni under the age of 25 which enhances employability through a 30-day training covering Spoken English, Life Skills, Values, HR aspects, and Career Readiness to prepare students and alumni for the job market through a lifetime access to an e-learning platform, placement support through the Udhyogam Portal, assured job opportunities for certified students, and guidance for those pursuing self-employment or higher education.

**Project Sampoorna - Student Innovation and Start-up Initiative**

Under a MoU (Aug 2025–Mar 2026) with the Global Center for the Development of Whole Child and with support from the Telangana State Innovation Cell (TSIC) the Project Sampoorna nurtures innovation and entrepreneurship through mentoring, workshops, boot camps, hackathons, and industry exposure in all TGSWREIS institutions. Students are actively engaged in innovation challenges and startup ideation, with plans to introduce specialised modules and state-level competitions to foster creative problem-solving and entrepreneurial skills.

The TGSWREIS in collaboration with Alliance Francaise, under a MoU (Jan 2025–Apr 2026) with the French Institute in India, provides French language training from beginner to Intermediate levels, preparing teachers and students for DELF examination and French Course Certificate to boost global education and employment opportunities.The Institution is also running the Voice 4 Girls program to empower adolescents through leadership development and awareness on health, rights, and gender equality in a few schools in collaboration with the firm Voice4 Girls.

### 11.3.1.4 Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Telangana Backward Classes Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (MJPTBCWREIS)

The Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Telangana Backward Classes Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (MJPTBCWREIS) was established with an objective of providing quality education and

holistic developmental opportunities to the students belonging to Backward Classes and other marginalized communities in the State.

At present, 327 institutions are functioning under the control of the Society with a sanctioned strength of 2,15,480, which includes 261 Residential cum Junior colleges, 33 schools up to X grade and a total 294 Schools in which 148 are meant for boys and 146 are for girls and also 33 Residential Degree colleges (16-men and 17-women) with a total strength of 1,76,612 students.

During the academic year 2025-26, started 10 Regional COEs (5 for boys and 5 for girls) one in each erstwhile district. To provide long-term coaching for IIT-JEE and NEET, one exclusive Long-Term College of Excellence for girls was established during the year 2025–26. For EAPCET preparation, online coaching classes with experienced faculty were introduced for all Intermediate students studying in 261 BC Residential Junior Colleges across the state.

In the academic year 2024-25, MJPTBCWREIS students achieved outstanding results with 97.79% pass percentage in SSC, 83.17% in Intermediate, which are higher than the State average results.

Adventure sports such as trekking, rock climbing, and sailing were introduced. Notably, 20 students participated in the Mount Everest Base Camp Trek in Nepal, conducted from 25 May 2025 to 10 June 2025.

MoUs were entered with NGOs such as PURE, Nirmaan, and Vigyanashaala, resulting in the establishment of computer laboratories and implementation of skill development programmes across schools and colleges. Under CSR support, Citizen Financial Services Group, USA, has proposed to establish a state-of-the-art computer laboratory with an estimated cost of Rs.100 lakh at the MJPTBCW Residential Degree College, Wargal, Siddipet District, to strengthen practical learning and skill development

### 11.3.1.5 Telangana Minorities Residential Educational Institutions Society (TMREIS)

These institutions have created the accessibility of free education to economically disadvantaged minority communities to uplift them. Currently, the Society operates 205 Minority Residential Institutions across the State, which include 107 institutions for boys and 98 institutions for girls. The total number of students admitted to these institutions is 82,292 for the academic year 2025-26.

The achievements of the Society for the academic year 2024-25 are 2,842 students who cleared their entrance tests of various entrance exams.

### 11.3.1.6 Scholarships

To reduce the high dropout rates among children from marginalised communities, financial incentives are initiated by the Government by providing scholarships to students. The Scholarships are implemented as Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT). This initiative aims to remove economic barriers, enabling students to continue their education and achieve academic success.

For the year 2025-26, a total of Rs. 1,204.07 crore has been disbursed for

Pre-Matric, Post-Matric Scholarships and also Reimbursement of fees benefitting approximately 4.11 lakh students out of which 1,62,878 are from SC, 1,12,923 are from ST, 42,468 are from BC and 14,173 Minorities students.

### 11.3.1.7 Hostels

The Government has established hostels to ensure access to education and to reduce dropout rates among the disadvantaged communities by providing free boarding and lodging facilities for students studying at Pre-metric and Post-Matric levels. In addition to accommodation, students are provided with nutritious food, uniforms, textbooks and cosmetic chargers. The Government has enhanced the Diet charges by 40% and the Cosmetic charges by 212% in all Welfare Hostels / Residential Schools / Colleges.

Scheduled Caste(SC): Across the State, a total of 847 hostels are functioning, benefiting 74,365 SC Students with an incurred expenditure of Rs. 215.6 crore.

Scheduled Tribe(ST): A total of 299 hostels are operational across the State, benefiting 25,247 students with an incurred expenditure of Rs. 182.64 crore.

Backward Classes(BC): A total of 704 BC hostels are functioning across the state with an enrollment of 74,222 students, incurring an expenditure of Rs. 173.55 crore.

Minorities: Across the state, a total of 6 hostels are functioning, benefiting 245 minority students with an incurred expenditure of Rs. 0.17 crore.

## Box 11.2: Enhancement of Diet and Cosmetic Charges for Welfare Hostels and Schools

**The enhancement of diet and cosmetic charges for welfare hostels and residential schools represents the Government's dedication to supporting students from disadvantaged communities. By increasing these charges, the Government aims to improve the living standards for students in its institutions, ensuring they have access to nutritious meals and essential personal care items. These changes represent a significant step towards addressing the rising cost of living and maintaining high-quality support for student welfare across the state.**

**Enhancement of Diet Charges**

| Classes | Existing Rates per month per boarder (Rs.) | Enhanced per month per boarder (Rs.) |
|---|---|---|
| III to VII | 950 | 1,330 |
| VIII to X | 1,100 | 1,540 |
| Inter to PG | 1,500 | 2,100 |

**Cosmetic Charges**

| Classes | | Existing Rates per month per boarder (Rs.) | Enhanced per month per boarder (Rs.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Girls | III to VII | 55 | 175 |
| | VIII to X | 75 | 275 |
| Boys | III to VII | 62 | 150 |
| | VIII to X | 62 | 200 |

#### 11.3.1.8 Overseas Education

To encourage students from marginalised communities to pursue higher education abroad, the government has introduced financial assistance of Rs.20 lakh for eligible students with an annual income of up to Rs.5 lakh. Overseas scholarships are provided under various schemes, Dr B.R. Ambedkar Overseas Vidya Nidhi Scheme for SC and ST students, the Mahatma Jyotiba Phule BC Overseas Nidhi for BC and EBC students, and the CM Overseas Nidhi Scheme for Minority students. The Government has also enhanced the number of seats from the existing 100 to 200. Under this program for the year 2025-26 , an expenditure of Rs. 34.57 crore has been incurred benefitting 283 SC students and also 231 ST students, with an expenditure of Rs.25.33 crore has been incurred and 300 BC students have been benefited with an incurred expenditure of Rs.80.00 crore(including arrears of previous year) and the number of students supported has been enhanced from 300 (BC 285 & EBC 15) to 700 (BC 500 and EBC 200) and for SCs, the seats have been enhanced from 210 to 500 during the year 2025-26. A total of 984 minority students have benefited with an incurred expenditure of Rs.172.27 crore.

#### 11.3.1.9 Kalyana Lakshmi/Shaadi Mubarak (Marriage Assistance Aid)

The Government has initiated this scheme to make the marriage of girls hassle-free by providing financial assistance to the parents of unmarried girls above 18 years of age belonging to the Scheduled Castes (SCs), the Scheduled Tribes (STs), the Backward Classes (BCs), Economically Backward Classes (EBCs), and Minorities at the time of their marriage. To qualify for this assistance, the annual income limit is set at Rs.2 lakh.

For the year 2025-26, the Government has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 820.08 Crore, benefitting 10,772 SC's, 11,201 ST's ,62,756 BC's and 24,812 Minorities.

### 11.3.2 Study Circles

The Government offers free coaching facilities to eligible unemployed graduates and post-graduates from SC, ST, BC and Minority communities through Study Circles. These centres help candidates prepare for various state and central government competitive examinations, including Civil Services Group I, II, III, IV, Junior Lecturer posts, Police, Banking, Defence, Railways jobs, as well as other skill development programs.

Currently, for the year 2025-26 there are 5 ST Study Circles benefiting 336 students and 12 BC Study Circles benefiting 1,628 and 9 Minority Study Circle through which 510 Minority students have received training from these institutions.

There is 1 SC Study Circle located at Hyderabad is benefiting 200 youth by providing coaching for Civil Services examinations for the long pending Civils Aspirants.

Besides this there are 12 Study Circles functioning in 9 Erstwhile district head quarters and 3 newly formed district Head quarters to provide free foundation coaching for state services, Banking Services, RRB, Staff selection Commission and other Competitive exams @ 100 students each.

The Tribal Welfare Department has been conducting Pre – examination trainings to the Scheduled Tribes worth of Rs.4.00 crore for Telangana Study Circle for STs through PETCs and UPSC CSC Institutions for Civils aspirants and various State and Central Government recruitment's through Telangana Public Service Commission, Police Recruitment Board, Banking, SSC etc., In the year 2024-25, a total of 77 students have been selected.

## Box 11.3 : Rajiv Gandhi Civils Abhaya Hastham

The Government has launched a distinctive initiative called the Rajiv Gandhi Civil Abhayahastam Scheme to support aspiring civil servants from the state. The scheme aims to provide financial assistance to Telangana candidates preparing for the Civil Services. Under this program, candidates who clear the Preliminary examination will receive Rs.1 lakh to aid their further preparation.

The aim is to encourage more young people from Telangana to join the civil services and improve the state's representation. The initiative also seeks to reduce the financial burden on aspirants, allowing them to focus on their studies without interruption. By doing so, it hopes to nurture capable and committed future leaders who can make meaningful contributions to the country's development.

Approximately 400 Telangana aspirants who qualify for the Mains each year are expected to benefit from this initiative. The financial support will be provided by Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. (SCCL) under its Nirmaan program. This scheme is designed to help civil services aspirants sustain and continue their preparation journey.

In the year 2025-26, financial assistance of Rs. 2.02 crore has been provided to the civil services aspirants.

### 11.3.3 Economic Support Scheme

These support scheme initiatives visualise the Government's commitment to promoting economic empowerment and enhancing the quality of life of marginalised communities. Under the Economic Support Scheme (ESS), the Government has introduced several programs to encourage economic development among Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), and other weaker sections. These initiatives focus on social upliftment and improved living standards by providing financial assistance for the creation of income-generating assets and supporting skill development programs.

This initiative of financial assistance is being provided to the marginalised communities for taking up various Income generating activities in the sectors of Agriculture, Horticulture, Fisheries, Minor Irrigation, Animal Husbandry, Industrial and Services Sector and Transport, which helps them to lead a better quality of life. To date 1,64,702 SC unemployed youth have benefited with a subsidised amount of Rs. 2081.64 crore and 42,203 ST beneficiaries have benefited with a subsidised amount of Rs. 387.37 crore under this scheme. For Christian Minorities, an amount of Rs. 1.00 Lakh with a 100% subsidy as one time grant with 426 beneficiaries have been covered.

More than 1 Lakh Dhobighats and Nayee Brahmin saloons are benefited with 250 units of electricity free of cost to reduce the input cost and strengthen sustainable livelihoods.

A Soft Skills and Personality Development Training program was conducted for 29 MBC unemployed youth, all of whom successfully completed the training and 9 were secured placements at Cognizant, a multinational company, with annual salary packages ranging from Rs. 3.50 to Rs. 5.00 lakhs per annum. Socio-Economic and Cultural Study is conducted on Status of Most Backward Classes families in Telangana with the help of Centre for Good Governance (CGG). 60% of study is completed

**Box 11.4: Sub-Categorisation of Scheduled Castes**

The Government of Telangana constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Minister for I&CAD, Food & Civil Supplies, along with five other Hon'ble Ministers and one Hon'ble Member of Parliament, to study the Seven-Judge Constitution Bench judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India on sub-classification within Scheduled Castes.

On the Committee's recommendation, the Government appointed Hon'ble Dr. Justice Shameem Akther (Retd.), former Judge of the High Court for the State of Telangana, as a One-Man Commission to conduct a detailed study.

The Commission submitted its report on 03.02.2025, classifying 59 Scheduled Castes into three Groups, Group-I (15 castes), Group-II (18 castes) and Group-III (26 castes), with reservation percentages of 1%, 9% and 5% respectively. The Committee accepted the grouping and reservation percentages and rejected the introduction of a creamy layer and forwarded its recommendations to the Cabinet.

**Accordingly, the Draft Bill was approved on 06.03.2025, passed by the State Legislature on 17.03.2025, and received the Hon'ble Governor's assent on 08.04.2025 as LA Bill No. 2 of 2025.**

**The Telangana Scheduled Castes (Rationalisation of Reservations) Act, 2025 and the Rules came into force on 14.04.2025 as Telangana Act No. 15 of 2025, through issuance of G.O. Ms. No. 33 (Law Department), G.O. Ms. No. 9 and 10 (Scheduled Castes Development Department) and G.O. Ms. No. 99 (General Administration Department), including amendment to Rule 22 of the Telangana State and Subordinate Service Rules, 1996 making Telangana the first state in India to implement such a progressive and data-driven sub-categorisation policy.**

### 11.3.4 Skill Development and Training Programmes

The SC and ST Youth are provided with job-oriented and self-employment-oriented skill training through Youth Training Centres(YTCs) and Pre-Examination Training Centres (PETCs) for government employment. So far, 54,100 ST unemployed youth have received various skill development training programmes at a cost of Rs. 162.29 crore. Further, 8,023 ST educated youth have been provided training for various competitive examinations for Rs. 17.29 crore and 28,170 SC unemployed youth have been trained at a cost of Rs.137.67 crore.

### 11.3.5 Giri Vikasam

This scheme aims to provide irrigation facilities to fallow and uncultivable patta lands belonging to small and marginal ST farmers and convert them into cultivable and productive land. Under the scheme, works such as drilling borewells, supplying submersible pump sets, and providing power connections are undertaken. It is implemented in convergence with the Rural Development Department. So far, an expenditure of Rs.141.56 crore has been incurred, covering 69,893 acres of land and benefiting 24,167 ST farmers by providing irrigation facilities.

### 11.3.6 Entrepreneurship Schemes for ST Youth

The Chief Minister ST Entrepreneurship and Innovation Scheme aims to encourage entrepreneurship among ST youth by offering incubation training through the Indian School of Business, enabling bank linkages, and providing subsidy support. Under this scheme, 122 units have been approved with a total project cost of Rs. 141.67 crore, which includes Rs. 77.41 crore as bank loans, Rs. 50.05 crore as subsidies, and Rs. 14.21 crore contributed by beneficiaries.

The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises programme focuses on establishing MSME units in Scheduled Areas, including multipurpose processing units such as millet and cereal-based food processing, dal processing, turmeric and chilli processing, soap and shampoo manufacturing, and sanitary napkin production. It seeks to foster an entrepreneurial culture among tribal youth, with special emphasis on ST women, enabling them to supply quality products to Tribal Welfare Educational Institutions through collective efforts under ST Joint Liability Groups (JLGs). So far, 173 MSME units have been sanctioned with a total project cost of Rs. 29.60 crore, comprising Rs. 17.78 crore as subsidy, Rs. 8.89 crore as bank loans, and Rs. 2.96 crore as contributions from JLGs.

The Farmer Producer Organisation Scheme is designed to enhance market access for tribal farmers by building their capacity to form and operate functional companies or business entities with proper business registrations and administrative structures. Tribal Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) across the State are supported through institutional development and initial working capital assistance from NABARD, while essential community-based infrastructure, such as storage godowns, marketing sheds, cold storage facilities, value addition and processing units, and agricultural Custom Hiring Centres, is provided by the Tribal Welfare Department through bank-linked financial assistance. So far, 48 Tribal FPOs have been sanctioned with a total project cost of Rs. 21.81 crore, including Rs. 13.07 crore as subsidy, Rs. 6.44 crore as bank loans, and Rs. 2.30 crore as contributions from the FPOs.

## Box 11.5: Indira Soura Giri Jala Vikasam Scheme

**The Government of Telangana has issued orders for the implementation of the "Indira Soura Giri Jala Vikasam" scheme vide G.O.Ms.No.15, aimed at the comprehensive development of RoFR lands. The scheme provides land development, off-grid solar pump–based irrigation facilities, and horticulture development, with a total budget outlay of Rs.12,600.00 crore under the STSDF. It will be implemented over five years from 2025-26 to 2029-30, with a unit cost of up to Rs.6.00 lakh and 100% subsidy on a saturation basis.**

**The scheme was formally launched by the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 19 May 2025 at Macharam Village in Amarabad Mandal of Nagarkurnool District, covering 44.5 acres of land belonging to 21 ST (Chenchu) RoFR farmers with an incurred expenditure of Rs. 1.26 crore.**

### 11.3.7 Other Initiatives for the development of Scheduled Tribes

#### 11.3.7.1 Forest Rights

Under the Forest Right Act(FRA) 2006, a total of 2,30,735 Individual and 721 Community Forest Rights titles have been distributed in Telangana. These rights are heritable but non-transferable, ensuring tenure security for Scheduled Tribes(STs) and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers(OTFD). The initiative strengthens livelihood security and legal empowerment of forest dwellers. Telangana State received the SKOCH award for Excellence in Gold Category for digital issue of RoFR pattas Intervention.

A digital mechanism which is transparent, time-bound succession has been introduced to transfer titles to legal heirs. Through which 311 deceased cases with 306 successors have been identified across districts. Ensures continuity of legally recognized forest rights without disruption.

#### 11.3.7.2 PM JANMAN

The PM JANMAN scheme is a centrally sponsored scheme launched to improve the socio-economic conditions of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups which mainly focuses on health, education, infrastructure, and livelihood convergence across nine ministries. In Telangana it is implemented across 10 Districts covering 574 habitations and 17,914 PVTG households. The State ranks 3rd nationally in saturation of entitlements with 73 MPCs and 25 VDVKs operational.

The State has been recognized as the Best Performing State in the implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN). Additionally, the districts of Adilabad, Kumuram Bheem Asifabad, Bhadrachalam, and Nagarkurnool were honoured as Best Performing Districts. The Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs) at Utnoor, Bhadrachalam, and Mannanur also received awards as Best Performing ITDAs, and a Master Trainer from the State was felicitated. These recognitions were conferred by the President of India in acknowledgement of the State's outstanding implementation and impact of the scheme.

#### 11.3.7.3 Medaram Jathara

World's Largest Tribal Festival "Medaram Sammakka Sarallamma Jathara" held from (28-31) January, 2026 in Medaram Village of Mulugu District, Telangana. The Hon'ble Chief Minister and other Dignatories have participated in the Jathara. An amount of Rs.171.00 Crores was released towards Medaram Jathara 2026 and with Rs 101 crores "Shila Thoranas and Altars" with Stone Embellishments of Tribal constructed by Endowment dept.

### 11.3.8 Welfare of Toddy Tappers

The Government has approved the provision of recognising the hazardous nature of toddy tapping. The "Katamayya Rakshaka Kavacham" initiative was launched on 14 July 2024 at Lashkariguda village in Ranga Reddy district. The Government has initiated the provision of "Katamayya Raksha Kits" (Personal Protective Equipment) at a cost of Rs. 10,000 per toddy tapper to protect them from the risks associated with working on toddy trees. Under this initiative, the 50,000 safety kits are distributed along with comprehensive training at a total cost of Rs. 60.50 crore.

### 11.3.9 Telangana Minorities Finance Corporation(TGMFC)

The Telangana Minorities Finance Corporation ( TGMFC) is committed to extend several Welfare benefits rendered by State Government to the eligible and economically backward Class Minority Communities viz ; ( Muslims, Buddhist, Sikhs, Parsis & Jains) for their upliftment and Socio Economic Development to raise the standard of their living. These benefits are extended in the form of financial assistance for establishment of Business Units under various sectors viz; Industry, Services , Agriculture , Dairy Farm and Allied Activities for providing Self Employment opportunities. During the current year 2025-26, the TGMFC has extended financial assistance through various initiatives wherein, 1,208 Minority beneficiaries have been benefitted under Economic Support Scheme and about 4,855 educated and unemployed Minority Youth have been provided free training in various IT & Professional Skills and provided Job Placement for 3,398 Minority Youth in reputed Private Institutions and about 1,457 have been provided Self Employment . Also about 5,799 Sewing Machines have been distributed to the poor and eligible Minority Women (Divorcees, Destitute, Widows, Orphan Girls) for their Self Employment who have completed training in Tailoring and Embroidery under Skill Development Training Program.

### 11.3.10 Telangana Christian Minorities Finance Corporation

The Telangana State Christian Minorities Finance Corporation was established to extend financial assistance to economically weaker sections of the Christian community through various welfare schemes. These initiatives include the beautification and development of burial grounds, construction of a Christian Bhavan, implementation of the Economic Support Scheme, provision of training and employment programs, driver empowerment program and support for the conduct of Christmas celebrations as a State festival and distribution of gift packs for orphans, the elderly, and the poor destitute in Urban and rural areas and also white washing and lightening of 7,100 churches.

Financial assistance is provided to church-run institutions at the rate of Rs.10.00 lakh for hospitals and Rs.5.00 lakh for schools, orphanages, old-age homes, and community halls. For beautification, protection and safeguarding of existing burial grounds, financial assistance of Rs. 3.00 Lakhs in Rural areas & Rs. 5.00 Lakhs in Urban areas shall be provided. At present, 169 proposals with administrative sanctions, with an estimated cost of Rs. 13.18 crore are ready for completion.

### 11.3.11 Telangana Haj Committee

The Telangana Haj Committee undertakes a wide range of responsibilities to ensure the smooth conduct of Haj operations. These include facilitating online Haj application submissions through e-Haj Suvidha counters, conducting the draw of lots, organising district-level training camps, selecting State Haj Inspectors, and many other activities. The Committee also coordinates with the Government of Telangana, Government of India, Haj Committee of India, Airways, and other departments for embarkation arrangements, Haj camp management at Haj House, free food supply before departure,

and transportation of pilgrims and luggage from Haj House, Nampally to RGI Airport, Shamshabad, along with departure and arrival arrangements at the Airport.

During Haj-2025, Hyderabad emerged as a major embarkation point, serving pilgrims from Telangana and 13 other States, with a total of 9,331 pilgrims departing from Hyderabad. Several facilities were provided, including free online applications, air-conditioned departure and, transit accommodation at Haj House.

## 11.4 Public Distribution System (PDS)

The Government provides access to essential commodities at subsidised rates through the Public Distribution System (PDS), operated through fair price shops. The Civil Supplies Corporation Limited manages PDS operations at the grassroot level, helps stabilise market prices, regulates costs, and ensures Minimum Support Prices (MSP) for farmers through decentralised paddy procurement. In addition, it implements welfare programs such as the Mid-Day Meal Program and Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS). These initiatives aim to strengthen food security and improve the nutritional and economic well-being of vulnerable populations.

### 11.4.1 Distribution of PDS Commodities

In addition to covering 191.696 lakh beneficiaries under the GoI schemes, the State Government provides PDS benefits to 141 lakh beneficiaries. Under the Mid-Day Meal (MDM) Scheme, around 27.37 lakh students from 35,371 schools receive 6,700 MT of fortified superfine rice every month. Similarly, every month, about 11.72 lakh students in 4,322 welfare hostels and institutions benefit from 14,000 MT of fortified Sannabiyyam.

Under the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), 10.82 lakh beneficiaries, including children below six years and pregnant or lactating women, are supplied with 2,500 MT of fortified superfine rice per month through 35,781 Anganwadi centres.

From January 2024, NFSA beneficiaries receive free rice at 5 kg per person and 35 kg per AAY card for five years, while the State Government provides regular rice @6 kg per person to all PHH beneficiaries at free cost. In addition to rice, wheat is distributed 3 kg in GHMC, 2 kg in Municipal Corporations, and 1 kg in Municipalities based on demand, totalling 3,495.77 MT at Rs.7 per kg, and sugar only to AAY cardholders @1 kg at Rs.13.50 per kg.

### 11.4.2 Distribution of Sanna Biyyam

The State Government has launched fortified Sannabiyyam for distribution to ration card holders under the Public Distribution System (PDS) from Ugadi (30-03-2025). The main aim of this initiative is to provide good-quality rice to eligible beneficiaries across the State free of cost from April 2025 onwards.

Under this scheme, the Government is supplying fortified Sannabiyyam to about 1.05 crore families, covering 3.38 crore individuals, by distributing around 2.10 lakh metric tonnes per month through the PDS at free of cost.

Beneficiaries have welcomed this change, as Sannabiyyam is more consumable and preferred than the earlier coarse variety (Doddubiyyam). The distribution percentage

has increased from 89% to 93% as the improved quality of rice better matches people's taste and dietary needs, leading to greater satisfaction with the PDS supply.

### 11.4.3 Paddy Procurement from farmers

The State Government is ensuring payment of Minimum Support Price (MSP) to the farmers directly to their bank accounts through the OPMS System (Online Procurement Management System) instead of the manual system, without any scope for involvement of middlemen.

The Government of India announced the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for Kharif Marketing Season (KMS) 2025-26

- Grade A variety at Rs.2,389 per quintal
- Common variety at Rs.2,369 per quintal.

During the Kharif (Vanakalam) season of 2025–26, the State procured 71.86 lakh metric tonnes (LMTs) of paddy at the Minimum Support Price (MSP), valued at Rs.17,160 crore, from 14.35 lakh farmers through 8,448 Paddy Procurement Centres (PPCs). The entire amount was credited directly to farmers' bank accounts. Out of the total procurement, 39.08 LMT comprised Sannabiyyam paddy, and an amount of Rs.19,099 crore has been transferred directly to the farmers' accounts towards bonus payment.

## 11.5 Women and Child Welfare

The Government is committed to creating a caring, healthy, protective, and safe and sustaining environment for all women and children, enabling them to realise their full potential and become productive members of society.

The initiatives focus on delivering essential services through Anganwadi Centres, including nutrition, immunisation,early-child education, and health counselling for children up to six years of age, as well as for pregnant and lactating women, to achieve the commitment. The Government also provides institutional care and support to women, orphans, and destitute children in need of care and protection and also children in conflict with law. The Department is implementing acts such as DV Act, JJ Act, POCSO Act, NIRBHAYA Act, Child Marriages Prohibition Act and programs to ensure the safety and security of women and children by addressing concerns such as domestic violence, child abuse, and child marriage.

### 11.5.1 Anganwadi Centres

The State consists of 149 ICDS Projects with 35,781 Anganwadi Centres functioning in the State. During the year 2025-26, a total of 3,06,850 pregnant and lactating women were given supplementary nutrition and 13,28,045 children between 7 months and 6 years old were given supplementary nutrition to reduce anemia and malnutrition.

To improve Infrastructure in Anganwadi centres , 500 Anganwadi Centres have been upgraded as Saksham Anganwadis with five components viz., LED TVs, Rainwater harvesting, RO plants, Poshan Vatikas, and improved infrastructure. Further 4,508 centres are being developed with Poshan Vatikas.

### 11.5.2 Early Childhood Care

Early childhood refers from birth to six years of age, this is the phase of development during which a child's brain is highly responsive

to environmental influences. Appropriate stimulation during this period establishes a strong foundation for health and nutrition, learning and educational achievement, social and emotional development, and future economic productivity. Play based learning is provided to the children in Anganwadis. This approach emphasises strengthening Anganwadi centres with child-friendly furniture, story books and age appropriate TLM, providing uniforms to children and trained Anganwadi teachers to ensure effective early learning outcomes.

### 11.5.3 Supplementary Nutrition Programme-Arogya Lakshmi

The Supplementary Nutrition is implemented and provided to support pregnant and lactating women, as well as children below the age of six, through Anganwadi Centres. Under this program, one Full Meal is provided (comprises Rice, Dal, Oil, vegetables, Condiments) for 25 days & one boiled egg and 200 ml milk for 30 days to the pregnant & lactating women.

For children aged 3-6 years, one full meal, snacks for 25 days & one boiled egg for 30 days and for 7 months to 3 years , 2.5 kg packet of Balamrutham & 16 eggs are being provided to children every month.

### 11.5.4 POSHAN Abhiyaan

POSHAN Abhiyaan is aimed at improving the nutritional outcomes of children, adolescents, pregnant women, and lactating mothers through a lifecycle approach. It works in a targeted manner to reduce malnutrition and low birth weight through integrated actions. The children under 5 years of age are assessed monthly for height/length and weight. Based on the assessment outcomes, immediate nutritional interventions are provided. Monitoring of gestational weight gain for pregnant women from conception until two years of a child's life is carried out to ensure healthy development.

#### 11.5.4.1 POSHAN Tracker

A total of 19.42 lakh beneficiaries, including pregnant women, lactating mothers, children (0-6 years) and adolescent girls, have been registered in the POSHAN Tracker Application, and the details of daily services are updated regularly.

Telangana ranks one among the top-performing states in India in the completion of e-KYC for the Anganwadi beneficiaries, with 97.09% achievement as of December 2025. This includes 94.02% Face Capture + eKYC, and 92.02% Aadhaar Face Matching. The state has secured 6th place nationally with 92.11% Take Home ration(THR) distribution based on Facial Recognition System(FRS).

### 11.5.5 Supervised Supplementary Feeding Program (SSFP):

The Supervised Supplementary Feeding Program (SSFP) is a community-based approach aimed at the integrated management of acute malnutrition among children. It focuses on the early identification and classification of malnourished children, followed by comprehensive medical assessment and the provision of essential medicines and nutritional supplements at the community level.

The program also ensures timely referral of high-risk cases to appropriate health facilities and includes structured post-discharge follow-up to maintain and sustain nutritional improvements over time.

### 11.5.6 Mission Vatsalya

Mission Vatsalya is designed to achieve development and child protection priorities aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It emphasizes child rights, advocacy and awareness along with strengthening the juvenile justice care and protection system with the motto to 'leave no child behind'. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 provisions and the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 form the basic framework for implementation of the Mission.

Under this mission, 7,445 Children are identified who are in need of Care and Protection and provided services in children's homes, prevention of 1,166 Child Marriages, and 7,287 Sponsorship has been provided to the children for better family care.

In the State, 189 children are placed for adoption in the year 2025-26 (Incountry -169 and Inter-country - 20). Provided services to the 6,586 Cases registered through Child Helpline 1098. A Special drive was taken up to provide basic certificates like birth, caste, orphan, Aadhaar, Sadarem and Income certificates to children in child care institutions.

### 11.5.7 Juvenile Welfare

The Government is taking necessary steps to effectively implement the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015. The primary objective of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015, is to provide Care, treatment, development, and Rehabilitation services to neglected Children and delinquent juveniles under the age of 18 years. At present (02) Children Homes at Hyderabad and Mahabubabad, (01) Special Home for Boys at Bowrampet, Rangareddy, (03) Observation Homes for Boys at Hyderabad, Warangal and Nizamabad and (01) Special-cum-Children Home and Observation Home for Girls at Hyderabad are functioning.

In the year 2025, around 1068 children have been rehabilitated from Children Homes, and 1119 children have been released on bail from the observation centres.

Facilities for children in homes are provided, like Clothing, Bedding, Quality education & Training, Library, Facilities for Sports, a nutritious diet and proper Medical care. The main activities in the Homes are Education, Vocational Training and Skill development courses. In this academic year 2025-26, 32 Boys and 21 Girls are appearing for 10th class examination through the Open school and 7 Girls & 14 Boys are appearing for the Inter examination through the Open School.

Counselling and De-Addiction centre under the Nasha Mukth Bharath Abhiyan scheme at the premises of Govt. Observation home, Hyderabad, has been newly opened to help drug-abused children.

### 11.5.8 Mission Shakti

Mission Shakti scheme is a centrally sponsored scheme to ensure women's safety and empowerment by providing shelter, counselling, and legal aid, which include both SAMBAL (Safety and Security of Women) and Samarthya schemes.

#### 11.5.8.1 Sambal Scheme

This sub-scheme ensures the safety and security of women by providing services like

One Stop Centre (OSC), Women Helpline (WHL), Beti Bachao Beti Padhao(BBBP). Currently, 36 OSCs are functioning in the State and total 11,313 cases were registered and in Women Helpline has received 1.93 lakh calls, addressing emergencies related to domestic violence, sexual offences, cyber crime and other issues. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao(BBBP) scheme was launched in all 33 districts of Telangana State, creating awareness on the Protection, Survival and Education of Girl Child in the Districts.

#### 11.5.8.2 SAMARTHYA (Empowerment of Women)

The initiatives under this scheme provide shelter for working women and women pursuing higher education, and also provide legal assistance and also provide awareness about the government schemes.

Under Shakti Sadans, women are provided with Shelter, Counseling, Legal services, medical facilities and vocational training in difficult circumstances and victims of Trafficking. Currently, 21 Shakti Sadans are functional in 11 Districts. During the year 2025-26, a total of 6,483 Beneficiaries have availed services under this scheme.

The Sakhi Niwas/Working Women Hostels provide safe accommodation for working women and women pursuing higher education or training. Any working woman who may be single, widowed, divorced, separated or married can avail, and preference will be given to women from disadvantaged sections of society. For the year 2025-26, a total of 3,067 inmates have received support services.

The Hub for Empowerment of Women ensures that to facilitate awareness about government schemes, programmes and services and motivates rural women to join various programs meant for their development and helps in improving access. A State Hub for Empowerment of Women (SHEW) has been established with a team of six members, along with 33 District Hubs for Empowerment, each staffed with six members, to provide support and awareness to women regarding various schemes and programs available to them.

Under the Palna Scheme, the Government of India has sanctioned 1033 Anganwadi Cum Creche Centres (AWCCs) in the State to support working mothers to pursue their professional careers.

### 11.5.9 Women's Institutions

The Government, to empower women, girls from vulnerable sections, and victims of violence, has established institutions to provide shelter, education, and vocational training to women and girls. Presently, 13 women's institutions, including 2 Service Homes, 2 State Homes, 1 Rescue Home, 5 Working Women Hostels, 1 Old Age Home and 2 Collegiate Homes are for vulnerable sections and victims of violence. A total of 4,438 women and students are being provided shelter across all these homes. These institutions provide shelter, counselling, vocational training, education and rehabilitation.

Smt. Durgabai Deshmukh Government Women's Technical Training Institute (SDDGWTTI) is offering 3-year Diploma courses in which 70% of the seats are

reserved for the Orphans/ Semi orphans/ Destitute/POCSO/Trafficked Victims in the state. A total of 113 seats out of 168 (70% of 240) are filled for the year 2025-2026.

### 11.5.10 Protection of Women from Domestic Violence

The Government of Telangana State is proactively implementing the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, in true spirit, which offers relief to victims of Domestic Violence, like Protection Order, Residence Order, Maintenance Order and Custody of Children.

For the Safety and Security of Women, the state Government is releasing funds every year for the effective implementation of various activities related to the safety and security of girls and women in the state.

The Bharosa Support Centres for Women and Children provide integrated assistance through police, medical, legal, and prosecution services for women in distress, along with relief and rehabilitation support. The government is financially supporting 35 Bharosa Centres, which cover 24 districts, 6 Commissionerates, and 5 centres within the Tri-Police Commissionerate in Hyderabad.

## 11.6 Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, Senior Citizens & Transgenders

The government is implementing various schemes to provide a comprehensive range of quality services for the well-being of persons with disabilities, transgender persons, and senior citizens.

### 11.6.1 Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs)

The Government is implementing various schemes for creating an inclusive and accessible society with equal participation of persons with Disabilities in all aspects to achieve their goals. Under these initiatives subsidy to PwDs to support livelihood opportunities and sanction of revolving fund to PwD Self-Help Groups(SHGs) for establishment of livelihood support units is provided under the Economic Rehabilitation Scheme.

The Government has enhanced the scheme of Marriage Incentive for the marriages between two persons with disabilities and also enhanced incentive to Rs. 2 lakh to promote a more secure and dignified life.

**Bala Bharosa**

The Bala Bharosa Project aims to undertake comprehensive screening of all children in the age group of 0–5 years to identify developmental delays, neurodevelopmental disorders, and physical impairments at an early stage, thereby ensuring that affected children receive timely medical care and necessary support.

Anganwadi Teachers have already screened approximately 17.95 lakh children (0–5 years) across the State, and a number of children have been identified as at-risk cases. The children identified as being at risk will be provided with appropriate medical and therapeutic interventions in order to reduce the likelihood of disability and to promote their overall development.

## Box 11.6: Distribution of Assistive Devices to PwDS

The Modern, sophisticated Prosthetic, Mobility & Educational Aids & Assistive devices are sanctioned to PwDs free of cost for improving their quality of life in terms of mobility, communication, education, rehabilitation and for performing their daily activities with much independence.An amount of Rs. 50 crore was sanctioned for providing assistive devices to the PwDs

Telangana has implemented a pioneering, integrated system - SADAREM (Software for Assessment of Disabled for Access Rehabilitation and Empowerment) and UDID (Unique Disability ID) for the digital assessment, certification, and comprehensive data management of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs). This is the first-of-its-kind initiative in the country covering 21 disability types and Rs. 18.88 crore spent on Disability Evaluation Centres and medical equipment in 2025-26, and around 65,317 applications processed through 48 hospitals across the state.

### 11.6.2 Empowerment of Senior Citizens

The Government has initiated many provisions for the welfare of senior citizens, like providing shelter, day care centres and tribunals to implement the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and senior Citizens Act. Currently, 8 Old Age Homes are operational for providing shelter to abandoned senior citizens, 37 Multi-Service Day Care Centres named Pranam has started for 50 Senior Citizens per centre to facilitate social interaction, and recreational activities to combat loneliness among senior citizens.

Tribunals have been established for adjudicating and deciding maintenance amounts payable to senior citizens if they are not properly cared for by their Children. 1,738 maintenance cases were lodged before the maintenance tribunals, and 903 cases were disposed of. District Collectors were designated as Adjudicating Authority for eviction of children/legal heir from the property of a senior citizen on the account of non-maintenance and/or ill-treatment. 67 cases of eviction of property were lodged before the Collector, out of which 17 cases have been disposed of.

**Box 11.7: Day care centres for Senior Citizens**

Under the Atal Vayo Abhyuday Yojana (AVYAY), day centers have been established to address the rising concern of loneliness among seniors and ensure a better quality of life for senior citizens. "These centres are designed to foster community, ensure dignity, and enhance the quality of life for the elderly persons".

The Telangana State, under this initiative to support the elderly population, has established 37 multi-service daycare centres for senior citizens across the state. The centres are set up in 29 districts, two each in the densely populated districts of Hyderabad, Rangareddy, Medchal-Malkajgiri, and Hanamkonda.

These day care centres, to be operated in collaboration with the Indian Red Cross Society, NGOs, or Senior Citizen Associations, aim to combat social isolation and promote holistic well-being among the elderly.

### 11.6.3 Empowerment of Transgender Persons

To empower transgender persons and ensure their inclusion, dignity, and equal opportunities in society, a range of initiatives have been implemented by the Government. These initiatives collectively aim to provide transgender persons with opportunities for self-reliance, social inclusion, and a dignified place in society.

To promote inclusivity of the transgender community, a special recruitment drive for appointing transgender persons as Traffic Assistants was conducted. Accordingly, 39 transgender persons were selected as Traffic Assistants to assist the Hyderabad City police in regulating traffic. A special drive was also conducted for recruiting transgender persons as security guards in the Hyderabad Metro Rail and other agencies. As a result, 20 transgender persons were appointed.

The Government has also issued 1914 Transgender Certificates and ID Cards to enable them to avail various State and Central Government benefits. A State-wide healthcare support system specifically for transgender persons has been established through 33 Mythri Trans Clinics in District Hospitals across the State.

## 11.7 Way Forward

To secure a future of equitable prosperity, Telangana will transition from traditional subsistence welfare to a robust "Scandinavian model" of social security, creating India's first dedicated Welfare Trust Fund held in trust for its citizens. This paradigm shift aims to institutionalise safety nets for the elderly, vulnerable, and subaltern communities, ensuring that the State's rapid economic ascent directly translates into intergenerational security and dignity, independent of short-term fiscal fluctuations.

Simultaneously, the state will pivot from treating citizens as beneficiaries to empowering them as wealth creators. By integrating welfare delivery with the CURE-PURE-RARE spatial strategy, the government will target specific interventions—such as the ambition to create one crore women millionaires and support SC/ST entrepreneurs—ensuring that economic mobility reaches the last mile. This approach guarantees that as Telangana rises to a $3 Trillion economy, it does so by uplifting its farmers, women, and marginalised communities into active stakeholders of progress.

Chapter 12

# Forest and Environment

75

# Key Highlights

Conserving natural resources and protecting the environment will be crucial for the State's future development. The Government of Telangana, through the Department of Environment, Forests and Science & Technology (EFS&T), is making concerted efforts towards the conservation and restoration of nature in the State. Key highlights include:

- Currently, the State has a total forest cover of 27,688 square kilometres, which accounts for 24.69% of its total geographical area, which is greater than the national average of 23.59%. The Government is implementing several initiatives to increase the forest cover in the State up to 33%.
- To protect the rich biodiversity of the State, the Government has declared 12 protected areas in the State (nine Wildlife Sanctuaries and three National Parks) and these are managed by the State Forest Department.
- The Telangana Pollution Control Board implements environmental laws in the State and monitors air, water and noise pollution, as well as waste management. To curb pollution, it has implemented several measures ranging from GPS tracking of effluent-carrying trucks to establishing treatment facilities at the sources of pollution.
- Major initiatives of the Government for environmental conservation include Vanamahotsavam, Project Tiger and creation and conservation of urban forest blocks.

## 12.1 Introduction

With a forest cover of 27,688 sq. km, Telangana is endowed with a rich and diverse natural heritage, comprising more than 2,939 plant species, 365 bird species, 103 mammal species, 28 reptile species, along with a vast array of invertebrate fauna. This biological wealth forms a critical foundation for ecological balance, environmental sustainability, and human well-being in the State. To protect the rich biodiversity, the Government has declared a network of 12 Protected Areas comprising 9 Wildlife Sanctuaries and 3 National Parks covering an area of 5,692.48 sq.km.

The Constitution of India provides a strong mandate for environmental protection. Article 48A directs the State to endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wildlife, while Article 51A(g) places a fundamental duty upon every citizen to protect and improve the natural environment, including forests, lakes, rivers, and wildlife, and to show compassion for all living creatures

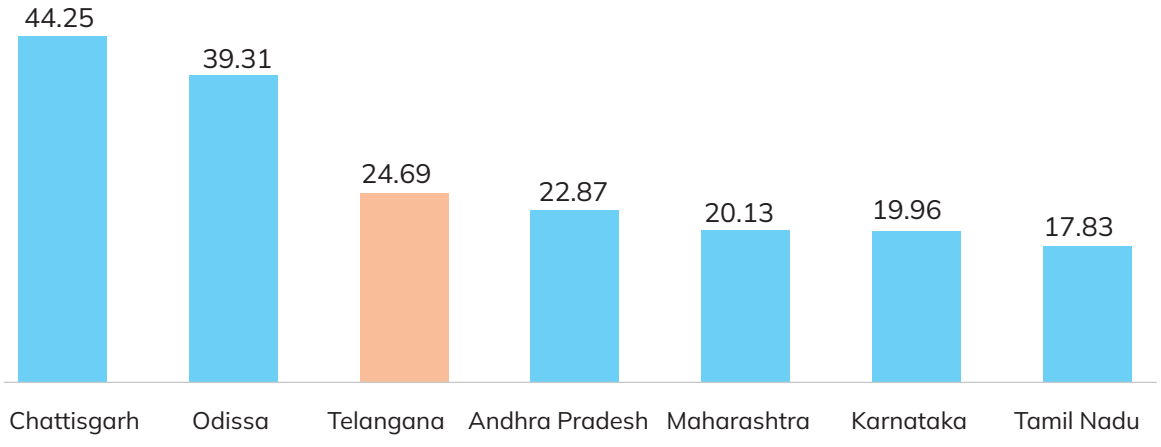
Guided by this constitutional framework, the Government of Telangana has undertaken a range of initiatives aimed at conserving forests and biodiversity, preventing environmental degradation, and minimising ecological harm. These efforts emphasise achieving a harmonious balance between ecosystem conservation and the livelihoods of communities that depend on natural resources.

This chapter presents an overview of the State's environmental landscape and policy responses, organised under four key themes: forests, biodiversity, pollution, and climate change. For each theme, the current status, major initiatives undertaken by the Government, and performance across relevant indicators are discussed in detail.

## 12.2 Forestry

As per the Forest Survey of India report 2023, the State has a total forest cover of 27,688 square kilometres, which accounts for 24.69% of its total geographical area. This is greater than the national average of 23.59%. Compared to its neighbouring states, the State has the highest forest cover, except Chhattisgarh and Odisha.

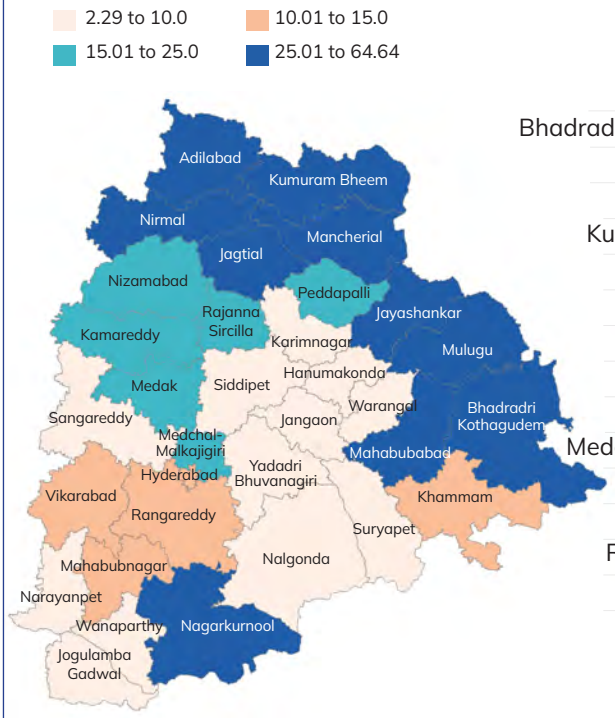
**Fig 12.1 Forest Cover as % of Total Geographical Area for Selected States**




Source: Forest Survey of India Report 2023

As per the Indian Forest Survey Report 2023, Telangana's forest area as a percentage of the total geographical area varies significantly across districts. Mulugu leads with the highest forest cover at 64.64%, followed by Bhadradri Kothagudem (41.38%), Jayashankar Bhupalpally (41.15%), and Mancherial (41.09%). Districts like Kumuram Bheem Asifabad (40.24%) and Nagarkurnool (35.81%) also exhibit substantial forest cover. Conversely, districts such as Karimnagar (2.29%), Jogulamba Gadwal (2.32%), and Hanumakonda (3.40%) have minimal forest area. The State average is bolstered by districts with dense forests, reflecting a mix of well-forested regions and areas requiring afforestation efforts. Details are provided in Fig. 12.2 below.

**Fig 12.2 District-wise Forest Cover as % of Total Geographical Area**




| District | % Forest Cover | District | % Forest Cover |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mulugu | 64.64 | Rangareddy | 13.91 |
| Bhadradri Kothagudem | 41.38 | Vikarabad | 12.15 |
| Jayashankar | 41.15 | Hyderabad | 10.99 |
| Mancherial | 41.09 | Mahabubnagar | 10.40 |
| Kumuram Bheem | 40.24 | Yadadri Bhuvanagiri | 9.66 |
| Nagarkurnool | 35.81 | Nalgonda | 9.57 |
| Nirmal | 29.83 | Siddipet | 8.78 |
| Adilabad | 29.51 | Wanaparthy | 7.07 |
| Mahabubabad | 26.49 | Sangareddy | 6.76 |
| Jagtial | 25.14 | Narayanpet | 5.43 |
| Medchal-Malkajgiri | 22.93 | Suryapet | 4.67 |
| Medak | 19.88 | Jangaon | 4.44 |
| Nizamabad | 19.60 | Warangal | 3.53 |
| Rajanna Sircilla | 18.09 | Hanumakonda | 3.40 |
| Kamareddy | 17.99 | Jogulamba Gadwal | 2.32 |
| Peddapalli | 17.55 | Karimnagar | 2.29 |
| Khammam | 13.91 | | |

Source: Dept. of Environment, Forests, Science and Technology, Government of Telangana

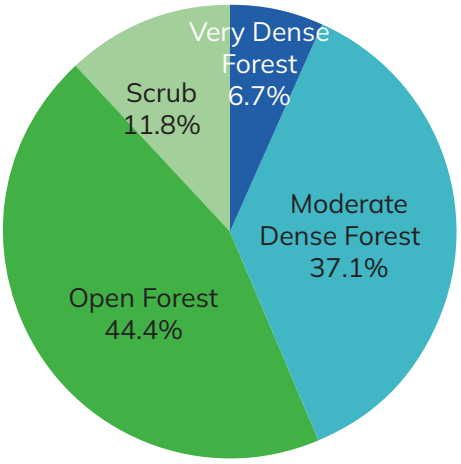
### Revenue from Forest Products

The forest products in Telangana include timber, bamboo, firewood and charcoal, beedi leaves, and various miscellaneous items. The revenue generated from the forestry sector in the State amounted to Rs.51.49 crores in 2024-25.

## 12.2.1 Forest Cover in Telangana

Telangana has a total forest cover (TFC) of 27,688 square kilometres (sq.km) which accounts for 24.69% of the total geographical area of the State. Nearly one-third of TFC consists of open forests extending to 10,655 sq.km and 8,909 sq.km of moderately dense forests hold another one-third of TFC. 1,613 sq.km are very dense forests holding a share of approximately 6% of TFC. (see Fig 12.3 below).

**Fig. 12.3 Forest Cover in Telangana**




Source: Dept. of Environment, Forests, Science and Technology, Govt. of Telangana

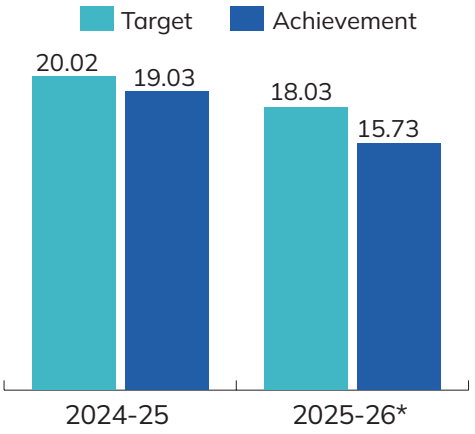
## 12.3 Initiatives to Increase Forest Cover in the State

### 12.3.1 Vanamahotsavam

Vanamahotsavam, a flagship programme of the Telangana Government, envisages increasing the present 24% tree cover in the State to 33% of the total geographical area. The thrust areas to achieve the above are two-fold: initiatives in notified forest areas and initiatives in areas outside the notified forest areas. So far, approximately 327.98 crore seedlings have been planted, including 55.66 crore rejuvenated seedlings in the State under Vanamahotsavam.

Under the Vanamahotsavam programme, steady progress has been made towards achieving plantation targets over the last two years. In 2024–25, against a planting target of 20.02 Crore, an achievement of 19.03 Crore was recorded, reflecting a high level of target realisation. In 2025–26, plantation activities are ongoing, and as of 25.11.2025, 15.73 Crore has been achieved against the target of 18.03 Crore seedlings, indicating continued efforts and substantial progress towards meeting the annual goal.

**Fig. 12.4 Achievement under Vanamahotsavam (in Crore Seedlings) in 2024-25 and 2025-26***

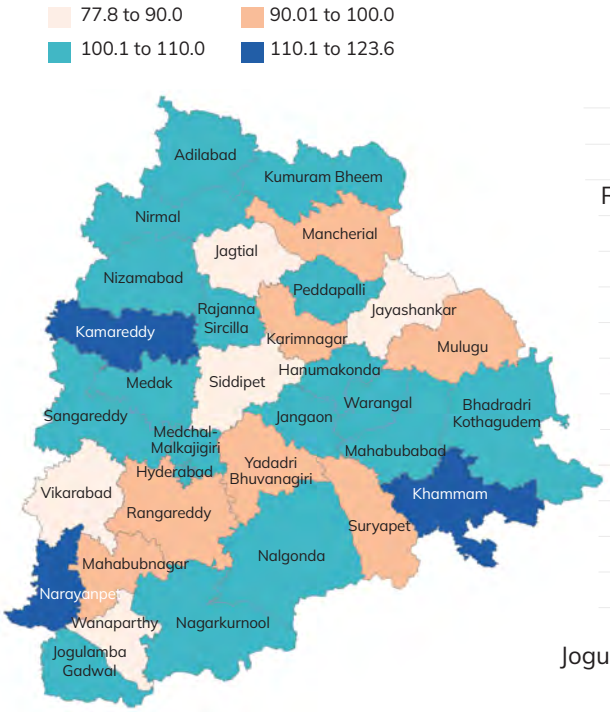



Source: Dept. of Environment, Forests, Science and Technology, Govt. of Telangana; *as on 25.11.2025

During 2024–25, Telangana districts demonstrated an overall strong performance against planting targets under Vanamahotsavam, with a majority of districts achieving or exceeding 100% achievement. Districts such as Kamareddy (123.63%), Narayanpet (114.86%) and Khammam (111.79%) emerged as top performers, significantly surpassing their targets. Several other districts including Rajanna Sircilla, Bhadradri Kothagudem and Peddapalli also recorded achievements above 104%, reflecting effective planning and implementation. Many districts remained close to the target, with achievements marginally above 100%, indicating steady progress across the State. However, a few districts such as Vikarabad and Wanaparthy recorded comparatively lower performance, highlighting the need for focused interventions. Overall, the district-wise performance indicates successful

execution of Vanamahotsavam 2024–25 with scope for targeted improvement in select areas. The figure below presents the overall achievement for the year 2024-25.

**Fig. 12.5 District wise achievement under Vanamahotsavam (%) for 2024-25**




| District | % Forest Cover | District | % Forest Cover |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kamareddy | 123.6 | Medchal-Malkajgiri | 100.1 |
| Narayanpet | 114.9 | Nagarkurnool | 100.1 |
| Khammam | 111.8 | Nalgonda | 100.0 |
| Rajanna Sircilla | 109.3 | Kumuram Bheem | 100.0 |
| Bhadradri | 107.4 | Karimnagar | 96.8 |
| Jangaon | 107.2 | Mulugu | 96.3 |
| Peddapalli | 104.4 | Mancherial | 94.2 |
| Medak | 103.4 | Mahabubnagar | 93.3 |
| Hanumakonda | 102.8 | Rangareddy | 93.0 |
| Nizamabad | 102.4 | Suryapet | 92.3 |
| Sangareddy | 102.1 | Yadadri Bhuvanagiri | 92.0 |
| Hyderabad | 101.7 | Siddipet | 89.8 |
| Nirmal | 101.4 | Jayashankar | 88.6 |
| Warangal | 101.1 | Jagtial | 88.5 |
| Adilabad | 100.9 | Vikarabad | 77.9 |
| Mahabubabad | 100.5 | Wanaparthy | 77.8 |
| Jogulamba Gadwal | 100.5 | | |

Source: Dept. of Environment, Forests, Science and Technology, Government of Telangana

## 12.4 Conservation Efforts of the State

There are (12) Protected Areas in the State, including (2) Tiger Reserves, (3) National Parks and (7) Wildlife Sanctuaries covering an area of 14,06,642.44 Acres, which is nearly 27% of the State's Forest Area.

### 12.4.1 Project Tiger

Telangana has two Tiger Reserves to protect and conserve this endangered Big Cat. These reserves are intensively managed to ensure the survival and propagation of Tigers in perpetuity.

**1) Amrabad Tiger Reserve (ATR)**

The Amrabad Tiger Reserve (ATR), located in the rugged Nallamala hills of Telangana, serves as a vital ecosystem and a critical catchment area for the Krishna River, which feeds major projects like the Srisailam and Nagarjuna Sagar Dams. With a core area of 2166.37 Sq.Kms and a buffer area of 445.02 Sq.Kms, it is the second-largest core area and sixth largest Tiger Reserve in India. The reserve has seen a remarkable increase in its apex predator population, rising from 12 tigers in 2018 to an estimated 42 in 2026, supported by a benchmark of 20 breeding females achieved in 2025. This growth is sustained through scientific habitat management, including the removal of invasive weeds and the implementation of solar-operated borewells to reduce animal migration stress. Protection is enforced via 30 anti-poaching camps, river patrolling, and advanced e-surveillance using over

750 camera traps. Conservation efforts are deeply integrated with the more than 100 indigenous Chenchu tribe, who are employed as trackers and guides, while initiatives like plastic-free zones and community-led safari circuits which have seen nearly 50 tiger sightings since October 2025 promote sustainable eco-tourism.

**2) Kawal Tiger Reserve**

Kawal Tiger Reserve covers a core area of 892.23 sq kms and a buffer area of 1,123.21 sq kms. The Kawal Tiger Reserve has forest areas contiguous to the Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve in Maharashtra and the Indravati Tiger Reserve in Chhattisgarh. As per All India Tiger Estimation (AITE) 2022, there are 07 Tigers in the Kawal TR core, buffer and corridor areas. The AITE 2022 also showed the presence of 41 Panthers in the Telangana Forest landscape, including Kawal, which is an improvement over the earlier period. Table 12.1 below provides details of wildlife sanctuaries and national parks in Telangana and respective areas.

**Table-12.1 : Wildlife Sanctuaries in Telangana and their area (in sq kms)**

| Name of the sanctuary | District | Area (sq. km) |
|---|---|---|
| Kawal Tiger Reserve (core area) | Mancherial and Nirmal | 892.23 |
| Pranahita Wildlife Sanctuary | Mancherial | 136.02 |
| Siwaram Wildlife Sanctuary | Mancherial and Peddapalli | 29.81 |
| Eturnagaram Wildlife Sanctuary | Mulugu | 803.00 |
| Pakhal Wildlife Sanctuary | Mahbubabad and Warangal | 860.20 |
| Kinnerasani Wildlife Sanctuary | Bhadradri Kothagudem | 635.40 |
| Manjira Wildlife Sanctuary | Sangareddy | 20.00 |
| Pocharam Wildlife Sanctuary | Medak and Kamareddy | 129.84 |
| Amrabad Tiger Reserve | Nagarkurnool and Nalgonda | 2,166.37 |
| **Total Area** | | **5,672.87** |

Source: Dept. of Environment, Forests, Science and Technology, Govt. of Telangana

Telangana is home to several national parks that showcase its rich biodiversity. The Kasu Brahmananda Reddy National Park, situated in Hyderabad, spans 1.42 square kilometres and serves as a green oasis, housing species like peafowl, hares, jungle cats, birds, and reptiles. The Mrugavani National Park in Ranga Reddy, covering 3.60 square kilometres, is renowned for its diverse wildlife, including spotted deer, sambar, wild boar, and a variety of birds. The largest among these is the Mahavir Harina Vanasthali National Park, also in Ranga Reddy, extending across 14.59 square kilometres. It is a sanctuary for blackbucks, cheetals, jungle cats, and chowsinghas, along with numerous bird and reptile species. These national parks are vital for conservation efforts and provide a natural retreat amidst urban landscapes.

**Table-12.2: National Parks in Telangana**

| Name of the National Park | District | Area. (sq. km) |
|---|---|---|
| Kasu Brahmananda Reddy National Park | Hyderabad | 1.42 |
| Mrugavani National Park | Rangareddy | 3.60 |
| Mahavir Harina Vanasthali National Park | Rangareddy | 14.59 |
| **Total Area** | | **19.61** |

Source: Dept. of Environment, Forests, Science and Technology, Govt. of Telangana

**Table-12.3 : Circle-Wise Forest Area by Legal Status, 2023-24 (Area in Acres)**

| Sl. No. | Circle | Reserve Forest | Protected Forest | Un-classified Land | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | Kaleshwaram | 21,17,394.26 | 1,19,998.98 | 28,155.64 | 22,65,548.88 |
| 2 | Basara | 10,73,617.66 | 22,668.56 | 6,327.14 | 11,02,613.36 |
| 3 | Rajanna | 4,69,322.45 | 5,685.29 | 26,873.51 | 5,01,881.25 |
| 4 | Bhadradri | 15,12,617.58 | 49,235.44 | 9,999.31 | 15,71,852.33 |
| 5 | Yadadri | 2,14,023.12 | 120.44 | 10,064.40 | 2,24,207.96 |
| 6 | Charminar | 2,00,982.26 | 16,712.06 | 34,992.01 | 2,52,686.33 |
| 7 | Jogulamba | 1,13,578.81 | 453.02 | 3,593.06 | 1,17,624.89 |
| 8 | Amrabad TR | 5,03,009.71 | 93,030.00 | 858.07 | 5,96,897.78 |
| 9 | Kawal TR | - | - | - | - |
| **Total** | | **62,04,545.85** | **3,07,903.79** | **1,20,863.14** | **66,33,312.78** |

Source: WLR, Wing of Forest Department, Hyderabad

## 12.5 Institutions for Forest Management, Research and Training

### 12.5.1 Forest College & Research Institute (FCRI)

The Government established a Forest College and Research Institute (FCRI) in 2016 in Mulugu of Siddipet district. FCRI aims to bring out qualified forestry professionals for the conservation and sustainable management of forest resources. FCRI offers bachelors-level, masters-level and doctoral degree programmes in forestry. It also develops appropriate methods through rigorous research to propagate plantation crops to meet the domestic and industrial needs. Furthermore, FCRI provides extension training to farmers and develops agro-forestry models suitable for different agro-ecological systems.

## 12.6 Telangana Forest Development Corporation Limited (TGFDC)

The Telangana Forest Development Corporation Ltd. (TGFDC) was established on 14.05.2015 under the Companies Act, 2013 with the primary objective of raising plantations to meet the raw material

requirements of wood-based industries in the State.

The Corporation has developed plantations over an area of 33,036.87 hectares, covering species such as Eucalyptus, Bamboo, Cashew, Teak, Medicinal Plants and other miscellaneous species. In addition to supporting industrial needs, TGFDC plays a vital role in enhancing forest land productivity, protecting the environment, and generating gainful employment for local tribals and rural communities. The Corporation also extends financial support to the Telangana Forest Department for Beedi leaf collection and the Departmental Extraction of Timber (DET) scheme, thereby supporting the livelihoods of predominantly SC and ST populations.

TGFDC has expanded its mandate beyond plantations to include Eco-Tourism, biodiversity conservation, and urban green space management as a nodal agency of ecotourism in the state. Major initiatives include the ecotourism framework under the tourism policy 2025-30 of Telangana, development of biodiversity-rich botanical gardens. The Corporation has taken up large-scale Eco-Tourism projects in Mannanur, Vikarabad and three projects in PPP mode are currently operational, besides the development of urban park. Further, state of the art 106-acre Virtual Safari and Eco-Theme Park using AR-VR technology is made operational. TGFDC officers have also adopted global best practices through international exposure, strengthening the sustainability and performance of plantations while creating environmental awareness and livelihood opportunities.

TGFDC is spread across all districts in the State with a net area of 33,063.87 hectares (see Table 12.4).

**Table 12.4 Area Managed by TGFDC (as of January 2026)**

| Type of Plantation | Total Area (in Hectares) |
|---|---|
| Eucalyptus | 21,846.07 |
| Bamboo | 5,274.32 |
| Cashew | 12.00 |
| Teak | 208.39 |
| Miscellaneous | 666.95 |
| Eco-Tourism | 128.76 |
| Conservation & Other areas | 4,927.39 |
| **Total** | **33,063.87** |

Source: Dept. of Environment, Forests, Science and Technology, Govt. of Telangana

## 12.7 Environment

Telangana, one of India's rapidly developing States, has witnessed significant growth in industries, urbanisation, infrastructure and agriculture over the last decade. This accelerated development has contributed substantially to economic progress and employment generation, but it has also posed serious environmental challenges. Increasing industrial activity in clusters such as Hyderabad, Patancheru-Pashamylaram, Jeedimetla, Bollaram, Mallapur, Charlapally, Nacharam and other industrial corridors, coupled with rising urban population and vehicular growth, has intensified various forms of pollution including air, water, land and noise pollution. Issues such as contamination of surface and groundwater, deterioration of ambient air quality in urban centres, improper waste disposal and stress

on natural resources have emerged as major concerns affecting public health and ecological balance in the State.

At the same time, Telangana has strong prospects for addressing these challenges through an effective legal and institutional framework, adoption of cleaner technologies and proactive environmental governance. The implementation of central environmental laws, state-specific initiatives, and the regulatory role of the Telangana Pollution Control Board (TGPCB) have laid a structured foundation for pollution prevention and control. With growing emphasis on sustainable industrial development, real-time environmental monitoring, integrated waste management and public awareness, Telangana is steadily moving towards balancing economic growth with environmental protection. The State's experience highlights both the problems associated with pollution and the opportunities to mitigate them through sound policies, legal mechanisms and community participation.

### 12.7.1 Telangana Pollution Control Board (TGPCB)

TGPCB is the statutory authority entrusted with implementing and enforcing key environmental legislations in the State, including the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Through its Head Office at Hyderabad, supported by Zonal and Regional Offices, TGPCB regulates industrial pollution, hazardous and biomedical waste, municipal solid waste, plastic waste and e-waste. The Board plays a pivotal role in granting Consents for Establishment and Operation, conducting inspections, monitoring emissions and effluents, and ensuring compliance so that industrial development takes place in an environmentally sustainable manner while safeguarding public health.

Over the last few years, TGPCB has strengthened its regulatory and monitoring framework by adopting digital systems, real-time monitoring technologies and transparent inspection mechanisms under the Ease of Doing Business initiative. The Board has intensified enforcement through inspections, compliance directions and closure actions against violators, while also facilitating sustainable industrial growth by supporting common treatment facilities and authorised waste management infrastructure. In parallel, TGPCB has actively promoted environmental awareness through public outreach, campaigns on single-use plastics, eco-friendly practices and community participation programs. These combined efforts reflect TGPCB's commitment to balanced environmental governance, pollution control and long-term sustainability in the State.

### 12.7.2 Industrial Pollution

Rapid industrialisation in Telangana's major industrial belts, such as Patancheru, Pashamylaram, Jeedimetla, IDPL and Mallapur, particularly with the growth of chemical and pharmaceutical units, has significantly contributed to economic development but has also led to serious concerns regarding industrial pollution. While large industries established individual Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs) as mandated by the Pollution Control Board, many small and medium units faced

constraints of space and finance, making compliance difficult. To address this challenge and to protect the environment, industrial units collectively formed associations and established Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) to ensure scientific treatment of wastewater. At present, the State has eight CETPs, of which five are operational, catering mainly to pharmaceutical, bulk drug and allied industries. These CETPs employ a combination of chemical, biological and advanced treatment technologies such as membrane bioreactors, strippers, multiple effect evaporators and ATFDs to treat both low and high TDS effluents. The effluents are transported through GPS-enabled tankers under continuous monitoring by the Board, ensuring regulatory compliance, pollution control and maintenance of ecological balance in the industrial clusters.

**Table 12.5 Common Effluent Treatment Plants in Telangana**

| Location | Capacity |
|---|---|
| Jeedimetla | LTDS-1500 KLD<br>HTDS-460 KLD |
| Patancheru | LTDS-3000 KLD |
| Balanagar | LTDS-150 KLD |
| Mallapur | LTDS-2000 KLD |
| Pashamylaram | HTDS-480 KLD |

Legend: LTDS- Low Total Dissolved Solids;
HTDS- High Total Dissolved Solids;
KLD- Kilolitres per day

Source: Telangana State Pollution Control Board

### 12.7.3 Bio-medical Waste

Bio-Medical Waste (BMW) management in Telangana is carried out in accordance with the Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 (as amended), notified by MoEF&CC, and the guidelines issued by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) from time to time. All identified Health Care Facilities (HCFs) in the State are required to obtain authorisation under the BMW Rules. At present, 12,480 HCFs, including 6,383 bedded HCFs, are registered with the Telangana State Pollution Control Board (TGPCB).

The State has a robust treatment infrastructure comprising 13 Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities (CBMWTFs) with a combined treatment capacity of 1,16,536 kg/day. These facilities handle the collection, transportation, treatment, and disposal of BMW from both Government and private HCFs. The current BMW generation in Telangana is about 31,272 kg/day, which is well within the available treatment capacity. All CBMWTFs are equipped with Online Continuous Stack Emission Monitoring Systems (OCEMS) connected to CPCB and TGPCB servers.

Overall, the existing capacity is adequate to meet present and future requirements for the next decade. To further strengthen the system and cater to anticipated growth in healthcare infrastructure, permissions have also been granted for three additional CBMWTFs. TGPCB ensures compliance through regular inspections, online Bio-Medical Waste Manifest System, review of annual reports, and implementation of barcode-based tracking, thereby ensuring safe, scientific, and environmentally sound management of bio-medical waste in the State.

### 12.7.4 Solid Waste Management in Telangana

The Solid Waste Management (SWM) Rules, 2016 were notified by the Government of India on 8th April, 2016, which would be superseded by the new SWM Rules 2025 and will be effective from 1st April 2026, with the objective of ensuring scientific, environmentally sound, and sustainable management of municipal solid waste. The Government of Telangana has taken comprehensive institutional, regulatory, and operational measures for effective implementation of these Rules across all Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in the State.

For monitoring and implementation of the SWM Rules, 2016, the Municipal Administration and Urban Development (MA&UD) Department, Government of Telangana, vide G.O.Rt.No. 447 dated 26.07.2017, constituted the State Level Advisory Body (SLAB). Further, the Environment, Forests, Science and Technology (EFS&T) Department vide G.O.Ms.No. 27 dated 10.07.2017 issued a notification prohibiting open burning of waste and regulating the utilisation of Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF). In compliance with the directions of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT) in OA No. 606 of 2018, revised action plans were prepared by the MA&UD Department with defined timelines for achieving full compliance.

At present, the total municipal solid waste generation in the State is about 12,705 tonnes per day (TPD), of which 100% is being collected. Out of the collected waste, approximately 10,661 TPD is processed through various treatment facilities and about 2,155.2 TPD is disposed of in secured landfill sites. The remaining gap of around 2,044 TPD is being addressed through ongoing and proposed infrastructure development under approved action plans.

In the Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) area, municipal solid waste generation is about 10,000 TPD. The Hyderabad Integrated Municipal Solid Waste Management Project located at Jawaharnagar village, Shameerpet Mandal, Medchal–Malkajgiri District, is operating a 7,711 TPD MSW processing facility, which processes and disposes of the entire waste generated in the GHMC area through scientific methods including waste-to-energy, composting, and secured landfilling.

In the remaining 141 ULBs including 11 municipalities which were merged in the newly formed corporation of GHMC, the total municipal solid waste generation is about 4,316 TPD. Door-to-door collection of waste has been achieved 100% in all these ULBs. Source segregation is being practised to varying degrees, with approximately 39% segregation reported by ULBs and about 63% of households across the State practising segregation at source. For decentralised waste management, 229 waste-to-compost plants with a total capacity of 1,120 TPD and 209 Dry Resource Collection Centres (DRCCs) with a capacity of 750 TPD are operational in 141 ULBs, in addition to 85 DRCCs functioning in the GHMC area.

Legacy waste management through bio-mining has been taken up as a priority across the State. Excluding GHMC, 141 ULBs grouped into nine clusters identified 133 dump sites for bio-mining and scientific processing of accumulated legacy waste.

Work orders were issued to six agencies on 25.03.2022, and bio-mining has commenced in all identified ULBs. The process has been completed in 19 ULBs and is currently in progress in 25 ULBs. As of July 2025, about 18.59 lakh metric tonnes of legacy waste has been processed and disposed of, and the target date for completion of bio-mining activities in all 141 ULBs is 31.12.2025 but remediation work was delayed due to excessive rainfall from June to November 2025.

To improve sanitation and septage management, faecal sludge treatment infrastructure has been strengthened in the State. A faecal sludge treatment plant (FSTP) of 40 KLD capacity is operating at Nalla Cheruvu, and a total of 16 FSTPs with an aggregate capacity of 570 KLD have been established across various ULBs, including Siddipet, Bhongir, Nalgonda, Kamareddy, Shadnagar, Nirmal, Boduppal, Korutla, Adilabad, Jagityal, Jangaon, Medchal, Khammam, Peerzadiguda, and Nizamabad.

The State has also promoted waste-to-energy and bio-energy solutions. Three bio-methanation plants with a combined capacity of 13.5 TPD are operating in Greater Warangal Municipal Corporation, Siddipet, and Sircilla. In addition, a 48 MW waste-to-energy plant at Jawaharnagar utilising MSW-based RDF with a processing capacity of about 5,500 TPD is under operation.

Several innovative and best practices have been adopted by ULBs to promote sustainable solid waste management. These include conversion of plastic waste into pavement tiles and bricks in Siddipet and Suryapet, flower waste management initiatives in Alair and Kompally, production of briquettes and pellets from solid waste in Narayanpet, Manikonda, and Peerzadiguda, vapra composting in Boduppal, Ameenpur, and Tellapur, decentralised solid waste management in Narsingi, decentralised garden waste composting in Khammam, and awareness and capacity-building initiatives such as Swachh Badi (Swachh School) in Siddipet.

In compliance with the directions of the Hon'ble NGT and the guidelines of Swachh Bharat Mission, comprehensive action plans for municipal solid waste management have been prepared and submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs under the City Solid Waste Action Plan (CSWAP) with a total outlay of Rs.701.65 crore. These action plans provide for setting up of facilities for aerobic and vermi-composting of wet waste with a capacity of 1,912.85 TPD, establishment of dry resource collection centres for 1,175.80 TPD of dry waste, development of regional scientific landfill sites with a capacity of 780.43 TPD, and creation of secondary transfer stations with a capacity of 207.45 TPD to ensure end-to-end scientific management of municipal solid waste.

## Box: 12.1 Vision for Net Zero Development - Telangana Vision 2047

The Environment component of Telangana Vision 2047 is built around nine interlinked focus areas, positioning sustainability and climate action at the heart of the State's long-term development. Together, these focus areas enable Telangana's transition to a Net-Zero, climate-resilient, and nature-positive State.

1. Clean and Green Energy Powerhouse

   Rapid scale-up of renewable energy, storage, smart grids, and green hydrogen to achieve near-zero emissions in the power sector.

2. Integrated Smart Mobility

   A zero-emission, people-centric transport system with electric mobility, public transit, non-motorised transport, and sustainable fuels.

3. Net-Zero Industry

   Industrial decarbonisation through clean electricity, green hydrogen, circular economy practices, CCUS, and eco-industrial clusters.

4. Climate-Smart Agriculture

   Low-emission, regenerative farming systems that improve resilience, conserve water, enhance soil health, and generate carbon-positive rural incomes.

5. Restoration of Natural Forests and Carbon Sinks

   Expansion of forest and tree cover, agroforestry, wetland and grassland restoration, and biodiversity conservation to strengthen natural carbon sinks.

6. Net-Zero Cities

   Climate-resilient urban development powered by renewable energy, green buildings, energy-efficient infrastructure, and nature-based solutions.

7. Waste-to-Wealth and Circular Economy

   Methane-neutral solid waste management, high resource recovery, recycling, and reuse to transform waste into economic and environmental value.

8. Just Green Transition

   Inclusive climate action through green jobs, skills development, social equity, and community participation in the green economy.

9. Net-Zero Governance and Framework

   Robust institutions, digital climate data systems, carbon markets, and climate finance to ensure accountable, science-based implementation.

Together, these nine focus areas ensure that environmental stewardship, economic growth, and social inclusion advance in a balanced and resilient manner, enhancing quality of life for present and future generations in Telangana.

Source: Vision 2047, Government of Telangana

## 12.8 Way Forward

The Government of Telangana is guided by its constitutional mandate to protect and preserve the natural environment. Its programmes on forestry, environment, biodiversity, and climate change are closely aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the State's Vision 2047. In this pursuit, flagship initiatives such as Vanamahotsavam will continue to spearhead efforts to achieve and sustain the target of 33 per cent forest cover in the coming years. These efforts will be complemented by the ongoing initiatives of the Telangana State Pollution Control Board and rural and urban local bodies, ensuring a coordinated and holistic approach to environmental conservation and sustainable development.

Chapter 13

# Panchayat Raj and Rural Development

GOVERNMENT OF TELANGANA
TELANGANA RISING
తెలంగాణ ప్రభుత్వం
ప్రజావాణి
ప్రజా భవన్

# Key Highlights

- The Panchayati Raj System in Telangana is decentralised and representative governance as enshrined with the concentrated efforts of the Government, which ensures grassroots participation by various reforms. The state's Panchayat Raj system is defined by vibrant, responsive, and accountable institutions, comprising 12,760 Gram Panchayats, 565 Mandal Praja Parishads, and 31 Zilla Praja Parishads.
- 23,453 out of 24,000 rural habitations now have access to safe drinking water under the Mission Bhagiratha initiative of supplying treated water through Water Treatments. An expenditure of Rs. 646.05 crore were incurred in 2025–26, and an administrative sanction of Rs. 628.30 was accorded for new works and O&M of bulk supply schemes.
- In 2025–26, the MGNREGS employed 32.64 lakh individuals, generating 6.53 crore person-days and achieving 87.1% of its target. In 2025–26 (up to 06.03.2026), MGNREGS expenditure stood at Rs. 3,098.64 crore, with wage expenditure of Rs. 1,762 crore accounting for the dominant share, reflecting continued emphasis on employment-intensive works.
- Telangana received national recognition as the Best State under the Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari (JSJB) initiative at the 6th National Water Awards, with multiple districts also securing substantial financial incentives- reflecting the State's strong performance in community-led water conservation.
- Indiramma Atmeeya Bharosa is an innovative welfare initiative in Telangana, providing Rs. 12,000 in annual support to landless agricultural labourers. As of 4th March 2026, Rs. 50.33 crore has been disbursed to 83,887 beneficiaries.
- Telangana is at the forefront of women's empowerment through SHG-led financial inclusion. The women's collectives have a membership of 47.04 lakh, spread across 4.62 lakh SHGs. During 2025-26, the state has further strengthened the SHG movement by the addition of 4.28 lakh women. Rs.121.50 crore of Community Investment Fund (CIF) was released to Mandal Samakhyas during this period, raising the cumulative CIF to Rs.703 crore.
- Telangana has enhanced the inclusivity of the women's SHG movement by establishing dedicated SHGs for the elderly, Persons with Disabilities (PwDs), and adolescent girls. During 2025-26, a total of 6,449 PwD SHGs with over 44,200 members, 8,669 SHGs for the elderly covering 84,121 women and 9,182 SNEHA SHGs with 92,841 adolescent girls have been formed.
- In recognition of its exemplary performance in Own Source Revenue mobilisation and local governance, Mall Gram Panchayat secured the First Rank at the national level under the Atma Nirbhar Panchayat Special Award (ANPSA), 2025, winning a financial incentive of Rs. 1 crore.

- The Cheyutha Pension Scheme is a flagship social security initiative that provides monthly financial assistance to highly vulnerable demographics. During 2025-26 (as of February 2026), Rs. 10,678 crore had been disbursed to 42.23 lakh beneficiaries across 11 categories.
- In 2025–26, the Telangana Institute of Rural Development (TGIRD) conducted 859 training programmes for 75,663 participants as part of its continuous capacity-building activities.
- Economic empowerment of SHGs through entrepreneurship promotion is integral to Telangana's inclusive development strategy. SHGs are increasingly gaining access to markets through a range of innovative enterprises, including paddy procurement, TGSRTC bus procurement, Indira Mahila Shakti canteens, school uniform making, Indira Mahila Shakti Bazaars, petrol pump management, and solar power plants.

## 13.1 Introduction

"The soul of India lives in its villages"- Mahatma Gandhi

Echoing this timeless vision, the Panchayat Raj and Rural Development Department in Telangana serves as a vital link between the State and its rural communities, shaping the provision of public services in everyday village life. The Panchayat Raj Institutions continue to shoulder a wide range of responsibilities, from maintaining sanitation, drinking water systems, and plantations to managing village infrastructure, regulating layouts, and providing essential registration services. These functions place Gram Panchayats to play an important role in rural governance, directly influencing living conditions and the quality of the local environment.

## 13.2 Governance and Institutional Framework

Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in Telangana have been strengthened through the Government's concentrated efforts to promote decentralised and participatory governance. A clear framework defines the structure, powers, and accountability of local bodies at the village, mandal, and district levels. The Government has also facilitated the reorganisation of Gram Panchayats, including recognising distant habitations, thereby improving grassroots representation and accessibility, and ensuring a more inclusive and uniform system of governance across the State.

### 13.2.1 Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs)

The Panchayat Raj system in the State functions through a three-tier structure comprising Gram Panchayats, Mandal Praja Parishads, and Zilla Praja Parishads, strengthened through the Government's focused efforts to enhance decentralised governance and effective service delivery. These institutions operate with clearly defined roles and responsibilities to support local planning and implementation. At present, the State has 31 Zilla Praja Parishads, 565 Mandal Praja Parishads, and 12,760 Gram Panchayats, reflecting a well-established framework for grassroots administration.

In Telangana, villages have been strengthened through the Government's focused efforts to promote accountability, transparency, and participatory governance. Clearly defined roles and responsibilities ensure that PRI functionaries remain accountable, while Gram Sabhas, held regularly, enable direct community participation in decision-making. Each Gram Panchayat has constituted Standing Committees on Sanitation, Streetlights, Plantations, and Works, with scope to involve subject experts for better outcomes. Strong administrative measures ensure timely conduct of Gram Sabhas and audits, supported by institutional mechanisms for grievance redressal and appeals. Additionally, assured funding provisions enable smooth functioning of essential services, including salaries and basic utilities, thereby reinforcing effective grassroots governance.

### 13.2.2 Strengthening Governance of Local Bodies

The governance of local bodies is strengthened through planning, citizen engagement and process reforms that translate statutory provisions into day-to-

day practice. The mandatory preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDPs) promotes systematic and need-based planning at the village level, while the regular convening of Gram Sabhas every two months helps community participation in decision-making. Institutional arrangements, such as four Standing Committees (on Sanitation, Streetlights, Plantation and Works) in each Gram Panchayat and provisions for maintaining nurseries with assured plantation survival, promote accountable and environmentally sustainable governance. Citizen duties, as prescribed under the Act, further encourage a shared responsibility for cleanliness, environmental protection, and the upkeep of public spaces.

Special governance measures have been adopted to enhance inclusiveness and transparency in local administration. Implementation of the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA) in the Fifth Schedule Areas has empowered tribal communities and strengthened the role of Gram Sabhas in local governance. Digital platforms for services, such as layout approvals, building permissions, tax assessment and civil registration, have improved transparency, reduced delays and strengthened accountability. Together, these measures reinforce participatory, inclusive and responsive governance across rural Telangana.

### 13.2.3 Financial and Resource Support to PRIs

Under the State Finance Commission (SFC) Matching Grants, Rs. 611.44 crore were released in 2024-25 and Rs. 391.84 crore in 2025-26 to support local body operations. Gram Panchayats have been provided with essential infrastructure and personnel, including Panchayat Secretaries, multipurpose workers, sanitation vehicles, dumping yards, nurseries, sports grounds, and village-level public assets. To strengthen the administration procurement of 1,834 computers and accessories is under progress and gap-filling funds are provided for Adarsh Gram Panchayats, enabling effective service delivery and improved administrative efficiency at the grassroots level.

## 13.3 Rural Infrastructure and Basic Services

### 13.3.1 Rural Water Supply

Ensuring dependable access to safe drinking water remains a core public service function in rural Telangana. The Mission Bhagiratha Department addresses this mandate by supplying treated surface water to rural habitations outside the Hyderabad Outer Ring Road (ORR), primarily drawing from the Krishna and Godavari river systems. The focus is on achieving universal household piped water connection, enabling reliable delivery of potable water at the prescribed service level of 100 Litres Per Capita Per Day (LPCD) in rural areas.

In accordance with approved service standards, bulk water is also supplied to Urban Local Bodies at differentiated levels: 135 LPCD for Municipalities and Nagar Panchayats, and 150 LPCD for Municipal Corporations. Through this integrated approach, the department seeks to balance sustainability, adequacy and equity in water distribution, ensuring that both rural households and urban local bodies receive

treated drinking water on a reliable and scheduled basis.

During the year 2025-26 (as of February 2026), out of 24,000 rural habitations in the State, 23,453 habitations are covered with surface-treated potable water supply. The remaining habitations receive safe drinking water through local safe sources and solar-based pump sets. Bulk water supply has also been extended to 130 Urban Local Bodies. Raw water, drawn from surface sources such as rivers and reservoirs, is treated through 122 Water Treatment Plants across the State, ensuring an uninterrupted daily supply of safe drinking water to the targeted habitations and ULBs. An expenditure of Rs. 646.05 crore were incurred up to February 2026 during 2025-26.

The Government has sanctioned 112 new works in the year 2025-26 in various habitations, with a sanctioned amount of Rs. 51.99 crore. Further, Rs. 576.31 crore is sanctioned for O&M of Bulk supply schemes for 2025-26.

**Table 13.1 Sanctioned Rural Drinking Water Projects in 2025-26**

| S.No | Nature of Works | Constituency / Area Covered | Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in Crore) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Providing drinking water supply to 108 works in Madhira Constituency of Khammam District | Madhira constituency | 21.30 |
| 2 | Raw water supply | Kanha Village, Rangareddy district | 21.00 |
| 3 | Improvement of Water Supply | Nacharam Village, Enkoor Mandal, Khammam District | 0.70 |
| 4 | Chlorine dosing system and Water level controlling systems for OHSRs | Doulathabad, Bomraspet, Kodandal Mandals, Vikarabad | 5.25 |
| 5 | Contingent water supply arrangements at Kothigundu of the foreshore of Srisailam Reservoir | Mahabubnagar, Nagarkurnool, Naryanpet and Vikarabad districts | 3.74 |
| | **Total** | | **51.99** |

Source: Mission Bhagiratha Department, Government of Telangana

During 2025-26, three Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) works totalling Rs. 17.38 crore were converted to State Plan funding:

- Rs. 7.88 crore: Revival of Comprehensive Protected Water Supply (CPWS) schemes in Patancheruvu, Devarakadra, Medchal, Maheshwaram, Jagtial constituencies.
- Rs. 8.14 crore: Intra-village system works in Andole, Zaheerabad constituencies.
- Rs. 1.36 crore: Intra-Village system works of Narsapur Constituency.

## Box 13.1: National Recognition for Water Conservation: The Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari Awards

Telangana received national accolades for its achievements in community-led water conservation by being awarded the title of Best State under the Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari (JSJB) initiative at the 6th National Water Awards - JSJB Awards Ceremony, organised by the Department of Jal Shakti.

The award was conferred by the Hon'ble President of India on 18th November 2025 in New Delhi and was received by the Panchayat Raj and Rural Development Department.

In addition, several districts of Telangana were recognised for their exemplary performance under the JSJB. Adilabad, Nalgonda, and Mancherial districts received awards of Rs. 2 crore each, while Warangal, Nirmal, and Jangaon districts were awarded Rs.1 crore each. Bhadradri Kothagudem and Mahabubnagar districts were also recognised with awards of Rs. 25 lakh each. These accolades reflect the State's strong performance in participatory water conservation initiatives.

#### 13.3.1.1 Grievance Redressal and Water Supply Management Initiatives

- 24x7 Call Centre: Toll-free 1916 monitors and resolves drinking water-related grievances daily on priority.
- Grama Manchineeti Sahayakulu: 13,817 trained across Gram Panchayats for handpump, motor, pipeline and leakage repairs.
- AEE/AE Appointments: 288 Assistant Executive Engineers recruited in October 2024, and 47 Assistant Engineers recruited in March 2025.
- Water Quality: Water quality has been

ensured through daily prescribed tests at 76 WQMS laboratories and 110 Water Treatment Plant Laboratories. All District-level Laboratories and the State Level Laboratory are NABL-accredited. In addition, Chloroscopes were provided to all Gram Panchayats for daily household testing.

- Bulk Surface treated Supply schemes (MVS/CPWS schemes): The O&M of combined surface treated water supply schemes are operated and maintained by the Mission Bhagiratha department through the O&M agencies.
- In-village Operations & Management: 8 mandatory registers (such as supply, grievances, chlorine, and repairs) are maintained by Gram Panchayats under Mission Bhagiratha engineers' guidance.
- Coordination: Ensures Minimum Draw Down Levels (MDDL) in reservoirs are monitored daily, duly monitoring with the I&CAD department.

### 13.3.2 Panchayat Raj Engineering

The Panchayat Raj Engineering Department (PRED) focuses on creating and sustaining durable rural infrastructure that enables accessibility, mobility, and effective governance at the village level. The Department undertakes works related to rural road connectivity, internal village roads and the construction of public buildings, with a focus on quality standards, phased execution, and long-term maintenance. These interventions are designed to support service delivery, stimulate economic activity and enhance institutional functioning across rural habitations.

#### 13.3.2.1 Construction and Maintenance of Rural Buildings

As part of the PRED's asset creation mandate, it has undertaken the construction of government buildings essential for decentralised administration, including Gram Panchayat (GP), Mandal Praja Parishad (MPP), Zilla Praja Parishad (ZPP) and District Panchayat Raj offices. Since 2022–23, a total of 114 buildings have been approved at an estimated cost of Rs. 104.73 crore; of these, 12 works relating to PR and MPP buildings have been completed, with an expenditure of Rs. 4.25 crore.

In 2025-26, construction projects are underway as part of both spillover and new programmes. The spillover programme comprises 11 works costing Rs.13.80 crore, relating to support for the PRIs for buildings and MPP buildings at Sadashivpet and Mahamutharam, for which budget allocation was made in 2023-24. Under new sanctions in 2025-26, 15 works costing Rs.28 crore were approved for MPP and other buildings, as well as District Panchayat Raj Office buildings, with a budgetary allocation of Rs.31.086 crore made during the year.

## 13.4 Rural Development Programmes

The Rural Development Department implements key programmes to improve livelihoods, strengthen infrastructure, and support vulnerable rural households. Major schemes under implementation include the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana–Watershed Component (WDC-PMKSY 2.0)--Indiramma Atmeeya Bharosa (IAB) and Employment Generation

and Marketing Mission(EGMM), which are presented scheme-wise in the following sections.

### 13.4.1 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), enacted in September 2005, remains a cornerstone of livelihood security in rural Telangana, guaranteeing wage employment to households willing to perform unskilled manual work. The programme assures up to 100 days of employment in a financial year to households that demand work, while simultaneously creating productive and durable rural assets. As on 20th January 2026, the programme is being implemented in 12,760 Gram Panchayats across 565 rural mandals in 31 rural districts. A total of 52.01 lakh job cards have been issued, covering 1.06 crore individuals, of which 32.56 lakh job cards and 54.01 lakh wage seekers are active.

In 2025-26 (up to 6th March 2026), the MGNREGA sustained substantial livelihood support, with 32.64 lakh individuals receiving employment and generating 6.53 crore person-days. Wage expenditure formed the largest proportion of total spending, amounting to Rs.1,762 crore, ensuring direct income support to rural households. Material and administrative expenditures remained moderate, supporting asset creation and programme management.

**Table 13.2 Achievements under the MGNREGS**

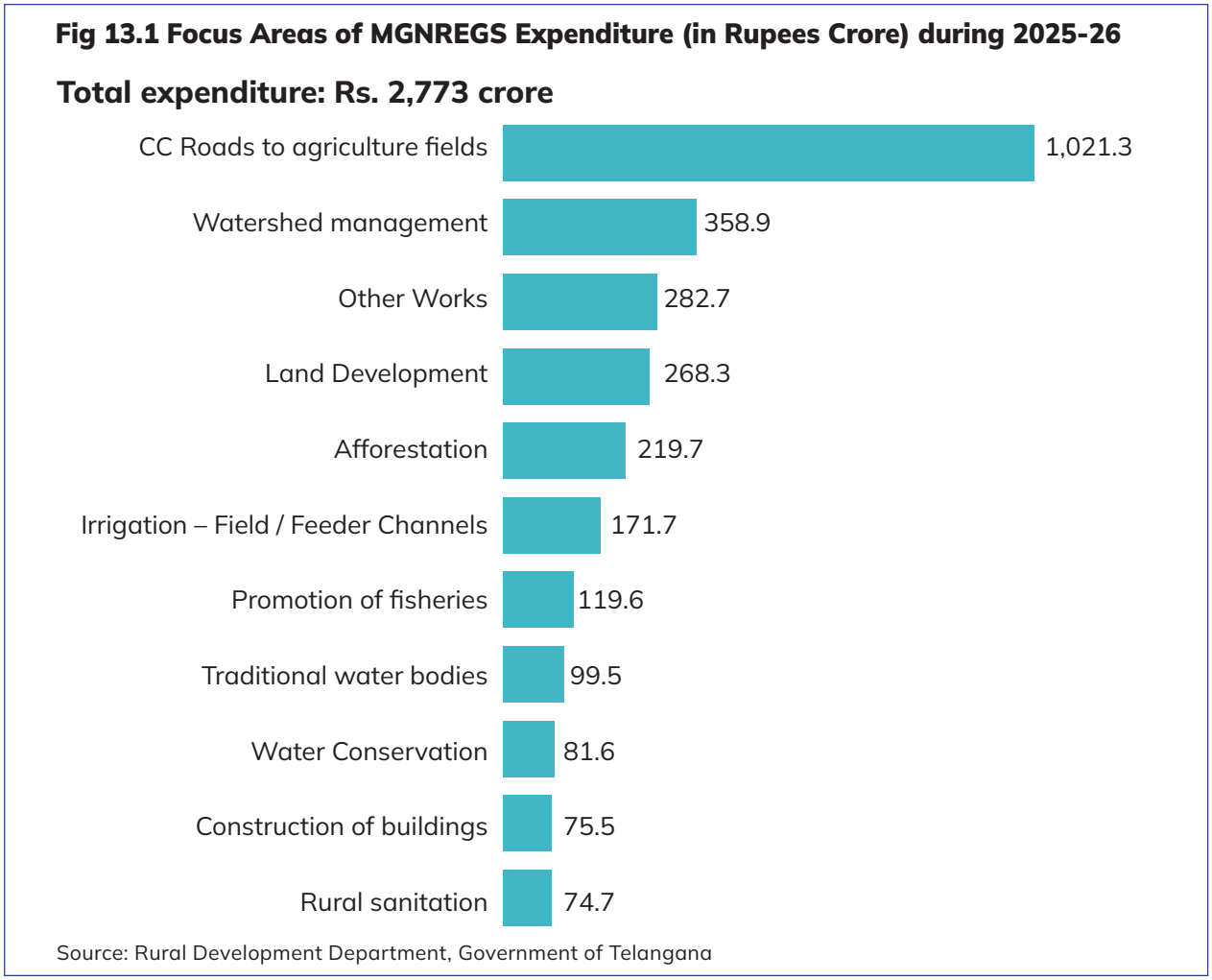
| Year | No. of cards issued | No. of individuals in the job card | No. of individuals provided employment (in Lakh) | Person-Days generated (in Crore) | Expenditure (Rs. in Crore) | | | Total Expen-diture ( Rs. in Crore) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Wage | Material | Admin | |
| 2023-24 | 1,05,767 | 2,64,241 | 40.62 | 12.09 | 2,178.19 | 1,630.30 | 266.05 | 4,074.54 |
| 2024-25 | 84,027 | 2,32,825 | 42.44 | 12.23 | 2,610.94 | 1,500.87 | 229.24 | 4,341.05 |
| 2025-26(Up to 06.03.2026) | 40,867 | 1,31,576 | 32.64 | 6.53 | 1,762.12 | 1,096.99 | 239.53 | 3,098.64 |
| **Total** | **2,30,661** | **6,28,642** | **115.7** | **30.85** | **6,551.25** | **4,228.16** | **734.82** | **11,514.23** |

Source: Rural Development Department, Government of Telangana

**Pattern of Expenditure on MGNREGS Works during 2025–26 :**

The expenditure pattern indicates a strong focus on rural connectivity, with CC roads and roads to agricultural lands accounting for the largest share of spending, as illustrated in Chart 13.1. Significant allocations were also made to watershed management, land development and afforestation, reflecting a continued emphasis on natural resource management.

**Fig 13.1 Focus Areas of MGNREGS Expenditure (in Rupees Crore) during 2025-26**




Source: Rural Development Department, Government of Telangana

Expenditure on irrigation, water conservation, and related works supported both agricultural and environmental sustainability.

**Table 13.3: The MGNREGA Performance during 2025-26 (as on 6th March 2026)**

| S No. | District Name | Person days (in lakh) | | Achievement |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Targeted | Generated | |
| 1 | Adilabad | 44.8 | 41.2 | 92.00% |
| 2 | Bhadradri Kothagudem | 32.5 | 30.6 | 94.20% |
| 3 | Hanumakonda | 11.2 | 9.8 | 87.40% |
| 4 | Jagtial | 19.8 | 15.9 | 80.30% |
| 5 | Jangaon | 17.0 | 15.5 | 90.90% |
| 6 | Jayashankar Bhupalpally | 12.9 | 9.9 | 77.00% |
| 7 | Jogulamba Gadwal | 13.5 | 10.1 | 74.60% |
| 8 | Kamareddy | 22.2 | 15.4 | 69.30% |

| S No. | District Name | Person days (in lakh) | | Achievement |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Targeted | Generated | |
| 10 | Khammam | 34.9 | 32.0 | 91.80% |
| 11 | Kumuram Bheem Asifabad | 28.3 | 25.1 | 88.60% |
| 12 | Mahabubabad | 28.6 | 26.5 | 92.40% |
| 13 | Mahabubnagar | 17.8 | 15.7 | 88.00% |
| 14 | Mancherial | 21.0 | 18.8 | 89.40% |
| 15 | Medak | 25.3 | 23.8 | 94.10% |
| 16 | Mulugu | 10.3 | 9.5 | 92.20% |
| 17 | Nagarkurnool | 20.2 | 16.5 | 81.60% |
| 18 | Nalgonda | 59.5 | 52.2 | 87.70% |
| 19 | Narayanpet | 12.2 | 9.5 | 77.40% |
| 20 | Nirmal | 32.0 | 28.0 | 87.40% |
| 21 | Nizamabad | 29.9 | 19.5 | 65.20% |
| 22 | Peddapalli | 15.2 | 14.2 | 93.50% |
| 23 | Rajanna Sircilla | 13.0 | 13.0 | 100.10% |
| 24 | Rangareddy | 14.4 | 12.8 | 89.10% |
| 25 | Sangareddy | 31.0 | 23.3 | 75.10% |
| 26 | Siddipet | 35.5 | 33.1 | 93.00% |
| 27 | Suryapet | 37.5 | 33.1 | 90.10% |
| 28 | Vikarabad | 44.9 | 40.3 | 89.00% |
| 29 | Wanaparthy | 14.9 | 10.9 | 73.10% |
| 30 | Warangal | 13.2 | 12.2 | 92.40% |
| 31 | Yadadri Bhuvanagiri | 19.9 | 18.6 | 93.30% |
| **Total** | | **750.0** | **652.9** | **87.10%** |

Source: Rural Development Department, Government of Telangana

Overall, against a target of 750 lakh person-days, 652.9 lakh person-days were generated under MGNREGA in Telangana as on 6th March 2026, achieving 87.1 % per cent of the annual target. Districts such as Karimnagar (96.9%), Bhadradri Kothagudem (94.2%), Khammam (91.8%), Mahabubabad (92.4%) and Adilabad (92%) recorded relatively higher performance levels, indicating stronger implementation and demand for wage employment. In contrast, Nizamabad (65.2%), Kamareddy (69.3%) and Wanaparthy (73.1%), Jogulamba Gadwal (74.6%) showed lower achievement rates.

## Box 13.2: Panula Jathara 2025: Special Drive for Holistic Rural Development

Panula Jathara 2025 (Works Fair) was launched by the Panchayat Raj & Rural Development Department on 22nd August, 2025, as a focused drive for comprehensive village development.

As part of the campaign, 13,552 works with an estimated cost of Rs. 205 crore were launched, and sanction orders were issued for 88,037 works amounting to about Rs. 1,994 crore. In total, 1,01,589 works valued at approximately Rs. 2,199 crore were commenced under Panula Jathara 2025. The initiative covers a wide range of village-level works, including Gram Panchayat buildings, Anganwadi centres, cattle sheds, goat sheds, poultry sheds, check dams and horticulture plantations, contributing to the holistic development of rural areas across the State.

### 13.4.2 Area-Based and Infrastructure-Led Development

#### 13.4.2.1 Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana: Watershed Development Component (WDC-PMKSY 2.0)

The WDC-PMKSY 2.0 is a Centrally Sponsored scheme designed to rehabilitate degraded natural resources and enhance agricultural productivity in rainfed areas through an integrated watershed management strategy. The scheme focuses on soil and water conservation, water harvesting, sustainable agriculture and livelihood enhancement at the micro-watershed level, with a Centre–State funding arrangement of 60:40 to promote ecological sustainability, increase farm incomes and strengthen livelihood security in less-endowed regions.

**Key Activities under the Scheme:**

**a. Natural Resource Management (NRM):**

In 2025–26, implementation primarily focused on NRM works. Against a physical target of 5,195 works, 2,395 were grounded during the year, with an expenditure of Rs. 4,395.33 lakh against the approved financial target of Rs. 4,565.08 lakh. The interventions included water-harvesting and soil-conservation structures such as check dams, percolation tanks, gabion WHS & SMC structures, and rock-fill dams.

Cumulative achievements under NRM since inception include the completion of 5,119 works at a cost of Rs. 9,673.26 lakh, benefiting 75,417 farmers, bringing 10,589 hectares under additional cultivation and creating 10,486.74 lakh cubic meters of ponding capacity. Further, 213 Amrit Sarovars/Percolation Tanks, each with a pondage area of 1 acre and a water holding capacity of 10,000 cubic meters, have been completed across 34 projects as per the Government of India guidelines.

**b. Entry Point Activities (EPA):**

EPAs have been implemented to address immediate community needs. Cumulatively, since their inception, 174 EPA works have been executed, with an expenditure of Rs. 370.96 lakh, including bus shelters, community sheds, tent house materials and travis units.

**c. Livelihood Activity:**

As per the PMKSY–WDC 2.0 guidelines, 15% of the total project cost, amounting to Rs. 55.21 crore, is earmarked for the Livelihood component. The State level Nodal Agency(SLNA) has entered into an MoU with SERP for its implementation. Up to March 2026, cumulatively, 8,132 SHG poor women members have benefited from the initiative, with an expenditure of Rs. 44.70 crore and the implementation of livelihood activities continued in 2025-26.

**d. Production System Improvement (PSI):**

An amount of Rs. 55.21 crore (15% of the total project cost) is earmarked for the PSI component under the PMKSY–WDC 2.0. Till date 9073 farmers are benefitted by providing farm implements under the PSI component.

### 13.4.3 Indiramma Atmeeya Bharosa (IAB)

The Government of Telangana launched the "Indiramma Atmeeya Bharosa" scheme in January 2025 to provide financial assistance to landless agricultural labourers and enhance their livelihood security. Under the scheme, each eligible family receives Rs. 12,000 annually, disbursed in two biannual instalments of Rs. 6,000, to help meet basic needs and reduce financial stress. The scheme focuses on reducing rural poverty and promoting social inclusion, particularly among landless agricultural labourers in rural and tribal areas. By supporting vulnerable households dependent on agriculture, the initiative seeks to improve living standards, strengthen the rural economy, and foster equitable and inclusive development.

The Gram Sabha identifies and approves beneficiaries for the IAB scheme. The scheme covers landless agricultural labour households who are MGNREGS job card holders and have worked for at least 20 days during 2023-24. Financial assistance is transferred directly to the bank account of the female beneficiary of the eligible household through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT).

A total of 5,19,191 beneficiaries were identified by the Gram Sabhas to receive financial assistance. Since the launch of the programme, as of 4th March 2026, Rs. 50.33 crore has been disbursed to 83,887 eligible beneficiaries at Rs. 6,000 per beneficiary in two spells, covering 3,217 Gram Panchayats, 532 Mandals, and 32 districts, towards the first instalment for 2024–25 under the IAB scheme.

### 13.4.4 The Employment Generation and Marketing Mission (EGMM)

The EGMM, functioning under the Department of Rural Development, is the nodal agency for implementing the State Rural Livelihoods Mission (SRLM) and the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) in Telangana. In accordance with the objective of "one job per SHG family", the EGMM provides market-driven, placement-linked skill training to rural BPL youth aged 18–35 years, with a focus on school dropouts and underserved communities. The Mission implements skilling programmes through public–private partnerships by empanelling professional agencies. It facilitates placements through job fairs, managing the entire DDU-GKY process from project sanction to placement verification.

In 2025–26, the EGMM continued the implementation of DDU-GKY Project-2 (2019–25), resulting in the training of 12,984 candidates. Of these, 4,042 candidates have been placed, and 168 candidates have completed 3 months. The placement for the remaining candidates is in progress. During the year, DDU-GKY 2.0 was rolled out with an approved target of 5,305 candidates and a financial outlay of Rs. 71.56 crore. The revised version introduced key reforms, including batch-mode payments, removal of the Performance Bank Guarantee, and physical verification of placements for six months. Training is delivered across 18 sectors, with the highest participation in Retail, IT/ITES (Information Technology/ Information Technology Enabled Services), Construction, Logistics, and Health Care.

### 13.4.5 Integrated Rural Economic Transformation Initiatives

In alignment with the State's long-term development priorities and the Vision 2047 framework, the Government is adopting an integrated approach to rural economic transformation. This encompasses a series of interrelated initiatives, including the Rural Agri Region Economy (RARE) approach, Gram 2.0 for strengthening rural habitations, and the development of Mandal Headquarters as economic and service hubs.

#### 13.4.5.1 RARE (Rural Agri Region Economy) Approach

The RARE approach envisions areas beyond the Regional Ring Road as integrated agri-economic zones, extending to the State's boundary. It focuses on strengthening agriculture and allied sectors, such as livestock, fisheries, forest-based livelihoods, handlooms, handicrafts, and ecotourism, while shifting towards a high-productivity, innovation-led agri-food economy. This approach promotes climate-smart agriculture, resilient food systems and dignified rural livelihoods, supported by improved rural-urban integration through an integrated road, rail and logistics network.

#### 13.4.5 2 Gram 2.0: Strengthening Rural Habitations

The Gram 2.0 framework aims to improve the quality of life in villages by providing urban-grade basic infrastructure and services. It focuses on achieving universal access to safe drinking water, sanitation, all-weather roads, and a reliable power supply, complemented by village-level circular systems for solid waste management,

water reuse, and renewable energy. These interventions are intended to enhance liveability in rural areas, promote the sustainable use of resources and reduce disparities between rural and urban areas.

#### 13.4.5.3 Mandal Headquarters as Economic and Service Hubs

Mandal Headquarters are being strengthened as nodal centres for economic activity and service delivery. Each Mandal Headquarters is envisaged to function as an agro-industrial and logistics hub, supporting agricultural processing, skill development, digital services, and improved market access. Strengthening mandal-level infrastructure and services is expected to facilitate local employment generation, improve service accessibility, and promote balanced regional development across rural Telangana.

### Box 13.3: Award-Winning Panchayat Shows the Way to Atma Nirbhar Governance

Mall Gram Panchayat, situated in Yacharam Mandal of Rangareddy District, Telangana, is home to 3,211 residents. With a strong emphasis on community participation and accountable local governance, the GP has steadily transformed its financial landscape, emerging as a model of fiscal discipline and local innovation, demonstrating how committed leadership and collective effort at the grassroots level can enhance Own Source Revenue (OSR) and promote financial self-reliance.

The Panchayat recorded significant growth in OSR from house tax, reaching a record high of Rs. 93.36 lakh. House tax collection efficiency improved substantially from 62.97% to 98.95%, reflecting a buoyant revenue growth. Additional income was mobilised through special taxes such as lighting, drainage and water taxes, as well as fees from trade licences, building permissions, layout approvals, and building mutations. The weekly cattle market emerged as a major revenue stream, generating Rs. 67.00 lakh, while shopping complex rentals contributed Rs. 3.75 lakh.

Governance Reforms and Revenue Strategies

Earlier dependent mainly on government grants, the GP strengthened its revenue base through:

- Timely assessment of tax and non-tax obligations
- Issue of prompt notices to taxpayers
- Awareness campaigns on tax benefits and local development
- Targeted collection drives in underperforming areas
- Transparent auctions for leasing markets and shopping complexes
- Establishment of a Solid Waste Management (SWM) facility to convert wet waste into compost, with plans for revenue generation through sales to local farmers

In recognition of its exemplary performance in Own Source Revenue mobilisation and local governance, Mall Gram Panchayat secured the First Rank at the national level under the Atma Nirbhar Panchayat Special Award (ANPSA), 2025, winning a financial incentive of Rs. 1 crore.

## 13.5 Poverty Alleviation and Social Inclusion

### 13.5.1 Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP)

The Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP), under the Department of PR&RD, is an autonomous society that promotes the social mobilisation of rural poor women across 32 rural districts. SERP's strategy involves establishing and nurturing Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and their federations at village, mandal and district levels, following a comprehensive, multi-dimensional poverty alleviation strategy focused on institutional strengthening, financial inclusion, livelihood enhancement, human development, and access to social safety nets.

#### 13.5.1.1 Institution Building and Capacity Strengthening

SERP has strengthened the SHG movement by mobilising 4.28 lakh women during 2025-26, including persons with disabilities, into the SHG fold, increasing the total membership to 47.04 lakh women organised into 4.62 lakh SHGs in the State. To boost institutional capacity, Community Investment Fund (CIF) transfers of Rs. 121.50 crore were made to Mandal Samakhyas during this period, raising the cumulative CIF available with all Cluster Level Federations (CLFs) to Rs. 703 crore. Furthermore, revolving fund assistance of Rs. 6.11 crore were provided to 4,079 SHGs as of February 2026.

#### 13.5.1.2 Inclusive SHG Formation for the Elderly, Persons with Disabilities and Adolescent Girls

SERP has adopted an inclusive social mobilisation strategy by promoting exclusive Self-Help Groups (SHGs) for the Elderly, Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) and adolescent girls. This ensures equal opportunity, financial inclusion and social empowerment for vulnerable sections. Dedicated SHGs have been established to address the specific needs of these groups and integrate them into the wider SHG movement.

During 2025-26, a total of 6,449 PwDs SHGs with over 44,200 members have been formed, with continued expansion planned until March 2026. Additionally, 8,669 SHGs of elderly women, covering 84,121 members, are functioning across the State. Rehabilitation support has been extended to 2,934 PwDs and children through Community Managed Rehabilitation Services (CMRS) in 26 districts. Furthermore, 9,182 SNEHA SHGs with 92,841 adolescent girls have been established to promote safety, education, leadership and life skills, thereby strengthening social inclusion and community resilience.

### 13.5.2 Livelihood Programmes under SERP

#### 13.5.2.1 Financial Inclusion

The Self-Help Group (SHG)-Bank Linkage Programme facilitates access to collateral-free institutional credit for Self-Help Groups by linking them with formal banking institutions, thereby promoting collective savings, financial discipline and livelihood expansion. During 2025-26, SERP continued to scale up credit access and facilitated Rs. 17,321.21 crore credit in SHGs through Bank Linkage and Stree Nidhi. During this period, focused financial support enabled the establishment of 2.39 lakh micro-enterprises, generating an economic value of Rs. 3,774.29 crore. The programme

demonstrated strong financial performance, achieving a repayment rate of 98.77%, with non-performing assets (NPAs) limited to 1.23%, reflecting the robustness and sustainability of SHG-led credit systems.

The Interest Subsidy on Bank Loans (Vaddi Leni Runalu) initiative provides an interest subsidy on SHG bank loans to alleviate financial burden and enhance livelihood viability. During 2025-26, the State released Rs. 603.52 crore, benefiting 2,62,028 SHGs.

Insurance schemes such as Loan Bheema and Pramada Bheema provide essential financial protection to SHG women, acting as a safety net during crises such as accidental death or loan defaults. During 2025-26, these schemes settled claims worth over Rs. 47.42 crore, safeguarding families and maintaining the credit health of SHGs.

- **Pramada Bheema:** Each SHG member receives a sum assured of Rs 10 lakh against accidental death. During 2025-26, a total of 237 claims, totalling Rs. 23.70 crore, were settled, providing timely assistance to the bereaved families.
- **Loan Bheema:** This covers outstanding bank loans up to Rs. 2 lakh per member in the event of death. During 2025-26, a total of 2,993 claims worth Rs. 23.72 crore were settled, thereby protecting the group's repayment capacity.

### 13.5.2.2 Farm Livelihoods: Key Activities and Achievements

Strengthening of Farmer-Producer Organisations (FPOs) and Infrastructure

- SERP supports 84 FPOs across 30 districts with 74,517 women shareholders, in addition to the state-level Be'Nishan Producer Co. Ltd., achieving a turnover of Rs. 90.99 crore.
- Towards infrastructure development, FPOs were allocated with Rs. 16.92 crore for godowns and procurement centres establishment.
- An MoU with ICRISAT was signed to establish 5 agro-processing units per mandal. During 2025-26, a total of 95 proposals were prepared, and Rs. 26.32 crore are under release from NRLM.
- Under the Kheyti for Shade-Net Cultivation initiative, 300 women farmers were identified, and Rs. 600 lakh was facilitated as a soft loan across 3 districts for establishing 300 units. Of these, 59 units valued at Rs. 118 lakh have been grounded to date, enhancing productivity in vegetable cultivation.
- To promote integrated farming, Rs. 2.00 crore were allocated to 10 Mandal Mahila Samakhyas to establish Livelihood Service Centres under Integrated Farming Clusters.
- Under the Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) scheme, Rs. 41.15 crore were granted as seed capital to support 10,246 food-based enterprises, strengthening value addition and micro-enterprise development in agriculture.
- Additionally, under the Bamboo Value Chain Development initiative, 5,000 women farmers were identified and supplied with "Tulda" saplings worth Rs. 45.00 lakh with technical support from the Industree Foundation.

- Promoted bio-fortified cropping (Zinc Wheat and Iron Pearl Millet) in 8 districts, covering 1,000 women farmers with the technical support of Harvest Plus. This initiative contributes to improved health, particularly for women and children, by addressing anaemia and boosting immunity and strengthening food and nutrition security.
- To expand the area under oilseed crops and increase production in convergence with the Agriculture Department, accessed 6,000 quintals of Groundnut and Sunflower quality seed worth Rs. 733.85 lakh, benefiting 5398 farmers across 3 districts covering 4 FPC shareholders.
- Furthermore, under Higher Order Enterprises, 270 units, valued at Rs. 735.45 lakh, were sanctioned, of which 236 units, valued at Rs. 600.78 lakh, were grounded during the year, contributing to increased farm incomes and enterprise diversification.

### 13.5.2.3 Livestock Livelihood

The SERP Livestock Livelihood (LLH) unit coordinates with line departments such as Veterinary and Animal Husbandry, PV Narsimha Rao Telangana Veterinary University (PVNRTVU), national institutes, the Directorate of Poultry Research, and the National Meat Research Institute to promote the socio-economic development of SHG members through livestock-based livelihoods.

A total of Rs. 65.21 crore were utilised as Community Investment Fund (CIF) to support 544 Mandal Samakhyas, benefiting 59.920 SHG women members through various livestock livelihood activities. These initiatives included Backyard Poultry Mother Units, individual Backyard Poultry Units, Sheep and Goat Kid Nurseries, Quail Units, Mobile Fish Retail Outlets, Milk Parlours, Fodder Development, and Fisheries activities. Additionally, Rs. 1.20 crore were invested in establishing Bulk Milk Chilling Units (BMCUs) and related infrastructure at Madhira and Parkal in Telangana to strengthen the value-added dairy sector. Women dairy farmers were also supported through skill development, resource support, and capacity-building programs to enhance productivity, performance, and sustainability.

### 13.5.2.4 Non-Farm Livelihoods

SERP continues to promote non-farm livelihoods as a key pillar of women's economic empowerment by supporting SHG-led enterprises, market access initiatives, and participation in non-traditional sectors. The main interventions and progress made during 2025-26 are summarised below.

**(a) Enterprise Financing and Village Entrepreneurship:** Under the enterprise financing initiative, SERP aims to establish 2.5 lakh enterprises across all 17,987 Village Organisations in 542 blocks throughout 32 districts. During 2025-26, a total of 2.39 lakh enterprises were established, with a financial outlay of Rs. 3,774.29 crore, reflecting a significant scale-up of SHG-led non-farm enterprises in the rural areas of Telangana.

**(b) Start-Up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP):** SVEP, a centrally sponsored scheme implemented with a 60:40 funding ratio, is currently operational in 12 blocks across 12

districts. During 2025–26, a total of 3,845 enterprises were set up under SVEP, with a financial outlay of Rs. 41.52 crore, supporting rural entrepreneurs through structured business planning and access to finance.

**(c) SARAS Fair and Market Access:** To strengthen market access for SHG products, the SARAS Fair 2025 was organised from 29th September to 9th October 2025, bringing together more than 192 artisans from across India. During 2025-26, the SARAS Regional Fair recorded sales of Rs. 3.28 crore with a footfall exceeding 2 lakh visitors, providing direct marketing platforms for SHG artisans and producers.

**Mini SARAS:** 2 mini Saras Fairs were organised at Karimnagar and Hanumakonda District Headquarters and recorded sales over Rs. 23.84 lakhs. 82 artisans participated in 16 other states' saras fairs and sales amounting Rs. 2.21 crore were generated.

**(d) Indira Mahila Shakti Canteens:** These canteens promote women-led community enterprises in the food services sector. During 2025-26, 92 canteens have been established across rural and urban areas. Each unit generates an average monthly profit of approximately Rs. 72,000 and provides employment to 4-5 SHG women, thereby strengthening sustainable non-farm livelihoods.

**(e) School Uniform Stitching by SHG Women:** SHG women continue to play a key role in stitching school uniforms across the State. During the 2025-26 academic year, 2,259 Mahila Shakti Stitching Centres involving 29,680 SHG women tailors stitched and supplied 27.04 lakh uniforms, generating income of Rs. 20.03 crore. Stitching charges were enhanced from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75 per uniform, resulting in improved earnings.

**(f) Indira Mahila Shakti Bazaar:** The Indira Mahila Shakti Bazaar, inaugurated on 5th December 2024, functions as a permanent marketplace and demonstration centre for SHG products. As of December 2025, 106 retail shops are operational, and SHG women entrepreneurs have achieved total sales of Rs. 768 lakh, strengthening access to urban markets.

**(g) Amma Adarsha Pathasala Programme:** Through this Programme, SHGs participate in the maintenance and upgrading of government schools. During 2025-26, a total of 27,303 works related to toilets, boundary walls and classroom renovations were completed with an expenditure of Rs. 510.58 crore.

**(h) SHG Management of Paddy Procurement Centres (PPCs):** SHG federations actively manage agricultural logistics through Paddy Procurement Centres. 3,195 PPCs are managed by Village Organisations in collaboration with the Civil Supplies Department, generating employment and strengthening SHG participation in public service delivery. During Kharif (2025-26), 25.43 lakhs MT of Paddy Procured (Worth 6,014.62 crore),

benefiting Rs.4.48 lakhs farmers. Commission of Rs.80.60 crore earned.

(i) **SHG-run Petrol Pumps:** As part of the Indira Mahila Shakti Programme, SHGs have entered the non-traditional fuel retail sector. Two SHG-run petrol pumps are currently operational in Narayanpet and Sangareddy, with the first Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPCL) pump at Narayanpet earning a profit of Rs. 13.82 lakh in the first six months of 2024-25. Plan to establish 28 additional petrol pumps in collaboration with IOC, BPCL, and HPCL.

(j) **Solar Power Plants Initiative:** As part of a green livelihood strategy, SHGs are being integrated into the renewable energy sector. Under the Solar Power Plants Initiative, 2 Megawatt (MW) solar plants are planned across 31 districts, with Memoranda of Understanding signed with TGREDCO, TGSPDCL, and TGNPDCL.

In accordance with the Vision 2047 framework, SERP's non-farm livelihood interventions are increasingly focused on higher-value enterprises, greater market integration, and entry into non-traditional sectors. The emphasis is on transitioning SHG women from subsistence-level activities to scalable, sustainable enterprises, supported by digital platforms, green technologies, and cluster-based approaches, thereby positioning women as key drivers of rural economic transformation.

### 13.5.3 Women-Centric Initiatives

SERP implements women-focused rural development initiatives through SHGs and their federations, emphasising social inclusion, public service delivery and leadership development. Anchored under the Indira Mahila Shakti framework and implemented through convergence with multiple departments, these initiatives extend beyond livelihood promotion. While women are central to SERP's livelihood programmes, this section highlights gender-specific interventions aimed at women's welfare, leadership strengthening and institutional empowerment, beyond income generation. These initiatives are aligned with the Vision 2047 approach of positioning women not merely as beneficiaries of welfare programmes, but as leaders, service providers and decision-makers in rural governance and economic systems.

#### One Crore Indiramma Saree Distribution

Under the Indira Mahila Shakti Programme, the Government of Telangana has launched the distribution of one crore Indiramma Sarees to women aged 18 years and above, as a welfare and empowerment initiative. The distribution commenced on 19th November 2025 (Indira Gandhi Jayanti) and is scheduled for completion during International Women's Day Week (1–8 March 2026). The programme covers all eligible women across the State, with sarees provided free of cost. Implementation is coordinated through Self-Help Groups and community networks, with district-level monitoring committees overseeing logistics and execution, thereby strengthening social welfare outreach and women's empowerment. A total of 57,36,657 sarees were distributed, one saree to each woman, till February 2026.

**Democratic Renewal: Leadership Rotation in SHGs and Federations**

Complementing welfare-focused initiatives under the Indira Mahila Shakti framework, SERP has prioritised institutional strengthening through democratic renewal and leadership development of women's collectives. Accordingly, a comprehensive leadership rotation exercise was completed across all Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) of SHG women in the state, in accordance with amended bye-laws. This exercise achieved 100% leadership rotation across Village Organisations, Mandal Samakhyas, and Zilla Samakhyas, with 91,751 new leaders inducted at the village, mandal, and district levels.

**Women's Participation in Public Transportation - Procurement of buses for TGSRTC**

Building on strengthened institutional leadership, SERP has enabled women's federations to participate in public service delivery through the Telangana State Road Transport Corporation (TGSRTC) Bus Procurement Programme. This pioneering initiative integrates Mandal Mahila Samakhyas (MMS) into the public transport sector by leasing buses to the TGSRTC, creating assured and stable income streams for SHG federations. As of February 2026, 494 buses have been procured for Rs. 177.84 crore, generating an average monthly rental income of approximately Rs. 69,648 per bus. Proposals are afoot to scale up the programme with the procurement of an additional 106 buses, thus taking the total number of buses to 600.

## 13.5.4 Social Security and Pension Schemes

### 13.5.4.1 Cheyutha Pension Scheme

The Cheyutha Pension Scheme is a flagship social security initiative of the Government of Telangana, providing monthly financial assistance to vulnerable groups, including the elderly, widows, single women, persons with disabilities, and specific occupational categories. The scheme is implemented through a decentralised model, actively involving Women's Self-Help Groups (SHGs), to support beneficiary identification, awareness campaigns, and last-mile delivery, thereby ensuring the regular and timely disbursement of pensions.

To enhance transparency and prevent leakages, the scheme has adopted advanced biometric verification mechanisms, including facial recognition software and L1 fingerprint devices, alongside Aadhaar-based authentication of beneficiaries. The scheme has consistently achieved 100% coverage of identified beneficiaries, ensuring uninterrupted monthly payments. In addition, the Instant Spouse Pension provision ensures immediate pension support to the spouse of a deceased Old Age Pension beneficiary, mitigating financial hardship.

During 2025-26 (April-February 2026), Rs.10,678.30 crore were disbursed to 42.23 lakh beneficiaries across 11 categories of pension, namely, Old Age, Widow, Persons with Disabilities, Toddy Tappers, Weavers, Filaria Patients, ART Patients, Dialysis Patients, Beedi Workers, Single Women, and Beedi Thekadars.

A total of Rs.25,655.59 crore has been disbursed over the last two years (till February 2026).

## Box 13.4: SADAREM-UDID: Digitising Disability Certification for Inclusive Access

Telangana leads with India's first-of-its-kind integrated digital system, combining SADAREM (Software for Assessment of Disabled for Access, Rehabilitation and Empowerment) with UDID (Unique Disability ID) for comprehensive assessment, certification, and data management for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs).

**Key Features and Coverage**

21 Disability Types: Covers the full spectrum of disabilities as specified under RPwD Act, 2016.

Statewide Network: 50 hospitals serving all 33 districts.

End-to-End Digital: Online applications, assessments, certificates, and linkage with the national UDID database.

**Implementation and Scale**

In 2025-26, the State improved its disability certification infrastructure by investing Rs. 18.88 crore in Disability Evaluation Centres and medical equipment. As part of the digital certification initiative, 65,317 applications were processed through the authorised hospital network, ensuring timely and standardised assessments across all districts.

**Impact**

The integrated SADAREM–UDID system enhances the transparency, accuracy, and portability of disability certification, while also reducing duplication and procedural delays. By creating a single, verifiable digital identity for PwDs, the system facilitates seamless access to pensions, welfare schemes, and social security benefits, reinforcing Telangana's commitment to inclusive and technology-driven social governance.

## 13.6 Capacity Building and Training Institutions

13.6.1 Telangana Institute of Rural Development (TGIRD)

The Telangana Institute of Rural Development (TGIRD) functions as the State-level training and capacity-building institution for Panchayat Raj and Rural Development functionaries. It aims to enhance the knowledge and skills of the PRRD personnel through structured training programmes, action research, and monitoring and evaluation. The TGIRD also promotes convergence to strengthen local self-governance and achieve sustainable rural development. During 2025–26 (up to February 2026), TGIRD conducted 859 training programmes, comprising 337 in-campus and 522 off-campus sessions, reaching 75,663 participants.

Specialised Training and Capacity Enhancement Initiatives of TGIRD

- Capacity building programmes for Rural Development functionaries and Self Help Group women on Social Defence Issues.
- Training programmes on GIS-based Planning and Monitoring of MGNREGS using Yuktdhara.
- Orientation and training programmes conducted in collaboration with SERP

(Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty) for SHG members, Community Resource Persons and field officials.

- Workshops and consultations on Panchayat Advancement Index (PAI 2.0) for district and block level stakeholders, and also conducted Off-Campus Training Programmes to PRI Functionaries at Block and District Level on PAI (2.0).
- Foundation and induction courses for District Panchayat Officers, Mandal Parishad Development Officers and Mandal Panchayat Officers.
- Organised Training of Trainers for General Orientation to newly elected Sarpanches and Ward Members.
- Trained State-Level Master Trainers on the prevention of land alienation through Gram Sabhas in the Scheduled V Area (under the PESA, 1996).
- Exposure visits of elected representatives and officials from other States to TGIRD for knowledge exchange and best practices in rural governance.
- Organised a 3-day State-level training for Auxiliary Nurse Midwifery (ANMs) working in KGBVs and girls' hostels attached to model schools at the state level.
- Implemented a 2-day residential training programme for SHG members under the SERP- Livestock Livelihoods (LLH) Programme.
- Prepared training manuals and materials for the PRI elected representatives at all levels.
- Conducted SCERT-led CHELIMI training on socio-emotional well-being for PM SHRI (Pradhan Mantri Schools for Rising India) school teachers.
- Organised a Samagra Shiksha State-level workshop and training session on data validation and collection.

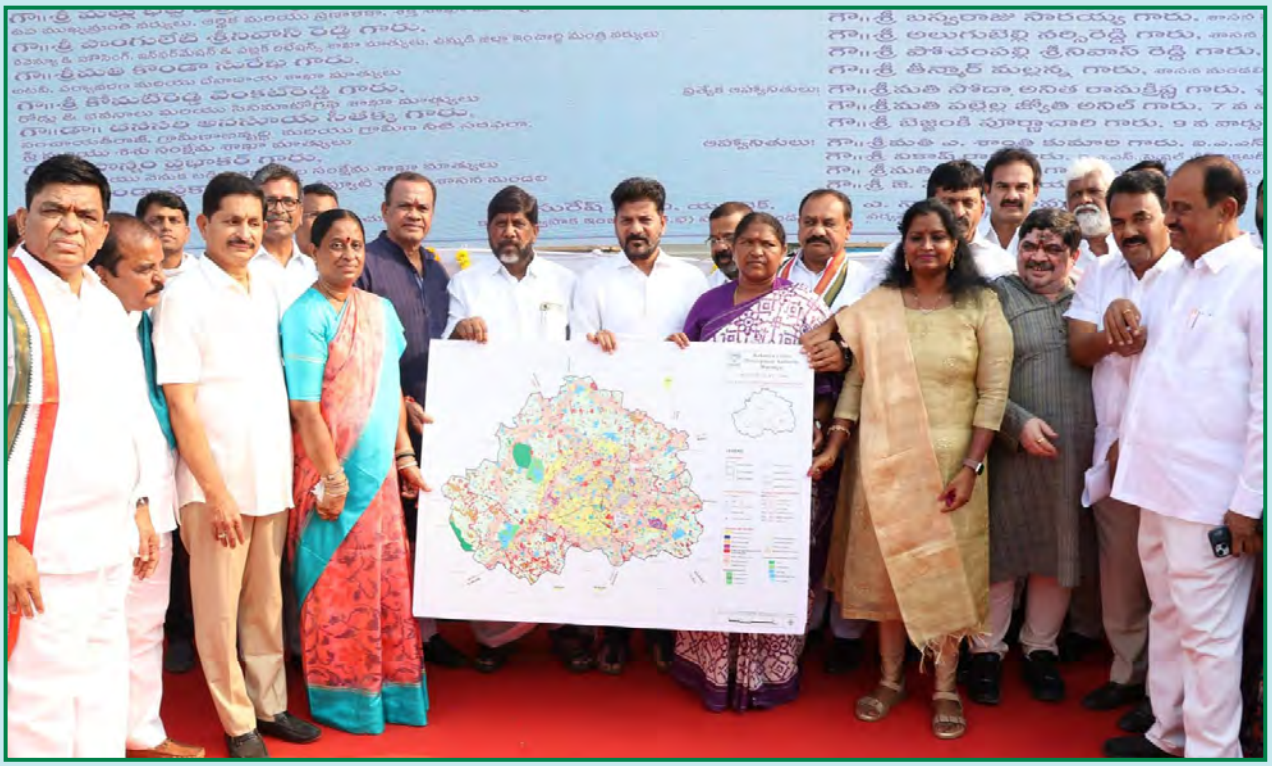
## 13.7 Way Forward

The Government's strategy aims to strengthen Panchayat Raj Institutions as effective units of local governance and development, with emphasis on quality planning, convergence of schemes and improved management of rural assets. Greater adoption of digital platforms, climate-resilient infrastructure and own-source revenue mobilisation will support sustainable service delivery and reduce long-term operational costs. Rurban clusters will be leveraged to enhance connectivity, improve access to services and stimulate local economic activity, enabling rural areas to develop into vibrant growth centres.

In the next phase of rural development, the initiatives of the PRRD will increasingly align with the Vision 2047 framework, which envisages women as central drivers of rural economic growth, governance and service delivery. Priority will be given to enhancing women-led livelihoods and inclusive social protection by enabling SHG institutions to move up the value chain. This will be achieved through enterprise diversification, improved market access, skill development, and entry into non-traditional sectors. Strengthening Gram Sabhas, transparency mechanisms and community participation will ensure that rural development remains inclusive, resilient and locally driven, contributing to the creation of self-sustaining rural communities and bridging rural-urban disparities across Telangana.

Chapter 14

# Urban Development



# Key Highlights

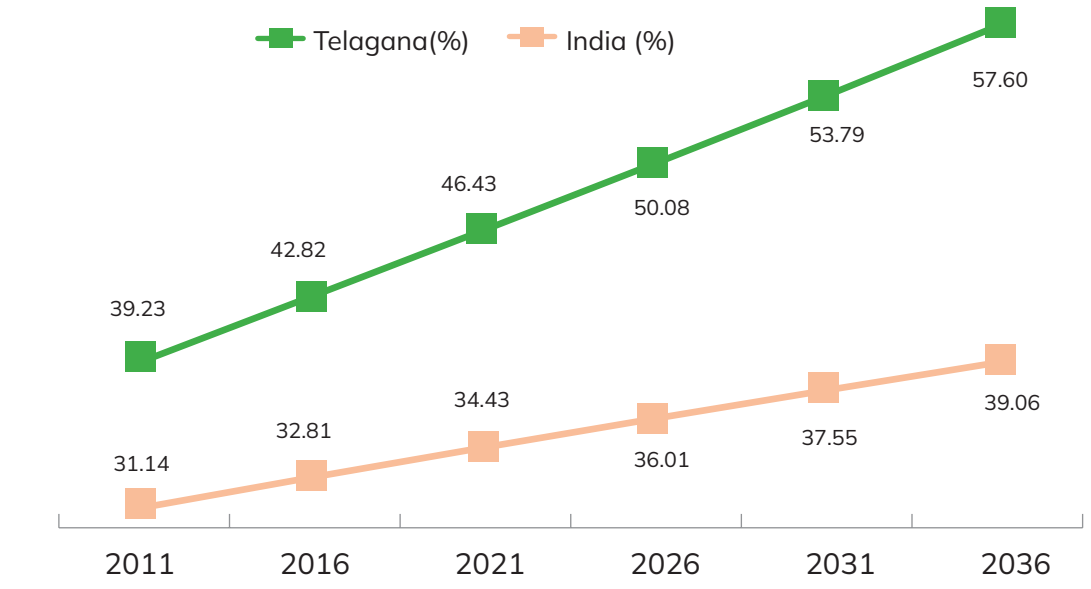
- Telangana is achieving urbanisation levels today that the nation is not expected to reach for another decade. The State's urban population is projected at 50.08% in 2026 (significantly higher than India's projected 36.01% in 2026 and 39.06% in 2036).
- To balance hyper-growth in the metropolitan core with innovation in regional hubs, the State is operationalising the Core Urban Region Economy (CURE)—a 2,053 sq.km Net-Zero, services-only metropolis—complemented by a Polycentric Regional Urban Cluster strategy to decentralise prosperity.
- In a massive infrastructure push to decongest northern Hyderabad, HMDA has taken up the construction of three strategic elevated corridors at an estimated cost of Rs. 7,406 crore, providing high-speed, elevated connectivity across the NH-44 (Paradise Jn. – Dairy Farm Road), SH-01 (Paradise Jn. – Shameerpet), and Banjara Hills–Shilpa Layout transit arteries.
- In a major environmental milestone, the State is on track to achieve 100% sewage treatment in the GHMC area, with a total treatment capacity reaching 1,878 Million Litres per Day (MLD).
- Through the establishment of the Hyderabad Disaster Response and Asset Protection Agency (HYDRAA), the Government has effectively reclaimed 1,045.12 acres of public land and water bodies, securing urban assets with an estimated value of approximately Rs. 60,000 crore.
- The AI-integrated BuildNow platform has achieved a national benchmark by completing the scrutiny of an ~24 Lakh Sq. feet building with 66 floors in just 1 minute 31 seconds.
- The State is revitalising Hyderabad's vital ecological corridor through the 55 km Musi Riverfront Transformation project, with Phase-I implementation currently underway at a tentative cost of Rs. 5,863 crore.
- The Government has fortified urban finances by closing high-interest debt worth Rs. 1,881.14 crore, and rationalising loan rates from previous highs of 8.75%-9.65% to 7.95% to save Rs. 262 crore in interest.
- Predictive planning is being institutionalised through a 3D Digital Twin for the 2,053 sq. km Core Urban Region, a state-wide GIS Hub, and award-winning GIS-enabled water management.
- HMDA has developed the Eco Hill Park at Kothwalguda, featuring India's largest and the world's second-largest walk-through bird aviary, spanning 4.8 acres and housing over 8,000 exotic birds, along with a massive greening initiative comprising 7.82 lakh plants.

## 14.1 Introduction: Current Status and Direction

Telangana stands at the threshold of a historic urban transition, with its cities serving as the primary engines of economic growth and social innovation. The State's urban landscape is evolving rapidly. As per the latest population projections from the National Population Projection Report (2011–2036), 50.08% of Telangana's population now resides in urban areas (2026 - projected), a figure that is substantially higher than the projected national average of 36.01% (see Fig. 14.1). This trajectory of higher degree of urbanisation is set to continue, with the State's urban population projected to reach 57.60% (2.3 crore) by 2036, while India's overall urban population is expected to reach only 39.06% in the same period. This comparison highlights that Telangana is already achieving levels of urbanisation today that the nation as a whole is not expected to reach for another decade.

This demographic shift is not merely a movement of people but a consolidation of the State's economic vitality. The State's urban transition is being institutionalised through the Three-Zone Economy model, which provides a blueprint for balancing hyper-growth in the metropolitan core with innovation in regional hubs. At the heart of this model is the Telangana Core Urban Region (TCUR), defining the 2,053 sq. km area within the 160-km Outer Ring Road (ORR) as a Net-Zero, services-sector-only metropolis known as the Core Urban Region Economy (CURE). Complementing this is the Polycentric Regional Urban Cluster strategy, where closely located smaller towns and cities (maximum inter-town distance - 40 kms) would be integrated spatially and functionally into a single, large polycentric metropolitan area. This approach ensures that urbanisation is not merely a concentration of population but a decentralised catalyst for state-wide prosperity.

**Fig. 14.1 Projected Urban Population Share (%) in Telangana and India (2011-2036)**




Source: Population Projection Report 2011–2036, MoHFW

This robust urban growth is supported by a comprehensive institutional architecture designed to ensure seamless governance and planning coordination.

## 14.2 Urban Governance Framework and Institutional Architecture

The Government has established a sophisticated, multi-layered governance framework to manage the State's rapid urban expansion while prioritising inter-departmental convergence and technology-enabled transparency. Key agencies implementing these mandates include the following.

### 14.2.1 Apex Authorities and Metropolitan Governance

- CDMA (Commissioner and Director of Municipal Administration): As the apex authority of the Municipal Administration Department in Telangana, the Commissioner and Director of Municipal Administration (CDMA) oversees 132 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) (9 Corporations and 123 Municipalities) to ensure effective civic governance and policy adherence. The CDMA guides corporations and municipalities in their daily operations, monitoring critical functions such as tax collection, audits, and the implementation of flagship developmental schemes like AMRUT and Smart Cities. By coordinating between State and Central Governments, the office facilitates revenue sharing, fund releases, and inter-departmental collaboration to enhance financial stability and ensure the seamless delivery of urban services across the State. The CDMA successfully conducted elections in 116 Municipalities and 7 Municipal Corporations in the State whose terms had been completed; accordingly, newly elected councils have been constituted in 123 ULBs in February 2026.

### Box 14.1: 100 Days Action Plan 2025

Commemorating State Formation on June 2, 2025, all ULBs (excluding CURE) launched a comprehensive 100-Day Action Plan aimed at strengthening urban governance. This initiative prioritised sanitation reform, public health, environmental resilience, and municipal revenue optimisation through unprecedented citizen engagement.

The campaign successfully sensitised 12.99 lakh households on cleanliness and waste management, and mobilised 36,900 citizens for public rallies. Infrastructure maintenance reached a massive scale, with the cleaning of 14,210 km of stormwater drains, 10,763 km of roadside bush clearance, and the planting of 24,708 saplings. Furthermore, institutional and service level efficiency reforms achieved significant milestones: 4,789 properties were geo-tagged, facilitating property tax revisions as per the actual usage of the premises, and women's empowerment was bolstered by the formation of 1,425 new Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and the disbursement of Rs. 1,149.65 crore to active SHGs through bank linkages.

- Metropolitan Municipal Corporations (GHMC, CMC, and MMC): The Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) served as the primary urban local body spearheading the planning, development, and delivery of civic services in Hyderabad. To address rapid urbanisation and ensure unified infrastructure planning, an administrative reform in December 2025 (GO.Ms.No.264) merged 27 ULBs into GHMC, significantly expanding its administrative footprint.

## Box 14.2: GHMC Reorganisation

**To manage the complex administrative requirements arising from the GHMC expansion and to operationalise the reorganisation of the Core Urban Region (CURE), the Government issued G.O.Ms. No.55 on February 11, 2026, reorganising the expanded metropolis into three separate Municipal Corporations:**

- **Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC): Retaining the Shamshabad, Rajendernagar, Charminar, Golconda, Khairatabad, and Secunderabad Zones, this corporation comprises 6 Zones, 30 Circles, and 150 Wards.**
- **Cyberabad Municipal Corporation (CMC): A newly constituted corporation comprising the Serilingampally, Kukatpally, and Qutbullapur Zones. This corporation comprises 3 Zones, 16 Circles, and 76 Wards.**
- **Malkajgiri Municipal Corporation (MMC): A newly constituted corporation comprising the Malkajgiri, Uppal, and L.B. Nagar Zones. This corporation comprises 3 Zones, 14 Circles, and 74 Wards.**

**Collectively, these three metropolitan bodies manage a massive reorganised administrative footprint consisting of 12 Zones, 60 Circles, and 300 Wards. They work in tandem to strengthen core infrastructure, disaster preparedness, and environmental management, ultimately driving sustainable urban development and inclusive socio-economic growth across the capital region.**

- HMDA (Hyderabad Metropolitan Development Authority) & Specialised Subsidiaries: While GHMC focuses on civic services and infrastructure within Hyderabad city, HMDA is responsible for the overall planned development and maintenance of the 11,500 sq. km metropolitan region, operating through its critical specialised arms – HGCL (Hyderabad Growth Corridor Limited), HUMTA (Hyderabad Unified Metropolitan Transport Authority), and LPC (Lakes Protection Committee), the specific mandates of which are detailed in the subsequent sections. Complementing these are its core functional divisions: the Development Wing executing strategic engineering projects, the Planning Department formulating the Comprehensive Master Plan 2050, the Urban Forestry Wing managing green cover, and the Land

Pooling Wing facilitating participatory area development.

- DTCP (Directorate of Town and Country Planning): DTCP ensures the orderly and planned growth of settlements, towns, and cities state-wide, managing land development and development control across both urban and rural fronts. In urban areas, the department plans and regulates ULBs and Urban Development Authorities (UDAs). Beyond regulation, the department assists the Government in all Town Planning-related matters as well as in coordinating with various departments involved in area development like the Industries Department, Telangana Housing Board, Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (TSIIC) and all Urban Development Authorities (UDAs) in the State.

### 14.2.2 Specialised Service Delivery and Disaster Management

To meet the complex needs of a modern metropolis, the following specialised institutions have been created/empowered.

- HMWSSB (Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board): HMWSSB is the statutory authority providing water supply and sewerage facilities to Hyderabad City up to the ORR, serving a population of 1.35 crore.
- PH&MED (Public Health and Municipal Engineering Department): PH&MED is responsible for the end-to-end investigation, formulation, design, planning, and execution of water supply, sewerage, and storm-water drainage systems, and other infrastructural developmental works across all ULBs in the State, excluding GHMC.
- HUMTA (Hyderabad Unified Metropolitan Transport Authority): Provides an integrated institutional framework for urban transport in the Hyderabad Metropolitan Region. HUMTA ensures the coordinated planning, implementation, and monitoring of traffic and transportation measures across multiple agencies. The Authority promotes sustainable public transport by integrating routes, feeder systems, and combined ticketing, while overseeing and approving major initiatives like multi-modal projects and skywalks. By consolidating departmental action plans and managing the processing and allocation of inter-departmental funding, HUMTA facilitates the effective execution of regional transport infrastructure and policy measures.
- HRML (Hyderabad Metro Rail Limited) and HAML (Hyderabad Airport Metro Limited): HRML and HAML are single point entities of the Government with a unified mandate of providing a robust, high-capacity public transportation system that alleviates traffic congestion and minimises urban pollution, ensuring seamless and sustainable mobility across the city's expanding footprint.
- HYDRAA (Hyderabad Disaster Response and Asset Protection Agency): A single, unified agency constituted in July 2024 for disaster response and the protection of public assets (lakes, parks, and roads) across the 2,053 sq. km Telangana Core Urban Region. By integrating services previously fragmented across multiple

local bodies, HYDRAA coordinates city-scale preparedness and response efforts to strengthen urban resilience. Its ultimate mission is to foster a secure, world-class ecosystem that positions Hyderabad as a premier destination for global investments.

- FCDA (Future City Development Authority): Constituted in March 2025, FCDA is a dedicated body established to plan, develop, and regulate 765 square kilometres encompassing the proposed Bharat Future City industrial area and its surrounding regions. Covering 56 villages, seven Mandals, and three constituencies, the authority is mandated to create world-class infrastructure for this designated net-zero metropolis.
- NIUM (National Institute of Urban Management) was established in 2013 with the assistance of the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUA), GoI, under the JNNURM programme as a policy research organisation in urban development and poverty alleviation. NIUM functions as a hub for research, capacity development, and project execution, assisting executing agencies with technical and professional expertise. The State Government has allocated Ac. 20.90 to NIUM in the Bharath Future City to develop its campus.

**Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs):**

- HRDCL (Hyderabad Road Development Corporation Limited): Responsible for developing the road network within the GHMC and its surrounding Urban Local Bodies.
- HGCL (Hyderabad Growth Corridor Limited): An SPV under HMDA, HGCL focuses exclusively on developing, managing, and maintaining the major infrastructure around the Outer Ring Road. Its key mandate involves the development and maintenance of the ORR, and ensuring smooth connectivity, planned development, and sustainable urban growth. HGCL oversees construction standards, toll operations, safety systems, and intelligent traffic management while coordinating with regional agencies to ensure high-quality public utilities and land management across the growth corridor.
- MRDCL (Musi Riverfront Development Corporation Limited): Serves as the primary agency for the Musi River's pollution control and riverfront development. It coordinates with multiple departments to transform the riverbank into a vibrant economic and ecological hub while prioritising heritage preservation, urban mobility, and sustainable design, and boosting tourism and the overall quality of life.

### 14.2.3 Livelihoods, Finance, and Regulatory Oversight

- MEPMA (Mission for Elimination of Poverty in Municipal Areas): State nodal agency for implementing urban poverty alleviation programs, focusing on empowering Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and urban street vendors. The agency addresses comprehensive poverty issues—including access to credit, financial inclusion, health, disability, and vulnerability—alongside the implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS).

- TUFIDC (Telangana Urban Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited): Serves as the nodal agency for the implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes and State Government initiatives for infrastructure development in ULBs. As the State Mission Directorate for the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and AMRUT 2.0 schemes, it supports sustainable urban infrastructure through lending assistance and processing fund releases for CSS in coordination with the Finance Department, PHED, and CDMA.
- TGRERA (Telangana Real Estate Regulatory Authority) & Tribunal: Ensures regulatory oversight and transparency in the real estate sector, providing a quasi-judicial forum for grievance redressal.
- LPC (Lakes Protection Committee): A dedicated body under HMDA for the preservation and protection of lakes within the metropolitan area.
- Area Development Authorities: To provide focused attention to regions of historical, spiritual, and cultural significance, the Government has empowered specialised authorities:
    - QQSUDA (Quli Qutub Shah Urban Development Authority): Established to spearhead the all-round development of the Old City, QQSUDA is tasked with reinventing its glory through heritage-focused urban renewal and provision of better civic amenities.
    - VTADA (Vemulawada Temple Area Development Authority): Focuses on the development of the Sri Raja Rajeshwara Swamy Temple and other allied temples of Vemulawada village, Vemulawada Municipality, and surrounding areas. Its mandate includes expanding the temple complex, preserving ancient structures, and providing modern amenities to pilgrims to boost cultural tourism and the local economy.

Through these institutions, the State has streamlined decision-making processes, ensuring that major infrastructure projects are delivered efficiently to improve the urban quality of life.

## 14.3 Urban Infrastructure Development and Service Delivery

The Government's strategy for urban infrastructure is designed to provide the physical and ecological backbone for the Three-Zone Economy and Polycentric Urban Cluster models. By shifting the focus from simple maintenance to infrastructure-led economic growth, the State is building resilient systems capable of adapting to rapid urbanisation and climate challenges. This comprehensive approach integrates high-speed regional connectivity, sustainable transit ecosystems, and world-class utility services, preparing its cities for their growing population. This section details the multifaceted infrastructure strategies currently being deployed across the State's primary urban growth centres.

### 14.3.1 Transformative Infrastructure & Regional Connectivity

The cornerstone of Telangana's regional connectivity strategy is the seamless

integration of internal city roads with high-speed expressways and regional corridors. A flagship component of this vision is the Hyderabad City Innovative and Transformative Infrastructure (H-CITI) project, which, along with the Strategic Road Development Plan (SRDP), addresses the immediate need for traffic decongestion in the capital. The vision is being executed by the Government in a decentralised manner through multiple specialised agencies.

1. H-CITI and SRDP: Under GHMC's H-CITI and SRDP projects, the Government has sanctioned 45 structures and 10 road-widening projects. As of late 2025, 29 of these works are grounded, including landmark flyovers at Nalgonda X Roads and Uppal, and the Musarambagh bridge, which are scheduled for completion by December 2026.

2. Missing Link Roads: HRDCL pioneered the concept of "Missing Link Roads", redefining intra-city mobility by shortening travel distances and enhancing emergency response times. 35 roads spanning 40.51 km were completed in Phases I and II with an investment of Rs. 500.87 crore, and another 7.22 km (Rs. 91.20 crore) is under progress. Building on this success, Phase III is currently in progress with a sanction of Rs. 1,500 crore to develop another 49 roads (119.72 km) using advanced Full Depth Reclamation (FDR) and Soil Stabilisation Technology to improve traffic distribution and reduce carbon emissions.

- Greenfield Radial Roads: Regional connectivity between ORR and the proposed 360-km Regional Ring Road (RRR) is being secured through 10 new Greenfield Radial Roads. Accordingly, HGCL is developing 2 greenfield radial roads – Radial Road No. 1, which is a 41.5 km six-lane expressway linking ORR at Raviryal to Regional Ring Road (RRR) at Amangal through the upcoming Bharat Future City, and Radial Road No. 2, which spans 81 km from the Outer Ring Road at Budwel to Nacharam NH–167N, connecting three key emerging industrial hubs—Lagacherla, Seetharampur, and Chandanvelly—directly to Hyderabad.

- Strategic Elevated Corridors: These are being developed by HMDA to ease traffic congestion and improve the level of service in northern Hyderabad. Elevated Corridor-I along NH-44, from Paradise Junction to Dairy Farm Road, with a total length of 5.40 km (including 3.10 km elevated), is under execution at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,487 crore. Elevated Corridor-II along SH-01, from Paradise Junction to Shameerpet, with a total length of 18.18 km (including 11.15 km elevated), has been grounded, and preliminary activities such as machinery mobilisation, soil investigations, and casting yard development are in progress, with an estimated cost of Rs. 4,263 crore. In addition, the Government has proposed Elevated Corridor–III from the Integrated Command and Control Centre (ICCC), Banjara Hills to Shilpa Layout, covering 9.00 km, to provide direct, signal-free connectivity to ORR at Gachibowli. The project is at the tender stage, and is proposed to be executed in a phased manner at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,656 crore.

**Picture 14.1: Elevated Corridor - 2**

Infrastructure Interventions in Tier-II Cities: To decongest emerging regional hubs, DTCP has taken up road widening works at 7 strategic locations in Khammam Municipal Corporation (including the Railway Station and RTO Office roads), while a critical expansion from Thimmapur Bridge to the Sri Raja Rajeshwari Temple in Vemulawada has been taken up to accommodate pilgrimage traffic. In addition, tenders have been finalised by HMDA for the construction of internal CC roads in Bhongir, Pochampally, and Bibi Nagar Mandals.

- These projects are complemented by innovative urban mobility solutions that integrate multiple transit modes.

### 14.3.2 Urban Mobility & Innovative Transit

Hyderabad's public transportation is undergoing a paradigm shift. The State is transitioning towards a multi-modal, sustainable transport ecosystem that prioritises public transit and pedestrian safety.

- Metro Rail Expansion: The Hyderabad Metro Rail currently facilitates a daily commute for approximately 5 lakh passengers. To meet future demand, the Government has proposed Phase-II (162 km) as a 50:50 Joint Venture with the Government of India, involving an investment of Rs. 43,848 crore.

- Non-Motorised Transport (NMT) and Skywalks: Complementing the rail network is a network of walking and cycling corridors. This includes the innovative Elevated Cycle Walk, proposed to transform the Hussain Sagar lakefront into a safe, pedestrian priority corridor by integrating major transit hubs like the Khairatabad Metro and Necklace Road MMTs with key tourist sites like NTR Gardens, Sailing Club, Jal Vihar, etc.. To promote walking as a viable transit mode, the HMDA is also constructing high-tech skywalks. A 390 m long skywalk at Mehdipatnam, being executed at an estimated cost of Rs. 32.47 crore, is nearing completion. Skywalks at Secunderabad (700 m, connecting the Railway Station with two Metro stations and three bus terminals), Afzalgunj, and Aramghar are proposed and currently under DPR stage. Further, a study for the development of skywalks / Foot Over Bridges (FOBs) at 21 locations/junctions within Hyderabad city has been entrusted to IIT Hyderabad by HMDA to improve pedestrian safety and ease congestion.

- Innovative Transit and Parking Solutions: To address modern urban challenges, a feasibility study is underway for an overhead skyway cable car connecting the Qutub Shahi Tombs to Golconda Fort. Additionally, to modernise urban parking at Metro Rail Stations, a pilot Automated Multi-Level Parking complex utilising German 'Puzzle Parking' technology has been taken up at Nampally at a cost of Rs. 102 crore.

- Multi-Modal Integration (MMI): HUMTA is replicating the Ameerpet Metro Station MMI pilot at high-traffic hubs, including Nampally, Cherlapalli, Lakdikapool, Begumpet railway station, and JNTU - H junction. This project includes designated vending zones, parking areas, and signalised pedestrian turns within a 500-meter radius to ensure seamless transfers between metro, rail, and bus services.

- Transit Oriented Development (TOD): Rapid urban expansion and increasing travel distances have resulted in high dependence on private vehicles and pressure on transport infrastructure. Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) promotes compact, high-density, mixed-use development within walking distance of mass transit corridors and stations. The objective is to increase public transport ridership, reduce private vehicle usage, encourage walking and cycling, and achieve efficient land use by integrating transport planning with urban development. The following are the notified TOD Corridors:

  1. Miyapur to LB Nagar
  2. JBS to MGBS
  3. Nagole to Raidurg
  4. MGBS - Falauknama - Chandrayangutta X Road
  5. Miyapur to BHEL - Patancheruvu
  6. LB Nagar - Vanasthalipuram - Hayathnagar
  7. Mettuguda (Taranaka) - Malkajgiri - ECIL X Road
  8. Patancheru - ORR Jn. - Isnapur
  9. Radial Road–1 (Raviryal – Tata Interchange to Amangal)

### 14.3.3 Water Supply, Sewerage, and Sanitation

The Government is implementing a long-term water security and sanitation strategy designed to ensure that both TCUR and all the State's ULBs possess the infrastructure necessary to sustain rapid urbanisation. As part of this strategy, the State's utility infrastructure is being expanded to achieve 100% coverage and transition toward a self-sustaining circular economy. This framework is demarcated into two functional pillars: the augmentation of drinking water sources, and the expansion of sewerage networks and purification infrastructure.

#### 14.3.3.1 Drinking Water Supply and Capacity Augmentation

- Metropolitan Augmentation: HMWSSB currently provides 578.25 Million Gallons per Day (MGD) of potable water through 14.40 lakh connections. It is projected that by 2027, the demand will reach 835 MGD, creating a demand-supply gap of 267 MGD. To bridge this projected gap, the Government is executing the Rs. 2,214.76 crore Sunkishala Intake Project to provide an assured raw water source from Nagarjunasagar. This is complemented by the following 4 water supply flagship schemes designed for both regional security and local distribution stability:
- Godavari Drinking Water Supply Scheme (Phases-II & III): A strategic Rs. 7,360 crore project aimed at augmenting supply by 20 TMC from Mallannasagar to meet requirements through 2035 and beyond.
- Water Supply to Kokapet Neopolis: The development of dedicated drinking water infrastructure for the Neopolis high-rise growth corridor, sanctioned at Rs. 168.00 crore (part of a larger Rs. 298.00 crore integrated utility package).
- Reservoir at Mahindra Hills: An in-progress project costing Rs. 14.95 crore to create 5 ML of additional storage capacity.
- Reservoirs at Asmangadh: Currently in the tender stage, this Rs. 16.00 crore initiative will add 2.50 ML and 7 ML storage facilities in the project area.
- Infrastructure in other ULBs: For urban centres outside the capital, the Public Health and Municipal Engineering Department (PH&MED) acts as the implementing agency.
- Under the AMRUT 2.0 mission, the department is currently taking up 98 water supply projects across 98 ULBs with an investment of Rs. 3,429.04 crore.
- Under the Urban Infrastructure Development Fund (UIDF), 4 water supply projects in 3 ULBs have been sanctioned in Phase I, and 8 projects in 4 ULBs have been sanctioned in Phase II. Further, the Government accorded Administrative Sanction for Rs. 1,182.25 crore for taking up infrastructure development projects in 47 ULBs under Phase-III. Of these, Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) have been prepared for a total of 890 works costing Rs. 1,010.05 crore. With technical sanctions completed for 882 works worth Rs. 998.82 crore, the ULBs have commenced execution.
- Water supply schemes in 61 ULBs taken up under AMRUT, TMDP, TUFIDC,

Mission Bhagiratha (Urban) at a cost of Rs.4,392.27 crore are completed and commissioned.

- Administrative sanction has been accorded, and grounding done for water supply augmentation as part of comprehensive infrastructure development works in Kodangal and Kosgi Municipalities.

### 14.3.3.2 Urban Sewerage and Sanitation Systems

The Government is pursuing a "zero-discharge" goal, ensuring that 100% of urban sewage is scientifically collected and treated before disposal into water bodies.

**A. GHMC and Outer Ring Road Area**

- The 100% Metropolitan Treatment Milestone: In a major environmental milestone, the State is on track to achieve 100% sewage treatment in the GHMC area. This will be accomplished through a total of 45 STPs with a combined capacity of 1,878 MLD.
- Metropolitan Network Rehabilitation: HMWSSB maintains a massive network of 10,753 km of sewer lines. To eliminate overflows in high-density areas, the Rs. 297 crore Zone-III sewer project in the Old City has completed 138.07 km of trunk sewers.
- STP Cluster Packages: Three major packages are rehabilitating the city's basins:
- Package-I (North of Musi): 8 STPs (402.5 MLD) costing Rs. 1,230.21 crore.
- Package-II (South of Musi): 6 STPs (480.5 MLD) costing Rs. 1,355.13 crore.
- Package-III (H.S. Lake-Kukatpally Nala Catchment): 17 STPs (376.5 MLD) costing Rs. 1,280.87 crore
- ORR ULB and Musi Sanitation: 3 sewerage projects involving 39 STPs with a combined capacity of 972 MLD are in progress in the ORR area under AMRUT-2 (Rs. 3,849.10 crore).
- Additionally, 4 STPs of 20 MLD (Rs. 82.23 crore) are being constructed to protect the Osmansagar and Himayatsagar reservoirs, a Rs. 225.72 crore project is doubling the capacities of STPs at Patigadda (to 60 MLD), M.S. Makta (to 40 MLD), and Rangadhamini Cheruvu (to 10 MLD), and new STPs at Kokapet Neopolis (Rs. 130 crore) and Patel Cheruvu (7 MLD, Rs. 64.11 crore) are also in progress.
- HMDA has taken up augmentation and upgradation of existing Sewage Treatment Plants around Hussain Sagar Lake—from 5 MLD to 10 MLD at IDL Lake, Kukatpally, from 20 MLD to 40 MLD at Necklace Road, Khairtabad, and from 30 MLD to 60 MLD at Patigadda, Begumpet with tertiary treatment, associated infrastructure, turnkey execution, and 5 years of O&M. The project, with an estimated cost of Rs. 225 crore, is currently under progress.

**B. Other Urban Local Bodies:** For urban centres outside the metropolitan core, the State is expanding sewerage infrastructure with the goal of achieving 100% coverage in a phased manner. This expansion utilises a mix of Central missions (AMRUT 2.0, SBM 2.0) and State-funded initiatives (UIDF, TUFIDC).

- Network Expansion Schemes: Under AMRUT 2.0, 9 major sewerage projects have been taken up with a sanctioned cost of Rs. 1,956.01 crore. Complementing this, the Urban Infrastructure Development Fund (UIDF) has sanctioned 2 Underground Drainage (UGD) projects in 1 ULB in Phase-I and 9 UGD projects across 3 ULBs in Phase-II. Additionally, drain construction is being undertaken in all ULBs as part of integrated infrastructure development through TUFIDC loan funding.
- Treatment Capacity Enhancement: To ensure scientific disposal, the SBM 2.0 proposal envisions the construction of 115 STPs across 101 ULBs with a total capacity of 455 MLD, involving an estimated Rs. 3,705.75 crore.
- State-wide Expansion and Progress of UGD Infrastructure: UGD schemes have already been completed in seven major towns (Karimnagar, Vikarabad, Nisamabad, Siddipet, Suryapet, Gajwel-Pragnyapur, and Devarakonda) at a cost of Rs. 1,098.26 crore, while projects worth Rs. 193.30 crore have been taken up in Nalgonda and Miryalguda, with STPs in the commissioning stage and nearing operationalisation. Furthermore, works totalling Rs. 456.25 crore are actively progressing in Greater Warangal Municipal Corporation (GWMC), Khammam, Nagarkurnool, and Sircilla, complemented by recently sanctioned and grounded projects in Madhira (Rs. 128 crore) and the Kodangal and Kosgi municipalities (as part of integrated infrastructure initiatives).
- GWMC Underground Drainage Project: As the second-most populous city in the State with a projected population of approximately one million, Warangal currently lacks an underground drainage system. To address this, the State Government resolved in November 2024 to implement a greenfield UGD system for the Greater Warangal Municipal Corporation (GWMC). A Detailed Project Report (DPR) has been finalised, proposing a 2,738.61 km sewerage network covering approximately 408 sq. km. The network is designed to cater to a population of 22.15 lakh by the year 2057, while civil structures—such as STPs, septic tanks, pumping stations,etc.—are designed for a 2042 prospective population of 16.35 lakh, in adherence with CPHEEO norms. For efficient planning, phased implementation, and decentralised operation, the project is divided into 9 zones and 3 sub-zones, with a total estimated outlay of Rs. 5,257.20 crore.
- Scientific Septage Management: In areas without immediate access to underground drainage, Faecal Sludge Treatment Plants (FSTPs) ensure waste is treated scientifically. As of December 2025, CDMA has commissioned 48 FSTPs. Meanwhile, PH&MED has taken up the construction, testing, commissioning, and O&M of FSTP facilities in 68 ULBs at a cost of Rs. 177.33 crore.
- Integrated Layouts: Under HMDA's Land Pooling Schemes, UGD networks are being provided concurrently with road development as part of integrated

layout planning. These works have been completed at Inmulnarva and Neopolis, and are in progress at Lemoor, Mokila, Budwel, Pratapasingaram, Torrur, and Medipally.

These utility gains are further protected by advanced flood mitigation systems and waste-to-wealth initiatives.

### 14.3.4 Storm Water Drainage, Flood Mitigation, and Circular Economy

In response to evolving climate challenges, Telangana has adopted a proactive, data-driven approach to urban flood risk management and waste processing to build a resilient and sustainable urban environment. By integrating precision mapping with large-scale drainage infrastructure and waste-to-energy initiatives, the State is effectively mitigating disaster risks while promoting a resource-efficient circular economy.

#### 14.3.4.1 Urban Drainage and Nala Development

To address the challenges of urban flooding, the State has implemented the Strategic Nala Development Programme (SNDP) alongside digital mapping of the drainage grid.

- Strategic Drainage and Nala Development: The Strategic Nala Development Programme (SNDP) was constituted to overhaul Hyderabad's primary drainage. Phase-I saw the completion of 45 major works, which directly benefited 150 colonies and approximately 1 lakh households. Building on this success, 40 priority works have been sanctioned under Phase-II at a cost of Rs. 667.28 crore.
- General Storm Water Infrastructure: Under the Engineering Maintenance Wing, GHMC has undertaken massive expansion and maintenance of the local drain network. A total of 2,266 storm water drain works have been taken up at a cost of Rs. 1,203.63 crore, of which 1,595 works (costing Rs. 797.81 crore) have already been completed.
- Stormwater Infrastructure in other ULBs: The Government targets achieving a goal of 100% stormwater infrastructure coverage across all Urban Local Bodies. In view of this, PH&MED has accorded administrative sanctions for 'Storm Water Drainage' networks in Kodangal and Kosgi Municipalities, as part of integrated infrastructure programmes.
- Precision Mapping and Encroachment Removal: The newly formed HYDRAA has utilised spatial intelligence to digitally map 4,932 km of nala networks and 1,252 lakes and tanks across the Telangana Core Urban Region. This spatial intelligence identified 94 severe encroachments across the Nala network, leading to targeted enforcement drives that restored 16.30 acres of nala land to ensure unobstructed stormwater flow.

## Box 14.3: Nagarabhivrudhi

For the first time, the State Government introduced a dedicated Budget Head, "Nagarabhivrudhi," in the 2025-26 State Annual Budget. Its objective is to drive balanced, inclusive, and resilient growth of ULBs by facilitating them to address their immediate infrastructure needs. The Government identified 11 priority areas for fund utilisation, including the development of merged areas, junctions, internal roads, and Storm Water Drains (SWDs). Consequently, the Government has accorded administrative sanction for projects across 94 ULBs totalling Rs. 1,660.36 crore. This initiative has led to a visible improvement in urban infrastructure, particularly in small and medium towns that typically face resource constraints in managing even the Operation and Maintenance (O&M) of existing assets.

### 14.3.4.2 Climate-Resilient Infrastructure and Monsoon Preparedness

The State utilises spatial intelligence and dedicated response forces to mitigate urban flood risks during peak monsoon seasons.

- CITIIS 2.0: Conceived by MoHUA, the City Investments to Innovate, Integrate and Sustain (CITIIS 2.0) programme aims to foster climate-sensitive planning and action, drive investment in urban climate action, and build institutional capacity through strategic partnerships. Telangana is among the first states in the country to appoint a Chief Climate Action Officer and finalise consultancy services for 10 Municipal Corporations to assist in the preparation of their climate-resilient action plans.
- Strategic Risk Mitigation: The Government secured Rs. 250 crore in NDMA funding to invest in sponge zones, trunk sewers, and early-warning systems. Additionally, to enhance predictive capabilities, HYDRAA collaborated with IIT Hyderabad, IMD, TGDPS, etc. for precision city-level weather forecasting and activated the Common Alert Protocol (CAP) to disseminate real-time rainfall SMS alerts. Further, the agency geofenced and mapped 453 waterlogging points, 341 vulnerable colonies, and 680 culverts, enabling precision in monsoon infrastructure planning.
- Rapid Monsoon Response: During the 2025 monsoon, seamless coordination was ensured by deploying DRF personnel at key nodes like the TG ICCC and Fire and Traffic Control Rooms. A total of 150 Monsoon Emergency Teams and 368 Static Points, involving over 3,000 trained personnel, carried out 1,12,514 emergency tasks across all GHMC wards for 150 days to ensure smooth water flow. To access narrow and congested areas, the agency deployed 20 fully equipped Motorbike Quick-Response Units.
- Disaster Management: HYDRAA's Disaster Response Force (DRF), comprising 51 teams (825 personnel), attended to 8,267 complaints between July 2024 and February 2026, ranging from tree falls to building collapses and water stagnation. Teams were equipped with 290 wireless sets to maintain

uninterrupted communication during network outages.

#### 14.3.4.3 Circular Economy: Waste and Water Recovery

The State is pioneering a circular model by converting urban waste into energy and reclaiming land through scientific remediation.

- Scientific Waste Management & Resource Recovery: GHMC scientifically treats an average of 7,000–8,300 Tonnes Per Day (TPD) of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) from the city and surrounding ULBs at the Jawaharnagar facility. Moving beyond disposal to resource recovery, the State has operationalised three Waste-to-Energy (WtE) plants with a combined capacity of 62.5 MW that have generated over 813 Million Units of electricity up to 2025-26. In addition, a 1,000 TPD Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) plant was commissioned at Jawaharnagar in July 2024, to repurpose waste into fuel for cement plants. To further sustainability, key best practices implemented up to 2025-26 include a 5 TPD Compressed Biogas plant, a 2,000 Kilo Litres per Day (KLD) legacy leachate treatment plant for pollution control, mechanised Secondary Collection & Transfer Points (SCTPs), a 1 MW rooftop solar plant, the recycling of 344 kg of plastic into public utility benches, and the introduction of cashless park ticketing, promoting sustainable consumption practices.
- Construction and Demolition (C&D) Waste: Scientific processing of C&D waste is managed through 4 dedicated plants (Fathullaguda, Jeedimetla, Shamshabad, and Thumkunta) and 11 secondary collection points, ensuring regulated and citisen-friendly disposal.
- Biomining and Land Reclamation: To recover valuable municipal assets, the State has remediated 20.75 lakh MT of legacy waste through biomining, resulting in the successful reclamation of 300 acres of municipal land for public use.

### 14.3.5 Ecological Rejuvenation and Asset Protection

The Government is committed to restoring the State's ecological balance and safeguarding public wealth through a combination of historic asset reclamation and large-scale environmental rejuvenation. By integrating engineering solutions with stringent enforcement and an aggressive expansion of urban green cover, Telangana is transforming its cities into sustainable, climate-resilient urban spaces.

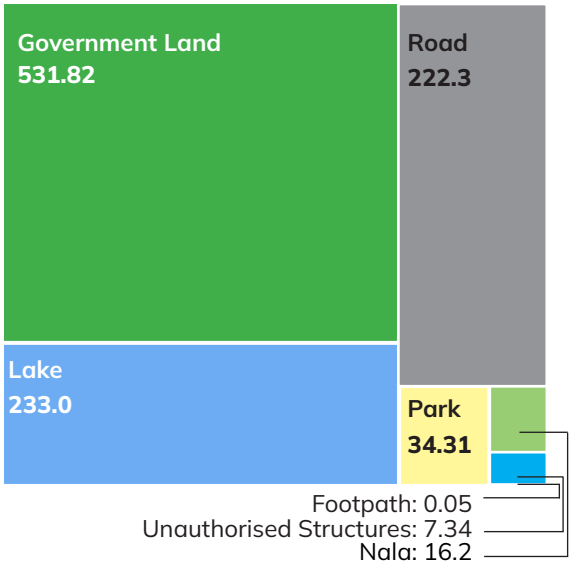
#### 14.3.5.1 Musi Riverfront Development and Public Asset Reclamation

- Musi Riverfront Transformation: The Musi Riverfront Development Corporation Limited (MRDCL) is leading a landmark rejuvenation project spanning a 55 km stretch from the Osman Sagar and Himayat Sagar reservoirs to Gandhi Sarovar. Central to this transformation is the Aggregate Master Plan, which integrates a Blue-Green Master Plan to ensure clean water flow and increase biodiversity buffers. Phase-I of the project (20 km) is currently being taken up with a tentative cost of Rs. 5,863 crore. In addition, administrative sanction was accorded in July 2025 for

the construction of a Rs. 430 crore iconic bridge across Mir Alam Tank.

- Historic Asset Reclamation: Since its establishment in July 2024, HYDRAA has carried out 181 targeted enforcement drives to protect vital public infrastructure from unauthorised occupation. These sustained operations have successfully removed 954 illegal encroachments, reclaiming a total of 1,045.12 acres of public land valued at approximately Rs. 60,000 crore (see Fig. 14.2). This includes the recovery of encroached government lands, roads, lakes, etc.

**Fig. 14.2 Extent of Encroachment Reclaimed by HYDRAA (Acres)**




Source: Hyderabad Disaster Response and Asset Protection Agency

- Citizen Rehabilitation: To facilitate rejuvenation, 309 families residing in the Musi riverbed have been relocated to 2BHK dignity housing, and another 181 dwelling units have been demolished voluntarily. To ensure a smooth transition for affected families, Rs. 3.44 crore has been disbursed to SHG members within these families for livelihood generation, and Rs. 25,000 per family has been provided as a one-time relocation allowance. Furthermore, following a comprehensive survey, 331 children have been enrolled in age-appropriate institutions, including Anganwadis, residential schools, and colleges, to secure their educational future.

### 14.3.5.2 Lake Preservation, Urban Forestry, and Net-Zero Planning

The State is expanding its green cover and formalising the protection of thousands of urban water bodies through digital notification and landscape development.

- Lake Protection and Rejuvenation: As of December 2025, the Lakes Protection Committee (LPC) has issued 2,970 Preliminary Notifications and 1,309 Final Notifications out of a total of 3,262 lakes in the metropolitan area. Beyond notification, HYDRAA has reclaimed 233 acres of encroached lake areas and restored critical water bodies like Sunnam Cheruvu, Thammidi Kunta, Nalla Cheruvu (Uppal), Bum-Ruk-Uddin-Dowla, Nalla Cheruvu (Kukatpally), and Bathukamma Kunta, increasing their areas by 14.09 acres, 13.02 acres, 14.81 acres, 12.54 acres, 15.26 acres and 5.00 acres respectively. 142 water body rejuvenation projects have been taken up in 130 peripheral ULBs under AMRUT 2.0. Furthermore, 4 major lakes under HMDA were adopted under CSR MoUs for scientific rejuvenation, bund strengthening, beautification, and overall development, and another 4 lakes managed by GHMC were adopted under CSR.

- Vanamahotsavam and Green Cover- A Multi-Entity Greening Drive: Urban afforestation has been achieved through the coordinated performance of multiple departments during the 2025-26 season:
- CDMA: Has planted 1,864.29 lakh plants across all ULBs and developed 3,240 Tree Parks to create climate-resilient towns.
- GHMC: Has achieved 821.90 lakh plantations since 2016, creating 1,164 parks and establishing 46 Miyawaki sites to enhance urban biodiversity.
- HMDA: Raised 490 lakh seedlings across its nurseries at 42 locations for 2025-26, and has planted 325.32 lakh seedlings as of January 2026.
- Energy Efficiency and Net-Zero Goals: Contributing to the State's carbon-neutral targets, GHMC executed the nation's largest LED street lighting project by converting 5.5 lakh conventional streetlights to LED. This initiative has resulted in energy savings of 898 Million Units (MU). In addition, it installed 81 EV charging stations to support electric mobility.

## Box 14.4: From Barren Lands to Beautiful Landscapes – Eco Hill Park, Kothwalguda

Picture 14.2: Eco Hill Park, Kothwalguda

**Ecological Transformation: HMDA has successfully transformed approximately 85 acres of land near Himayat Sagar into a world-class ecological and tourism destination. Developed with an estimated investment of Rs. 75.00 crore, the Eco-Hill Park aims to preserve the region's serene ecology while providing a holistic educational and entertainment experience for residents and tourists.**

**India's Largest Bird Aviary: The park's centrepiece is the 4.8-acre walk-through Aviary, recognised as the largest in India and the second largest in the world. Designed to mimic**

the natural habitat of its inhabitants, the aviary features diverse micro-climates including water bodies, shrubs, and dry sand patches. It houses over 8,000 exotic birds across 19 species, including Macaws, Cockatoos, and Amazon parrots. The facility is equipped with an in-house hospital, quarantine facility, and a neo-natal care centre for birds.

Key Features and Green Infrastructure: The park combines world-class recreational infrastructure with extensive thematic landscapes, supported by the plantation of 7,81,801 plants. Key components completed under Phase-I include:

- Butterfly Garden: A vibrant ecosystem supporting biodiversity, planted with 89,871 plants.
- Thematic Landscapes: Includes a Sensory Park, Rock Garden, Seasonal Plant Garden, and extensive greenery.
- Visitor Amenities: A Boardwalk, Open Air Theatre, Gazebos, Pergolas, and a bridge connecting land pockets.

Future Expansion (PPP Model): To ensure long-term sustainability and enhance visitor experience, high-maintenance commercial components are proposed to be developed through the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model. These include an aquarium, luxury wooden cottages, an infinity pool, food courts, and an adventure zone.

These integrated rejuvenation and protection efforts have solidified Telangana's reputation as a leader in sustainable urbanism. This ecological focus is mirrored in the State's rigorous urban planning and development controls.

## 14.4 Urban Livelihoods & Inclusivity

The State's urban economic policy balances high-growth sectoral employment with robust social safety nets. This approach focuses on empowering the urban poor, transitioning self-help groups into formal entrepreneurs, and ensuring that vulnerable populations—including street vendors, the homeless, and displaced families—are integrated into the city's economic fabric. Through targeted skilling, financial inclusion, and social security, the State ensures that its rapid urban expansion translates into sustainable livelihoods for all residents.

Targeted interventions through MEPMA and GHMC focus on eliminating poverty through financial inclusion and infrastructure support.

- Social Mobilisation, Institution Development, and SHG Bank Linkage: In 2025-26, MEPMA formalised 10,468 new Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and 60 Area Level Federations (ALFs) to empower urban poor women. Credit access worth Rs. 2,678.36 crore was facilitated to 20,876 SHGs in the year to promote diversified livelihoods. Within the GHMC area, 7,386 SHGs were formed, with the facilitation of Rs. 2,174.71 crore in bank credit for 17,068 groups.

- Self-Employment Programme (SEP): In 2025-26, 962 units were successfully grounded by MEPMA with a disbursement of Rs. 834.00 lakh.
- Indira Mahila Shakthi (IMS): This flagship programme graduates SHGs from simple thrift to centres of wealth creation. Progress in 2024-25 has been exceptional, with 22,005 individual and 2,143 group enterprises already grounded under MEPMA. In addition, GHMC has supported 7,820 individuals and 795 groups under the programme as of 2025, including the establishment of 35 IMS canteens.
- Mahila Shakti Bazaar: For the first time in India, the Government has established a Mahila Shakti Bazaar with 106 stalls at the Shilparamam Night Bazaar, located strategically in the heart of Hyderabad's IT corridor. These shops are run entirely by women entrepreneurs and serve as vibrant platforms to showcase and sell SHG-produced handlooms, handicrafts, and traditional food items. These markets have earned international acclaim, with delegates from the Bharat Summit and the Miss World Contest visiting and appreciating Telangana's grassroots innovation and women-led craftsmanship.
- Support to Urban Street Vendors (SVANidhi): To protect the livelihoods of the State's identified street vendors, the SVANidhi scheme disbursed Rs. 77.77 crore to 26,806 street vendors in the 2025-26 period. A special 100-day programme featuring street food festivals across all ULBs achieved total sales of Rs. 44.42 lakh. Additionally, 11,081 vendors were profiled and 98,091 schemes sanctioned in the year.
- Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH): MEPMA operates 40 functional shelters state-wide with a capacity for 1,984 persons, with another 4 shelters (200 capacity) under construction, each at a cost of Rs. 65 lakh. In addition, GHMC operates 10 shelter homes and 7 patient attendant centres providing meals and medical care. Together, the MEMPA and GHMC shelters currently provide temporary accommodation to 1,264 destitute persons.

## 14.5 Heritage Preservation & Special Area Development

Telangana's urban strategy honours the past while building the future. The focus is on rejuvenating historical precincts and temple towns, ensuring that development is culturally sensitive and economically revitalising.

- Old City Revitalisation: For the year 2025–26, several major heritage conservation and restoration projects are under active implementation by QQSUDA and HMDA. These include the restoration and conservation of the State Central Library (Rs. 13.65 crore), conservation, restoration and repair works of Khursheed Jah Devdi, Hussaini Alam (Rs. 12.00 crore), restoration and development of Sardar Mahal (Rs. 10.00 crore), re-construction of Mahboob Chowk (Murgi Chowk) (Rs. 10.00 crore), renovation and developmental works at Mir Alam Mandi (Rs. 6.00 crore), conservation and restoration works of Shaikpet Sarai (Rs. 4.50 crore), renovation and restoration

of Puranapul Police Outpost–I (Rs. 0.40 crore), and conservation, restoration and refurbishment of Puranapul Police Outpost–II (Rs. 0.30 crore).

- Recently completed works in this sector include the James Street Police Station (Rs. 1.43 crore), Saidanima Tomb at Hussain Sagar (Rs. 1.02 crore), conservation of Mir Alam Mandi Kaman (Rs. 0.92 crore), and the rejuvenation of Dhoolpet Mini Stadium (Rs. 0.52 crore).
- Vemulawada Temple Precinct: The Vemulawada Temple Area Development Authority is executing a comprehensive expansion and modernisation of the Sri Raja Rajeshwara Swamy Temple to accommodate increasing footfall during festivals. With a budget allocation of Rs. 76.00 crore for 2025-26, the authority is enhancing pilgrim amenities, including the expansion of the temple complex, and the construction of an Annadaanam Centre, along with a major road widening project from Mulavagu bridge to the temple. In addition, another road widening work is being undertaken by DTCP from Thimmapur bridge to the temple. As of the latest progress, 242 structures have been demolished by DTCP following due procedure, and the road construction work is currently under progress.

## 14.6 Planned Urban Expansion and the Future City

The State's strategy for urban expansion shifts away from traditional sprawl toward the creation of self-sustaining, high-growth "innovation nodes". By integrating world-class infrastructure with specialised economic anchors, the Government is developing a polycentric urban model designed to decongest the metropolitan core while fostering a net-zero, services-led economy.

### 14.6.1 The Future City: A Futuristic Urban Frontier

The Future City Development Authority (FCDA), which became fully operational in 2025, is tasked with planning, developing, and regulating a 765 square kilometre area across 56 villages. The Government's flagship initiative, Bharat Future City is proposed to be a futuristic, sustainable, net-zero metropolis located in the southern part of Hyderabad. To ensure its success as a major economic driver, the Government has integrated key anchors into its framework:

- Connectivity and Mobility: Connectivity to the new city is being secured by Radial Road No. 1, a dedicated expressway linking the ORR at Raviryal to the Regional Ring Road, featuring future-ready mobility corridors.
- Economic and Educational Anchors: The city is anchored by the Young India Skills University (YISU), established in 2024 to deliver world-class, industry-aligned training, alongside high-tech clusters and proposed hubs for Artificial Intelligence (AI), pharmaceuticals, and logistics.
- Administrative Infrastructure: To facilitate governance, the construction of the FCDA office building at Mirkhanpet is underway with an investment of Rs. 19 crore, expected to be completed by February 2026.

### 14.6.2 Integrated Layout Development

High-density, high-rise growth is being facilitated in the State through integrated layouts that provide seamless connectivity to major transit arteries. Across these greenfield developments, the Government is executing comprehensive infrastructure works, including the laying of black-topped roads, underground drainage systems, water supply distribution networks, storm water drains, and electrification with street lighting to ensure sustainable urban expansion.

- Kokapet (Neopolis) Layout: Spanning Ac 533.03 Gts, this greenfield development comprises 21 plots, and is designated as a Multiple Use Zone for commercial and residential purposes. With a total sanctioned cost of Rs. 549 crore, it features 8-lane and 6-lane carriageways, unlimited FSI, and a dedicated trumpet interchange on the ORR to manage large-scale traffic flow. Land to an extent of 54.61 acres (15 plots) has been allotted to different communities for the development of Community Atma Gourava Bhavans.

- Budwel Layout: A 182.25-acre development for high-rise towers, this project includes a Rs. 525 crore investment across 17 plots in seamless ORR connectivity through a new interchange and service roads.

- Mokila Layout: Covering an extent of Ac 165.37 Gts, with an additional proposed extent of Ac 38.05 Gts, the layout comprises 1,593 plots. The project is being developed at a total investment of Rs. 180 crore, comprising an initial administrative sanction of Rs. 80 crore, followed by a revised administrative sanction accorded by the Government for layout extension and provision of a comprehensive underground electrical cable network for the total layout land.

- Medipally Layout: The layout comprises 434 plots designed for multipurpose use, being developed over an extent of 53.21 acres at a project cost of Rs. 28 crore.

### 14.6.3 Participatory Development through Land Pooling

To prevent haphazard sprawl, the Government is promoting planned urbanisation through the Land Pooling Schemes (LPS) and greenfield layout development. HMDA is executing voluntary land pooling schemes where owners receive 60% of the developed land in return for contributing to organised layouts.

- Completed and Active Projects: Significant progress has been made in the Inmulnarva and Lemoor Area Development Plans (Ac 95.10 Gts and Ac 87.19 Gts respectively), and the Prathapsingaram Layout (Ac 130.17Gts)

- New Notifications: In January 2025, the State issued fresh notifications to undertake land pooling in four new areas: Korremula (Ac 138.05 Gts), Quthbullapur (Ac 130.00 Gts), Thimmaiguda (Ac 156.02 Gts), and Kurmalguda (Ac 115.18 Gts), signalling a continued commitment to planned, voluntary urban expansion.

A Consultant has been selected by HMDA for drafting legislation, rules, and guidelines for land pooling and area development in the HMR region.

## 14.7 Municipal Fiscal Management and Infrastructure Funding

The sustainable growth of Telangana's urban centres is underpinned by a robust financial architecture that balances strategic debt management, efficient internal revenue mobilisation, and the effective utilisation of Central and State funds. By ensuring fiscal prudence and optimising capital allocation, the Government ensures that its urban development remains self-sustaining and future-ready.

### 14.7.1 Strengthening Fiscal Discipline

The Government has prioritised fiscal consolidation to reduce the long-term interest burden on the State's urban institutions, ensuring every rupee is directed toward public utility.

- Strategic Debt Restructuring: In a major move toward fiscal health, the Government closed high-interest loans worth Rs. 1,881.14 crore from various financial institutions, including HUDCO and the Bank of India (see Table 14.1).

**Table 14.1: Debt Restructuring Outcomes (2025-26)**

| Institution | Loan Amount Closed (Rs. crore) |
|---|---|
| HUDCO | 770.00 |
| PTC (PFS), New Delhi | 340.00 |
| Bank of India | 332.24 |
| Bank of Maharashtra | 310.33 |
| Karur Vysya Bank | 128.57 |
| **Total** | **1,881.14** |

Source: Telangana Urban Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited

- Interest Rate Rationalisation: By renegotiating and rationalising SBI interest rates for existing loans, GHMC achieved a reduction from previous highs of 8.75%-9.65% to 7.95%, achieving an overall interest saving of Rs. 262 crore.
- Operational Cost Optimisation: Through the strategic implementation of the LED street lighting program, GHMC has achieved monetary savings of Rs. 781 crore.
- These consolidation efforts and improved credit profiles have allowed authorities like HMDA to optimise their debt-to-asset ratios. By freeing up fiscal space, the State can now utilise internal resources or raise fresh capital at more competitive rates to fund massive infrastructure projects, ensuring that development remains both ambitious and self-sustaining.

### 14.7.2 Multi-Source Funding Convergence

- Grant Convergence (AMRUT 2.0): Telangana is accelerating urban infrastructure through the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT 2.0), utilising a converged funding model to deliver water and sewerage projects across all ULBs.

As of late 2025, the State has secured approvals for 252 projects with a total outlay of Rs. 9,584.26 crore. GoI allocated an amount of Rs.2,789.00 crore as Central Assistance (CA) towards the project fund to the State. The State employs the SNA-SPARSH Model for seamless fund flow,

recently releasing a State matching share of Rs. 338.03 crore against the Central release (mother sanction) of Rs. 235.00 crore.

While current expenditure stands at Rs. 351.94 crore, this reflects initial utilisation for grounded works, with spending projected to scale rapidly as major engineering packages move into intensive construction.

**State Funds**

- Urban Infrastructure Development Fund (UIDF): To bridge critical infrastructure gaps, the Government has accorded Administrative Sanction under UIDF for Phase-I (Rs. 622.84 crore) to execute water supply and UGD projects. Under Phase-II, sanctions have been accorded for Rs. 1,733.00 crore to take up 8 water supply projects and 9 UGD projects across multiple ULBs. Further, under Phase-III, the Government has accorded Administrative Sanction for an additional Rs. 1,182.25 crore to undertake infrastructure development projects across 47 ULBs in the State.
- Telangana Urban Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (TUFIDC): Beyond Centrally Sponsored Schemes, the State is aggressively funding visible impact works (roads, drains, markets, graveyards) across all ULBs through TUFIDC loans, with works taken up at a cumulative cost of Rs. 7,000.00 crore.
- Debt Leveraging: Moving beyond budgetary reliance, development authorities are mobilising capital through internal resources. Notably, the Rs. 1,500 crore Phase-III Missing Link Roads project is being funded through internal resources and loans raised directly from financial institutions by HMDA.
- Annuity Models: Under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) 2.0, the State is adopting the Hybrid Annuity Model for sustainable sanitation infrastructure. A proposal for Rs. 3,705.75 crore has been submitted for the construction of 115 STPs (455 MLD capacity) across 101 ULBs, ensuring long-term operational viability through annuity-based payments.
- Joint Ventures (JV): For high-capital mass transit, the State is leveraging cooperative federalism. The proposed Hyderabad Metro Rail Phase-II expansion is structured as a 50:50 Joint Venture between the Government of Telangana and the Government of India, with GoTG investing Rs. 43,848 crore in the project.
- Public-Private Partnerships (PPP): To optimise capital and operational expenditure, high-value urban amenities and core utilities are being developed via PPP models. This includes the Automated Multi-Level Parking Complex at Nampally (Rs. 102 crore), the 7 MLD STP at Patel Cheruvu, and the commercial components of the Kothwalguda Eco-Park (resorts, aquarium, and adventure zones).

### 14.7.3 Internal Revenue Growth and Digital Transformation

Enhanced revenue collection through technology-driven reforms has significantly strengthened the internal financial capacity of Urban Local Bodies.

- Tax Collection Milestones: Through proactive citizen engagement, the Early Bird Scheme generated Rs. 900.93 crore, representing an 8.38% increase over the previous year. In addition, the One-Time Settlement (OTS) scheme successfully recovered Rs. 466.40 crore in arrears from 1,30,800 beneficiaries. Furthermore, GHMC achieved a property tax revenue increase of Rs. 110.83 crore, reaching a total collection of Rs. 1,425.68 crore (as of December 2025). This growth was supported by the expansion of the tax base, with 25,133 new Property Tax Identification Numbers (PTINs) added to the assessment roll.

For other ULBs in the State, 2025 marked a watershed year as property tax collections surpassed the Rs. 1,000 crore milestone for the first time. To enhance tax mapping and accountability, the NRSC Bhuvan app was deployed for property geo-tagging. This initiative, executed during the 100-Day Action Plan, resulted in property tax revision for 4,414 residential properties—generating Rs. 629.8 lakh in additional revenue—while the issuance of 4,190 new trade licenses added Rs. 94.99 lakh to the treasury.

- Digital Revenue Streams: The transition to the BuildNow platform, while enabling fully online building plan approvals, has emerged as a vital revenue node, generating Rs. 600 crore for the State.

- Layout Regularisation: The Layout Regularisation Scheme (LRS 2020), by bringing unplanned/unapproved/unauthorised developments into the formal fold, has helped generate Rs. 2,122.85 crore as of December, 2025.

## 14.8 Real Estate Governance and Market Stability

The Government is committed to fostering a transparent, professional, and accountable real estate sector. Through the rigorous enforcement of regulatory standards and the establishment of dedicated judicial forums, Telangana is protecting the interests of homebuyers while promoting industry stability.

### 14.8.1 Regulatory Framework for Real Estate Transparency

The Telangana Real Estate Regulatory Authority (TGRERA) ensures that all real estate promoters register their projects and adhere to strict guidelines regarding project delivery and quality. This regulatory framework mandates the disclosure of layout plans and project timelines, allowing prospective buyers to verify authenticity before investing. Stricter enforcement since late 2024 has ensured that developers are held accountable for their commitments, bolstering overall consumer confidence.

### 14.8.2 The Telangana Real Estate Appellate Tribunal

To provide a fast-track mechanism for dispute resolution, the Government has fully operationalised the Telangana Real Estate Appellate Tribunal. As a quasi-judicial forum, the Tribunal hears appeals against the orders and directions of the Regulatory Authority or Adjudicating Officers, ensuring a fair and efficient legal recourse for both consumers and promoters.

Since its inception in October 2024, the Tribunal has received a total of 173 cases. As of December 2025, the Tribunal has already disposed of 43 cases, demonstrating

its commitment to clearing pendency and upholding consumer rights.

### 14.8.3 Layout Regularisation and Urban Order

While RERA governs new projects, the State addresses the legacy challenge of unplanned development through the Layout Regularisation Scheme (LRS 2020). This initiative brings unplanned/unapproved/unauthorised layouts into the fold of planned sustainable development, ensuring plot owners gain valid titles and access to basic civic facilities. Over 26.47 lakh applications have been processed under the scheme, 2.85 lakh proceedings issued, and Rs. 2,122.85 crore collected to fund basic civic facilities in these areas. This has been supported by the Naksha Pilot Project, which modernises urban land records and reduces disputes by integrating property tax data from ULBs into the urban Record of Rights (RoR).

This disciplined regulatory environment is further enhanced by the integration of cutting-edge technology into every aspect of urban governance.

## 14.9 Tech-Enabled Smart Governance & AI Integration

Telangana is a national pioneer in leveraging Artificial Intelligence (AI), GIS, and LiDAR technologies to modernise urban administration. These digital interventions leverage spatial intelligence and automated scrutiny to ensure transparency, reduce human error, and provide real-time solutions for a rapidly urbanising population, thereby eliminating bureaucratic delays, protecting public assets, and bringing government services to the fingertips of every citizen.

- BuildNow AI Platform: Launched on 20 March, 2025 as a next-generation unified platform, BuildNow connects citizens, builders, and government officers through a single interface for facilitating building permissions, layout approvals, and industrial clearances. The system leverages Artificial Intelligence (AI) for India's fastest drawing scrutiny, providing AI-powered guidance through complex regulations and incorporating system guardrails to resolve errors prior to submission. To further accelerate growth, the department has integrated TG-iPASS with BuildNow, synchronising permissions for both construction and industrial operations into a unified digital platform.
- Between April 2025 and December 2025, the system processed 35,449 building permissions, 4,252 occupancy certificates, and 869 open plot layouts. The unprecedented speed of this AI-powered scrutiny has set a national benchmark, completing the scrutiny of an ~24 Lakh Sq. Ft. building with 66 floors in the HMDA jurisdiction in just 1 minute 31 seconds.
- Spatial Intelligence and Digital Twins: To assist in long-term predictive planning, HMDA is developing a 3D Digital Twin for the 2,053 sq. km Telangana Core Urban Region. This is supported by advanced LiDAR and drone surveys that assist in traffic management, flood modelling, and land-use planning.
- GIS Hub: A centralised GIS Hub serves as an integrated platform for data across all urban areas of Telangana. This repository assists in planning and decision-making, and helps protect public assets using AI and GIS.
- Modernising Land Records (Naksha

Pilot): To reduce land disputes and enhance transparency, the Naksha Pilot Project has been initiated under the Digital India Land Records Modernisation Programme (DILRMP). This integrates property tax data from ULBs with urban Rights of Record (RoR), ensuring a verified digital trail for urban property ownership.

- Citizen Buddy and Prajavani: The CDMA has launched the Citizen Buddy app, enabling citizens to pay taxes, register grievances, book tankers, etc. on an anytime, anywhere basis. Furthermore, the flagship Prajavani programme provides a robust grievance redressal forum, achieving an impressive 91% redressal rate by late 2025.
- Emergency Response: HYDRAA operates a 24/7 control room using a Common Alert Protocol (CAP) to disseminate weather alerts and manage monsoon emergency tasks, which reached 96,972 completed tasks during the 2025 season.

## Box 14.5: Smart Water Governance – HMWSSB's Tech Transformation

**Business Transformation through GIS:** HMWSSB has initiated a comprehensive Business Transformation Programme to enhance operational efficiency and service quality. Moving beyond traditional management, the Board is leveraging Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and IT-enabled dashboards to monitor real-time ground realities.

**Key Technology Initiatives**

1. **Smart Operations & Desilting:** To ensure accountability, the Board utilises GIS dashboards to track its fleet of 250 jetting and 145 silt carting vehicles, ensuring rigorous monitoring of both reactive and proactive sewerage line desilting works. This is complemented by a Field/AMS/Emergency Works Monitoring dashboard that tracks repairs and material usage, ensuring engineering teams execute maintenance efficiently.

2. **Revenue Intelligence & Verification:** To plug revenue leakage, the Board utilises Revenue Dashboards to identify low-billing pockets, and a Consumer Category Verification mobile app (CAN) to validate user vs. usage categories on the ground. Additionally, a dedicated mobile app captures and geotags instances of water misuse (e.g., using domestic lines for washing vehicles, overflow of excess water, etc.), which is monitored live to prevent wastage.

3. **Citizen Service & Grievance Redressal:** A unified approach to customer satisfaction includes the Integrated Grievance Redressal dashboard (MCC), which clusters complaints on bubble maps to visualise high-stress zones, and the Single Window Connection Dashboard, which tracks new connection requests. Both systems rigorously monitor for Service Level Agreement (SLA) breaches.

4. **Water Tanker Tracking:** A dedicated dashboard monitors the entire lifecycle of water tanker supply—from booking to delivery. It tracks metrics like delivery time and pending/cancelled orders per filling station, allowing management to deploy resources dynamically to lagging areas.

5. **Digital Asset Register:** HMWSSB is creating a comprehensive digital inventory of immovable assets (lands,

reservoirs, WTPs, etc.) and movable properties by overlaying cadastral data on drone/high-resolution satellite imagery. This geo-referenced register helps in detecting encroachments and valuing assets.

Recognition: These efforts were recognised at the ESRI India User Conference 2025, where HMWSSB received an award for excellence in GIS initiatives for efficient Water Supply and Sewerage Management.

### Box 14.6: Awards and Recognition

**GHMC**

- Swachh Survekshan-2024: Secured the 6th rank nationwide, and a 7-Star Garbage Free City Rating.
- Garden Festival Programme 2024-25: Won the Overall Trophy, securing 17 Gold and 14 Silver awards.

**DTCP**

- Digital Transformation Award 2025: Received the Emerging Technology Adoption Award for BuildNow (Telangana's Next-Gen Unified Building and Layout Approval System).

**HMWSSB**

- SBM U 2.0 Swachh Survekshan 2024: Awarded for excellence in Wastewater Treatment, maintaining ODF++ and Water+ certifications.
- Water Digest World Water Award 2025: Recognised for the Nagole STP (320 MLD) as the "Best STP in the Public Sector."
- ESRI India User Conference Award (September 2025): Awarded for Excellence in GIS Initiatives for efficient water supply and sewerage management.

## 14.10 Way Forward

Telangana's urban trajectory is shifting from unchecked sprawl to a structured, climate-resilient and digitally empowered model. This is guided by the Comprehensive Master Plan–2050 for the 11,500 sq. km Hyderabad Metropolitan Region. The vision combines blue-green infrastructure, a Net-Zero, services-led Core Urban Region, and a polycentric network of Tier-II and Tier-III innovation nodes. Together, these are designed to decongest the metropolitan core while sustaining high-value economic growth, universal and circular water and waste systems, and continuous reuse of treated wastewater and municipal waste as reliable resource streams.

The State is also moving from reactive to predictive resilience by using 3D Digital Twins and spatial intelligence. In parallel, it is advancing towards cognitive governance, where AI-integrated platforms provide a unified, transparent, "anytime, anywhere" interface for land, permissions, and utilities. These shifts aim to secure resource sovereignty, reduce regulatory friction, and build an ecologically secure, investment-friendly urban ecosystem that can withstand 21st-century climatic and demographic shocks.

Chapter 15

# Tourism, Culture and Sports

TOURISM CONCLAVE

GOVERNMENT OF TELANGANA
TELANGANA RISING 2047
SPORTS AUTHORITY OF TELANGANA
SPORTS FOR LIFE
HYD042
HYD052
READY SET GO!

# Key Highlights

- The Telangana Tourism Policy 2025–2030, the first comprehensive policy of the State, targets Rs. 15,000 crore investment and creation of 3 lakh jobs in the next 5 years, and increasing tourism's contribution to 10% or more of the State GSDP.
- The Telangana Rising Global Summit 2025 was held on 8–9 December 2025 at Bharat Future City, Mucherla, Ranga Reddy district and has secured a total investment of Rs. 5.75 lakh crore.
- Telangana hosted the 72nd edition of the Miss World pageant in May 2025, with the participation of 108 contestants from five continents.
- The Government organised the Sammakka–Saralamma Jatara from 28 to 31 January 2026. The event has attracted pilgrims from all over the country and has had spill-over effects on the local economy.
- Bathukamma festival celebrations held in September 2025 created two Guinness World Records for the largest Bathukamma floral arrangement measuring 19.44 metres in height and a synchronised performance by 1,354 women.
- The State has recorded over 8.49 crore domestic tourist visits and 1.71 lakh foreign tourist arrivals in the calendar year 2025.
- Among the various initiatives undertaken to strengthen the sports ecosystem in the State, two major interventions - the Telangana Sports Conclave 2025 and the Chief Minister's Cup 2025- emphasised policy reform, inclusive grassroots participation, and institutional capacity-building, thereby facilitating systematic talent identification and supporting athletes' progression to International and National platforms with demonstrable competitive outcomes.

## 15.1 Introduction

Telangana Tourism is promoted under the brand "Telangana Zarur Aana". During 2025–26, the State further strengthened its position in the national and international tourism landscape through focused policy interventions and event-led destination promotion. The hosting of major national and international events significantly enhanced the State's visibility by showcasing its cultural heritage, crafts and performing arts, while simultaneously highlighting opportunities for tourism-linked investments and local livelihoods.

Telangana Vision 2047 envisages the State's tourism ecosystem evolving into a community-owned, climate-smart and data-intelligent destination network, where heritage and innovation converge to deliver seamless visitor experiences and shared prosperity. In this direction, the State continues to prioritise the preservation, promotion and revitalisation of its rich cultural fabric, encompassing history, monuments, folk traditions, arts and entertainment. Flagship cultural events such as the Medaram Sammakka–Saralamma Jatara and the Bathukamma celebrations were organised on a large scale, reinforcing Telangana's cultural identity while strengthening its position as a distinctive tourism destination.

The State also possesses a strong and diversified sporting legacy, particularly in cricket, football, badminton and tennis. Hyderabad has emerged as a prominent centre for sporting excellence, producing athletes who have achieved success at both national and international levels, reflecting the State's deep-rooted engagement with sports across grassroots and elite segments.

Aligned with Telangana Vision 2047, the State aspires to build a vibrant and inclusive sports ecosystem that integrates physical and mental excellence with education, innovation and high-performance infrastructure. Sports is envisioned as a key driver of public health, youth empowerment, social cohesion, sports tourism, employment generation and global recognition, positioning Telangana as a leading sporting destination in the country.

## 15.2. Tourism

The State has unveiled its first comprehensive Tourism Policy in 2025, and hosted the first-of-its-kind events such as the Telangana Rising Global Summit, Telangana Tourism Conclave and the Telangana – North East India Connect, reinforcing the State's diversified tourism offerings and investment-friendly ecosystem.

### 15.2.1. Major Initiatives to Promote Tourism in Telangana

The Tourism sector in the State is considered one of the priority sectors, alongside information technology and life sciences, for contributing to the State's GSDP and employment generation. Tourism is characterised by high employment intensity, low entry barriers for local entrepreneurs, strong community ownership, and a natural alignment with heritage-led and climate-smart development. In this context, the State has unveiled its first Tourism Policy - Telangana Tourism Policy (2025-2030) to strengthen the tourism sector by leveraging its potential as an economic driver and generator of employment.

## Box 15.1. Tourism as a Driver of Economic Growth: Telangana Tourism Policy (2025–2030)

The Telangana Tourism Policy 2025–2030 came into effect on March 17, 2025, and seeks to provide a comprehensive framework to attract investment, encourage private sector participation, and strategically develop tourism infrastructure and services.

Vision: To position Telangana as India's most preferred tourism destination by promoting an integrated and harmonious blend of spiritual, heritage, cultural, adventure, medical and wellness, and eco-tourism, coupled with community empowerment, supported by state-of-the-art infrastructure and world-class services to attract both tourists and investments.

**Intended Outcomes :**

| | |
|---|---|
| | Attract Rs. 15,000 crore new investments over the next 5 years. |
| | Generate 3 lakh new employment opportunities in the next 5 years. |
| | Position Telangana among the top 5 states in domestic and international tourist arrivals. |
| | Promote Telangana's diverse attractions globally through digital marketing, strong social media presence, and cultural documentation. |
| | Increase tourism's contribution to 10% or more of the State GSDP. |

**Key Drivers:**

- Safe Tourism
- Infrastructure Development
- Development of Special Tourism Areas

**Key strategies proposed:**

- Diversified experiences for tourists
  - o Focused efforts will be made to promote Eco-Tourism, Medical & Wellness Tourism, Spiritual Tourism, MICE Tourism and Sports Tourism.
- Strengthening Infrastructure & Amenities
- Promoting Public-Private Partnerships (PPP)
- Incentives and Concessions
- Branding and Marketing
- Fairs and Festivals
- Skill Development Initiatives
- Tourism Awards
- Speed and Ease of Doing Business

**Institutional Mechanism for carrying out the implementation of the Tourism Policy:**

- **State Tourism Promotion Board (STPB):** Chaired by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, responsible for deliberating on policy and strategic projects, and serving as the approving authority for Iconic and Mega Projects.
- **Empowered Committee (EC):** Chaired by the Hon'ble Tourism Minister, responsible for important decisions, monitoring project implementation, resolving interdepartmental issues, and acting as the approving authority for Large, Medium, and Micro & Small Enterprises.
- Destination Management

Organisations (DMOs): Headed by District Collectors at each Special Tourism Area for holistic planning, development, implementation, promotion, and management, review and monitoring by a Project Management Unit (PMU) under Telangana Tourism Development Corporation (TGTDC).

The policy is designed to boost the tourism sector through a combination of incentives and policy frameworks, fostering an ecosystem conducive to increased investments. It prioritises sustainable tourism practices aligned with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) principles, aiming to empower local communities, safeguard cultural heritage, and ensure long-term economic prosperity. The policy is subject to periodic review and updates based on Government needs and priorities.

### 15.2.2. Major Events Conducted in Telangana in 2025-26

During 2025-26, the Government has organised a series of strategic events and outreach initiatives to promote the State as a tourism and investment destination. These interventions focused on attracting investments, enhancing destination visibility, strengthening cultural and international linkages, expanding tourism infrastructure, and generating employment. Telangana Rising Global Summit is the State Government's most significant and prestigious international event.

The key highlights and outcomes of the Telangana Rising Global Summit are presented in the box below.

### Box 15.2. Telangana Rising Global Summit 2025: Catalysing Global Investment and Partnerships

The Telangana Rising Global Summit 2025 was held on 8–9 December 2025 at Bharat Future City, Mucherla, Ranga Reddy district, across a 100-acre venue, and it was opened for public viewing from 10 to 13 December 2025. The Summit served as the State's flagship global leadership and innovation platform to showcase the development vision and growth trajectory of Telangana, including its future infrastructure corridors, innovation ecosystem, sectoral strengths, investment-ready opportunities and long-term development roadmap.

The Telangana 'Vision 2047' document was released at the Summit, outlining the Government's strategy to enable the State to achieve a USD 3-trillion economy by 2047. The document presents a comprehensive, multi-decade development roadmap for the State, covering key domains including digital infrastructure and spatial planning, climate resilience, human development, agriculture, women's advancement, youth empowerment and industrial transformation.

The Summit attracted a diverse set of global and national delegates, including diplomats, venture capitalists, global investors and corporates, policy thinkers, investment promotion agencies, technology leaders, banking and fintech professionals, sports personalities, academicians, film industry stakeholders and chief executives of leading global and national companies, underscoring its breadth and international appeal. The Summit served as a forward-looking platform for deliberations on inclusive growth, sustainable development and global competitiveness in the State.

The Summit featured multiple high-level panel discussions with global leaders, domain experts and policymakers. The two-day programme covered a wide range of thematic areas, including but not limited to green mobility, artificial intelligence and semiconductors, frontier technologies, the aerospace and defence ecosystem in the State, the gig economy, the RARE strategy, Telangana tourism and the expanding Global Capability Centres (GCCs) landscape in the State.

The Summit secured investment commitments of about Rs. 5.75 lakh crore, reflecting strong investor confidence in the growth prospects of the State across a diversified set of sectors. The proposed investments span data centres, pharma and life sciences, food and agri-processing, tourism and entertainment, mobility and urban development, energy, aerospace and defence, manufacturing and sports, underscoring broad-based investor interest across priority sectors. Nearly half of the total investment commitments are in the energy sector (about Rs. 3.00 lakh crore). In addition, an investment of approximately Rs. 20,000 crore in the aerospace and defence sector, Rs. 7,895 crore in the tourism sector and Rs. 6,270 crore in the food and agri-processing sector was secured.

Overall, the Summit reinforced Telangana's positioning as a globally competitive, innovation-driven and investment-ready State, aligned with the long-term objectives of the Telangana Vision 2047.

#### 15.2.2.1. Miss World 2025 Event

Telangana hosted the 72nd edition of the Miss World pageant in May 2025, with the participation of 108 contestants from five continents. As part of the official programme, participants visited key cultural and heritage destinations including the Ramappa Temple in Mulugu district, Bhoodan Pochampally and Yadagirigutta Temple in Yadadri Bhuvanagiri district, Buddhavanam in Nalgonda district and the Chowmahalla Palace in Hyderabad. As part of the event, a special sports competition was organised for the Miss World contestants. The event has led to an increase in local income and has supported local employment. The organisation of this international event significantly enhanced the State's global visibility and strengthened Telangana's branding as a cultural and tourism destination.

### 15.2.2.2. Telangana Tourism Conclave 2025

The Telangana Tourism Conclave was organised on 27th September 2025, on the occasion of World Tourism Day. During the conclave, MoUs relating to 30 projects worth Rs. 15,285 crore in sectors of MICE, Wellness and Retreat, Eco-Tourism, and Buddhist Tourism were signed with leading national and international investors. These projects are both PPP investments and Private sector investments. 15 projects are in PPP mode, with an investment of Rs. 7,568 crore and are expected to create direct employment for 9,255 people. 15 projects are in the private sector, with an investment of Rs. 7,717 crore and are expected to create direct employment for 7,920 people. Proposed projects are expected to create employment for more than 50,000 people (both Direct and Indirect employment). It is expected that another 10,000 rooms inventory will add to the Hyderabad market and improve the attractiveness for MICE and Leisure tourism.

Key initiatives that were unveiled include, release of Responsible Tourism Comic Poster, release of the Culinary Map of Telangana - launched to highlight the State's rich food culture, launch of Tourism Digital Card, launch of Film in Telangana Portal – aimed at promoting film tourism, launch of Customised Tours Portal and launch of T-MVT (Medical Value Tourism) Portal – developed to streamline patient journeys from enquiry to treatment.

These measures are expected to boost tourism investment, enhance visitor experiences, generate employment and strengthen the local economy, positioning the State as a dynamic and safe tourism destination.

### 15.2.2.3. Telangana - North East India Connect 2025

The Telangana – North East India Connect, a Techno Cultural Festival, is an innovative multiday initiative conceived to strengthen cooperation between Telangana and the North-Eastern States by fostering collaboration across sports, culture, academics, technology, and people-to-people engagement. It seeks to highlight the shared values of diversity, creativity, knowledge sharing and innovation, and to strengthen people-to-people ties between these regions. The programme was conducted in two phases during November 2025 (20–22 November and 25–27 November). It brought together stakeholders from the North Eastern States and Telangana to foster collaboration across priority sectors. The event attracted around 350 participants from the North East, 260 from Telangana, and over 3,000 visitors.

The initiative focused on structured knowledge sharing and professional networking in Medicine and Health Sciences, Pharma and Life Sciences, and IT & IT-enabled services, alongside dialogue on women's empowerment and inclusive development. Cultural exchange formed a core pillar of the programme, with platforms created for artists, writers, sculptors, and performers to showcase regional traditions, thereby strengthening people-to-people ties, promoting tourism, and supporting the creative economy. Institutional outcomes included the signing of 13 MoUs, 5 in Phase I and 8 in Phase II, laying the foundation for sustained cooperation across sectors.

### 15.2.2.4. Medaram Sammakka Saralamma Jathara

As part of the State's strategy to promote spiritual tourism and regional development, the Government organised the Sammakka–Saralamma Jatara from 28 to 31 January 2026 on a grand scale. An amount of Rs. 101.00 crore was incurred on stone construction of altars, enclosures and toranas of the deities with traditional tribal sculptural embellishments. The State Government released an additional Rs. 172.00 crore towards Jatara-related arrangements, while the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India, sanctioned Rs. 2.90 crore for the conduct of cultural events and traditional ceremonies.

Sammakka–Saralamma Jatara (Medaram Jatara) is a major biennial tribal religious congregation of Telangana, held at Medaram village in Tadvai Mandal of Mulugu district, and is among the largest religious gatherings in the world. All ceremonial rites are performed exclusively by priests of the Koya tribe in accordance with their traditional customs.

The 2026 congregation was supported by comprehensive planning and large-scale administrative arrangements. With an estimated turnout of about 2 crore pilgrims, the State Government ensured extensive provisioning for crowd management, public safety, sanitation, drinking water, healthcare, power supply and transport services. Over 42,000 personnel drawn from 21 departments were deployed, and the Jatara area was organised into multiple administrative zones to enable effective coordination and service delivery.

A distinctive feature of the Jatara is the offering of jaggery, locally revered as Bangaram (gold), with devotees traditionally offering quantities equivalent to their body weight. In the run-up to the festival, jaggery sales recorded a marked increase across neighbouring districts, reflecting the Jatara's significant cultural relevance as well as its positive spillover effects on local and regional economic activity.

The 2026 Medaram Jatara reaffirmed its spiritual and cultural significance while underscoring the State's efforts to preserve, promote and position tribal heritage at the national and international levels. The Government is pursuing recognition of the festival under UNESCO's Intangible Cultural Heritage list, with a view to securing wider global recognition for Medaram beyond regional boundaries. In addition to religious observances, the Jatara functioned as a major platform for showcasing the socio-cultural vibrancy, living traditions and collective identity of tribal communities.

### 15.2.2.5. Bathukamma Festival

Bathukamma festival celebrations, organised by the State Government in September 2025, resulted in the creation of two Guinness World Records. The event was held at Saroornagar Stadium, Hyderabad. One record was set for the largest Bathukamma floral arrangement measuring 19.44 metres in height. The second record was achieved for a highly synchronised Bathukamma performance involving 1,354 women.

#### 15.2.2.6. International Kite and Sweet Festival

International Kite & Sweet Festival was organised in the State from 13 to 15 January 2026, coinciding with Makar Sankranti, to showcase the rich heritage and culture of the State. The kite festival witnessed participation from 18 countries, with 37 international and 55 national kite flyers from 13 Indian States, including special night-flying events held on all three days. Cultural performances highlighting Telangana's traditions were organised, along with about 100 handloom and handicraft stalls and 60 food courts offering Telangana and other regional cuisines.

In addition, the International Sweets Festival was organised in association with Culture Language Indian Connections to promote cultural exchange, support artisans and entrepreneurs, and strengthen the local economy. The festival featured more than 1,200 varieties of sweets prepared by residents of Hyderabad originating from different States and countries, thereby promoting cultural exchange and strengthening the State's tourism and cultural branding. These activities collectively showcased Telangana's rich cultural heritage to both national and international audiences.

#### 15.2.2.7. Drone and Hot Air Balloon Festival

Symbolising the State's transition from cultural heritage to innovation-led tourism and aerial sports, the Hot Air Balloon Festival was hosted from 16–18 January 2026, featuring 15 international-standard balloons from Europe, with morning flights on the outskirts of Hyderabad and Night Glow shows at the Parade Grounds, Secunderabad, thereby strengthening experiential tourism and destination branding.

In addition, a special Drone Show was organised in association with Whoopmasters on 16–17 January 2026 at the Gachibowli Stadium, featuring high-technology drones, synchronised LED aerial manoeuvres, First Person View (FPV) enabled immersive viewing, drone sports demonstrations and showcases of Telangana destinations.

#### 15.2.2.8. Hyderabad Heritage Run 2026

The Government of Telangana, in collaboration with Rapido, organised the Hyderabad Heritage Run 2026, featuring a 21-km Half Marathon, 10-km Run and 5-km Fun Run, with participation of over 3,000 runners. The 21-km Half Marathon commenced at Charminar and concluded at the Qutb Shahi Tombs, highlighting the city's prominent heritage sites. The 10-km Run commenced from Qutb Shahi Tombs and concluded at Golconda, while the 5-km Fun Run commenced from Qutb Shahi Tombs and concluded at Taramati. The event witnessed participation from students, families and fitness enthusiasts, promoting community engagement and awareness of the city's cultural heritage.

#### 15.2.2.9. Participation in National and International Tourism Events

The state actively participated in several national and international tourism platforms during 2025–26 to promote the State's tourism potential and strengthen its outreach. The major events are listed below.

**Table 15.1 List of Fairs, Festivals & Tourism Events at National & International Level in 2025-26**

| Name of the Event | Place | Dates |
|---|---|---|
| **National Level** | | |
| Travel & Tourism Fair (TTF) | Hyderabad | 19th & 20th September, 2025 |
| NAREDCO Telangana 15th Property Show 2025 | HITEX, Hyderabad | 10th to 12th October, 2025 |
| 150th Birth Anniversary of Sardar Vallabhai Patel | Ekta Nagar, Gujarat | 1st to 15th November, 2025 |
| ABP Network Summit | Chennai | 25th November, 2025 |
| India International Travel Mart (IITM) | Pune | 27th to 29th November, 2025 |
| 9th edition of CII Travel East | Kolkata | 28th to 30th November, 2025 |
| India International Travel Mart (IITM) | Hyderabad | 04th & 06th December, 2025 |
| 38th Hyderabad Book Fair | Hyderabad | 19th to 29th December, 2025 |
| India International Travel Mart (IITM) | Kochi | 08th to 10th January, 2026 |
| All India Industrial Exhibition | Nampally Exhibition Grounds, Hyderabad | 1st January to 15th February, 2026 |
| Hyderabad Literary Festival | Hitech city, Hyderabad | 24th to 26th January, 2026 |
| Bharat Parv 2026 | New Delhi | 26th to 31st January, 2026 |
| 8th Global Film Tourism Conclave | Radisson Blu Mumbai International Airport | 13th February, 2026 |
| SATTE | New Delhi | 25th to 27th February, 2026 |
| Travel & Tourism Fair (TTF) | Bengaluru | 13th to 15th March, 2026 |
| India International Travel Exhibition (IITE) | Indore | 20th to 22nd March, 2026 |
| Travel & Tourism Fair (TTF) | Chennai | 20th to 22nd March, 2026 |
| **International level** | | |
| PATA (Pacific Asia Travel Association) | Bangkok | 26th to 28th August, 2025 |
| JATA Tourism Expo | Aichi, Japan | 25th to 28th September, 2025 |
| IMEX America 2025 tradeshow | Las Vegas | 7th to 9th October, 2025 |
| WTM (World Travel Market) | London | 4th to 6th November, 2025 |
| ITB - Messe Berlin | Berlin | 4th to 6th March, 2026 |
| MITT (Moscow International Travel & Hospitality Exhibition) | Moscow, Russia | 11th to 13th March, 2026 |

### 15.2.3. Tourist Footfall in 2025

The State recorded 8.82 crore domestic tourist visits and 1.55 lakh foreign tourist visits in 2024. In the calendar year 2025, the State received 8.49 crore domestic tourists and 1.71 lakh foreign tourists, indicating sustained domestic tourism inflows and an increase in foreign tourist arrivals compared to the corresponding period.

The average tourist growth rate during the year 2025 is estimated at 10% in the International Tourist segment. The data reflects the sustained resilience of the tourism sector, supported by improved connectivity, promotional initiatives, and infrastructure development.

## 15.3. Sports

The State recognises the potential of sports as a driver of youth empowerment, socio-economic development, growth, and social pride. In this context, the state has launched the Telangana Sports Policy 2025, the first of its kind in the country, aligning with the National Sports Policy.

### 15.3.1. Major Initiatives to Promote Sports in Telangana

The State aims to position itself as a global sports leader by fostering sustainable, all-round development across the sports ecosystem; nurturing talent through world-class infrastructure, education, and holistic support; and producing athletes who excel and succeed on the global stage. In this context, the state has taken proactive steps such as the constitution of the Board of Governors for Sports Hub, enactment of the Young India Physical Education and Sports University (YIPESU), and establishment of Young India Sports Academy (YISA) aimed at fostering a robust sports culture and enabling sustained excellence in sports.

#### 15.3.1.1. Telangana Sports Policy, 2025

The Telangana Sports Policy, 2025, provides a comprehensive framework for the development of sports in the State, focusing on good governance, talent identification, infrastructure creation, institutional coordination, and high-performance outcomes.

**Five key pillars of the Telangana Sports Policy are:**

1. Governance & Organisation
2. Sports Ecosystem
3. Long-Term Athlete Development
4. Infrastructure Development
5. Skill Development & Career Pathways

The policy adopts a multi-level governance structure spanning schools from the village level to the state level, enabling systematic talent scouting, performance tracking, and athlete progression. Village and mandal-level sports authorities, district sports officers, and State-level coaching personnel under the Sports Authority of Telangana (SATG) together form the backbone of grassroots and competitive sports development.

The policy further emphasises inter-departmental coordination involving departments such as Youth Advancement, Tourism, Culture and Sports, and Education, along with partnerships with National and International sports institutions and private sector stakeholders. Focus areas include sports infrastructure development,

deployment of qualified coaches, adoption of sports science & technology, and promotion of institutional and private investment, to position the State as a sports hub and build a strong pipeline of competitive athletes at national and international levels.

### Box 15.3. Athlete Welfare as a Driver of Sports Excellence in Telangana

The Government of Telangana has adopted a comprehensive and athlete-centric welfare framework aimed at strengthening health security, financial protection, skill development and long-term career support for sportspersons and coaches. These initiatives seek to ensure holistic well-being, performance sustainability and post-career security, while reinforcing the State's commitment to building a resilient and inclusive sports ecosystem.

- The Guruvandanam scheme supports coaches and athlete welfare by providing accident and health insurance coverage of up to Rs. 15 Lakh for coaches, including medical treatment and follow-up care.
- Cash incentives to sportspersons are among the highest in the country, and a total amounting to Rs. 18.46 crore was awarded in recognition of outstanding performance at the National and International levels.
- In recognition of sporting excellence, the Government has a policy of providing a 2% sports quota in government direct recruitment of jobs in all departments. Employment was provided to distinguished sportspersons Mohammed Siraj (Cricket) and Nikhat Zareen (Boxing) in the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP), reinforcing the State's commitment to athlete career security and post-performance support.
- Skill development and capacity-building initiatives were strengthened through strategic MoUs with organisations such as Aspire for Her, Abhinav Bindra Trust Foundation (ABTF), Gagan Narang Foundation, and other partner institutions, focusing on life skills, values-based education, mentorship, and holistic athlete development.
- Annual Conduct of Mega Super-Speciality Health Camp for coaches, provides free consultations, diagnostics, and advanced medical care, reinforcing the State's focus on wellbeing.

#### 15.3.1.2. Establishment of Young India Physical Education and Sports University (YIPESU)

The Government has initiated the establishment of Young India Physical Education and Sports University as a dedicated institution for sports education, research, and high-performance training. The University will integrate sports sciences, coaching excellence,

and athlete development to create a sustainable ecosystem for global sporting competitiveness. It aims to develop a skilled sports and physical education workforce through quality education, research and professional training, and to strengthen the State's sports ecosystem through talent identification, coaching, sports science and sports management. The University also focuses on improving employability and institutional capacity in the sports sector across the State. The target group includes aspiring and in-service Physical Education Teachers (PETs), Physical Directors (PDs), coaches, sports scientists and sports administrators, as well as talented sportspersons from schools, colleges and universities, with special emphasis on rural youth.

### Box 15.4. Sports Infrastructure across Telangana

The Government of Telangana is strengthening sports infrastructure from the grassroots to the State level, ensuring access to quality training facilities across the State. The State is having a policy of developing One Mini Stadium in each Assembly Constituency.

**Existing Infrastructure across the State includes:**

- Mini Stadia at Assembly Constituencies – 56
- Stadia at Districts - 12
- Twin Cities Stadia - 08
- Sports Academies - 08
- Sports Schools - 03
- Regional Sports Hostel - 01
- Khelo India -Centre of Excellence - 01
- Khelo India Centres at districts – 33

New Initiatives: Schools and Academies in 2025-2026:

- Telangana Sports School, Hanumakonda.
- Athletics at Gachibowli Stadium.
- Hockey at Gachibowli Stadium.
- Handball at L.B. Stadium.
- Football at L.B. Stadium.
- Telangana Men FIFA-Talent Development Scheme (TDS) at Gachibowli - 2nd in the country after Bhuvaneshwar.
- Telangana Women FIFA-Talent Development Scheme (TDS) at Gachibowli - 1st of its kind in India and 2nd in the World after Hong Kong.

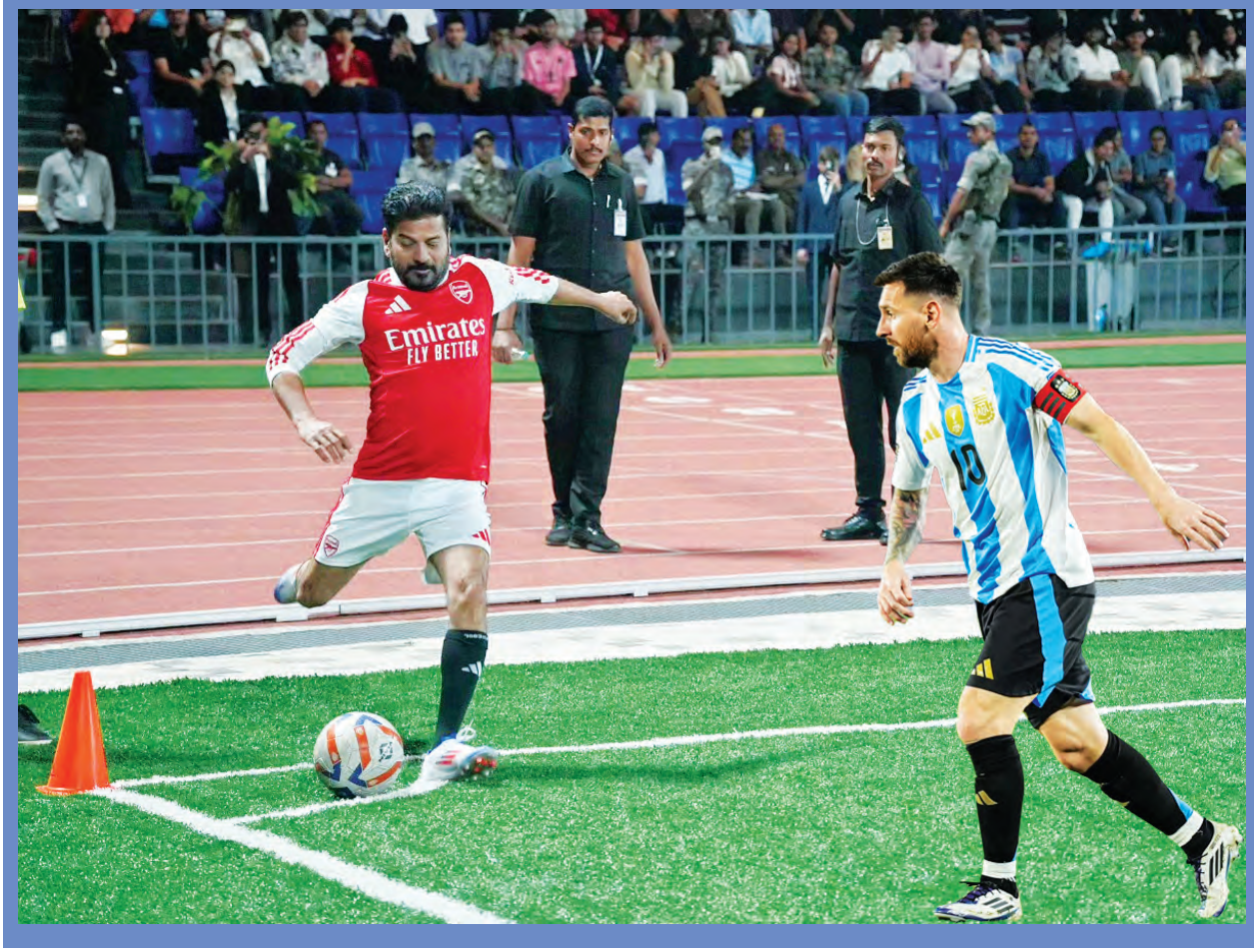
### 15.3.2. Major Events Conducted to Promote Sports in Telangana

The Government has conducted several major International and National events to strengthen and promote the sports ecosystem in the State. Out of the several events conducted, a few key events include the Telangana Sports Conclave, 2nd Edition of Chief Minister's Cup (CM Cup) 2025, Telangana North-East India Connect – Sports Festival, and 72nd Miss World - Sports Festival.

Another significant event is the friendly football match between Honourable Chief Minister A. Revanth Reddy and legendary footballer Lionel Messi.

## Box 15.5. Friendly Exhibition Football Match: Showcasing Telangana's Sporting Ecosystem and Global Visibility

A friendly exhibition football match between Honourable Chief Minister A. Revanth Reddy and Lionel Messi was held at the Rajiv Gandhi International Stadium, Uppal on 13 December 2025. The event aimed to promote sports in Telangana and draw global attention to the State's growing sports ecosystem. A major highlight of the match was the Honourable Chief Minister scoring a goal for the Singareni RR-9 team. On the occasion, Messi also personally presented the Argentina team's No. 10 jersey to the Honourable Chief Minister and Sri Rahul Gandhi, Leader of the Opposition, Lok Sabha.




### 15.3.2.1. Telangana Sports Conclave 2025

The 1st Edition of Telangana Sports Conclave – 2025 marked the launch of the Telangana Sports Policy 2025 and served as a strategic platform to strengthen the State's sports governance framework and partnerships. The conclave brought together renowned athletes, sports administrators, policymakers, international academic institutions, corporate foundations, and global sports bodies, creating a platform to deliberate on policy, performance pathways, participation, and partnerships in sport.

The conclave served as a strategic platform to align Telangana's sports vision with national and global best practices through panel discussions, while also announcing mentorship programmes, strategic partnerships (MoUs with TENVIC, Sportsprix, Gun for Glory, etc.), and financial incentives to accelerate athlete development and institutional capacity.

### 15.3.2.2. Chief Minister's Cup (CM Cup)

The 2nd Edition of the Chief Minister's Cup (CM's Cup) 2025 is a first-of-its-kind institutionalised sports initiative that systematically begins at the grassroots level and establishes a structured competition pathway from the Gram Panchayat to the State level, aimed at identifying, nurturing, and transforming rural and urban talent into national and global champions. With the core theme "Rural to Global – Crafting Champions", the initiative reflects the State's long-term vision of building a resilient, inclusive, and technology-driven sports ecosystem aligned with the goal of Olympic excellence by 2036.

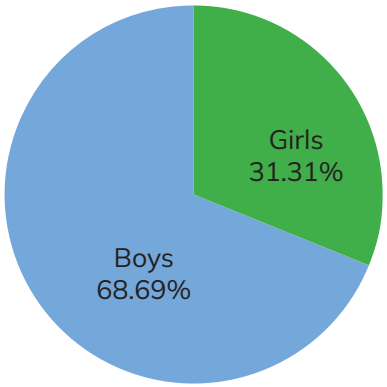
The CM's Cup is one of the largest multi-sport initiatives in India, covering 46 sports disciplines, including para sports and recreational games, across three age categories—Sub-Junior, Junior, and Senior, aligning with National Sports Federation norms. Telangana is the first State in the country to conduct competitions in a structured format from the Gram Panchayat, Mandal, Assembly Constituency (for the first time), and District level up to the State level through a unified Games Management System.

To promote greater participation of women athletes, additional funds were sanctioned to all districts under the Achieving Sports Milestone by Inspiring Women Through Action (ASMITA) initiative, strengthening district-level women's leagues and encouraging inclusive representation in sports.

CM's Cup 2025 leveraged digital and AI-enabled systems to enhance governance, transparency, and participant experience. Initiatives such as T-GAMES (Telangana Grievance and Monitoring for Excellence in Sports), a 24×7 AI-enabled grievance and monitoring system, and TAGS (Telangana Assistance for Games & Sports), an AI-powered chatbot integrated with the CM's Cup portal and WhatsApp bot, along with the Unique Player Identification System, enabled end-to-end digitalisation of registrations, scheduling, results management, and real-time monitoring, ensuring efficient, scalable, and inclusive implementation across the State.

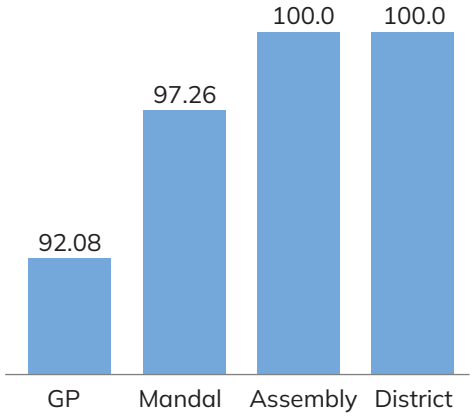
The Chief Minister's Cup (CM Cup) 2025 witnessed large-scale grassroots participation, with a total of 5,41,103 athletes registered across the State, including 1,729 Para athletes, reflecting the inclusive and people-centric nature of the initiative.

**Fig. 15.1. Gender-Wise Participation in CM Cup**




The large registration base underscores the programme's success in expanding sports access across rural and urban Telangana, strengthening the State's long-term talent identification pipeline.

**Fig 15.2 Games conducted at Various Levels in the CM Cup (%)**




### 15.3.2.3. Telangana North-East India Connect – Sports Festival

The Telangana – North East India Connect: Sports festival focused on promoting sporting excellence, mutual learning, and cultural exchange, and featured sports clinics, exhibition matches, joint training initiatives, and interactive sessions involving athletes, coaches, sports professionals, and eminent sports personalities from Telangana and the North-Eastern States.

Key MoUs were signed with Manipur Judo Association, Bhaichung Bhutia Football Schools, Department of Youth Affairs & Sports (Tripura), Department of Sports & Youth Services (Mizoram), and Saritha Regional Boxing Academy (Manipur) to strengthen cooperation in football, judo, boxing, and gymnastics development.

### 15.3.2.4. Major International & National Championships Conducted in 2024 & 2025

Telangana hosted several prestigious International and National championships in 2025, reinforcing its status as a premier sporting destination and enhancing

competitive exposure for athletes. Some of the major championships are presented below.

- The FIH International Hockey Women's World Cup 2026 Qualifiers was conducted for the first time in Hyderabad, wherein the top 3 countries will qualify for the FIH International Hockey Women's World Cup 2026, which will be held in Belgium & Netherlands.
- 'Inter-Continental Football Cup 2024' was conducted in September 2024 after 24 years. India, Mauritius & Syria had participated.
- The International Badminton Championship, 2024, was conducted after 15 years.
- The 78th National Football Championship for 'Santosh Trophy 2024-25' was conducted after 57 years.
- 'FIFA International Friendly Football Match' was conducted in November 2024 between India and Malaysia after 16 years.
- '14th Sub Junior Hockey Women National Championship 2024' was conducted after 12 years.
- '49th Sub Junior National Basketball Championship' was held for Boys & Girls after 7 years.
- '37th U-11 Chess National Championship – 2024' was held in October 2024 for the first time.
- Conducted 4th KIO National Karate Championship – 2025 for 1st time in March, 2025.
- National Open Elite Women Boxing Tournament at Hyderabad for the 1st time in 2025.
- 24th Junior National Wushu Championship (Boys & Girls), was conducted for the 1st time in Telangana.
- Kick-Boxing, Rowing, Football, Cycling and Wushu women's leagues were conducted by "Achieving Sports Milestone by Inspiring women Through Action" (ASMITA) under Khelo India at the State level, encouraging women's participation.
- 26th Sub-Junior National Rowing Championship was conducted for Boys and Girls at the Water Sports, Hussain Sagar Lake. Telangana topped the medal tally in the country.

## 15.4 Way forward

The State will adopt an integrated and outcome-oriented approach to strengthen Tourism, Culture and Sports as key drivers of inclusive and sustainable growth. Priority will be accorded to improving last-mile tourism infrastructure, strengthening destination management through data-driven planning, expanding public-private partnerships and deepening community participation to enhance local livelihoods. In the sports sector, emphasis will be placed on strengthening institutional frameworks, developing grassroots-to-elite talent pathways, expanding sports science and high-performance support systems and promoting sports tourism, to enhance investment inflows, employment generation and the State's national and global visibility.

Chapter 16

# Governance

TELANGANA
RISING
CURE-PURE-RARE
PREMIER

తెలంగాణ రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వము
ప్రజా పాలన
GOVERNMENT OF TELANGANA

# Key Highlights

- Telangana emphasises a governance model that prioritises participation, transparency and accountability to ensure developmental objectives align with the people's aspirations.
- The Prajavani Programme is a landmark initiative launched by the Government of Telangana to redefine citizen engagement by providing a direct, transparent platform for people to submit grievances in person at the Mahatma Jyothiba Phule Praja Bhavan, where they receive unique tracking IDs to monitor the resolution process via a dedicated digital portal.
- The Telangana Bhu Bharati Act, 2025, modernises land recordkeeping by introducing Bhudhaar, a unique identification number for every land parcel. The initiative includes a tamper-proof digital portal, AI-powered support through the "Bhu Mitra" chatbot and dedicated tribunals to provide permanent resolutions for land disputes.
- The State-owned T-Wallet has seen significant growth, by mid-December 2025, the total amount collected reached Rs. 2,974.01 crore. Additionally, the Mee Ticket App, launched in January 2025, provides a comprehensive platform for digital ticketing and utility payments across the State.
- T-SAT has emerged as India's premier State educational network, utilising satellite and digital platforms to reach over 4.8 million subscribers with content ranging from academic coaching to agricultural and health awareness.
- The Government has filled 67,763 Government jobs across various departments to strengthen public administration since December 2023.
- The Telangana Anti-Narcotics Bureau (EAGLE) has intensified enforcement, registering 2,663 cases and arresting over 5,500 individuals in 2025. The strategy combines aggressive seizures—totalling Rs. 128.38 crore—with community engagement through nearly 59,000 "Anti-Drug Soldiers".
- The State is a pioneer in digital delivery, becoming the first in India to offer MeeSeva services through WhatsApp, specifically targeting improved accessibility for rural users and senior citizens.
- Women's safety is prioritised through a multi-layered framework that includes SHE Teams, which received over 18,000 petitions in 2025 and the T-Safe service for real-time monitoring of commutes. The State also provides integrated support through 35 Bharosa Centres and 36 One-Stop Centres, offering medical, legal, and psychological services to survivors of violence under one roof.
- To ensure child safety, the State leverages the DARPAN facial recognition tool to reunite missing children with their families and has successfully rescued children through specialised drives like Operation Smile and Muskaan.
- The Government recently conducted peaceful rural and urban local body elections, strengthening grassroots democracy with the election of 1,15,000 public representatives
- The Government launched Praja Palana – Pragathi Pranalika, a 99-Day Action Plan (06.03.2026–12.06.2026) to bring governance closer to citizens through focused development initiatives and participatory governance involving officials, elected representatives, and civil society organisations.

## 16.1 Introduction

Good governance is defined as a democratic management structure that facilitates fair and prudent decision-making through principles such as participation, transparency, and accountability. It ensures a robust legal framework where the rule of law prevails and citizens are encouraged to voice their opinions, giving them a genuine stake in the decisions that affect their lives. Furthermore, it prioritises equity, efficiency, and responsiveness, focusing on long-term societal goals to maintain a balanced and inclusive framework.

The Government is advancing a transformative governance approach under its "Vision 2047" roadmap, adopting the CURE–PURE–RARE framework as a polycentric strategy to ensure balanced and inclusive development across the State, moving beyond a Hyderabad-centric growth model. Under this approach, the Core Urban Region—CURE will evolve into a net-zero, knowledge-driven global hub; the Peri-Urban Region—PURE will emerge as a manufacturing and logistics engine; and the Rural Agri Region—RARE will be revitalised through climate-smart agriculture, eco-tourism, and food processing—together creating a unified, resilient and future-ready State economy.

Within a State, good governance serves as the linchpin for sustained growth and the essential backbone of development. It is critical because it fosters public trust and integrity, ensuring that developmental objectives are directly aligned with the aspirations of the people. By establishing an impartial judiciary and defending human rights, it enables effective service delivery and promotes social justice by addressing discrimination and amplifying the voices of marginalised communities.

Telangana's governance model exemplifies these principles by prioritising citizen-centric decision-making, inclusivity, and transparency. To ensure equitable development, the State focuses on the decentralisation of administration and leverages technology to streamline public services while increasing accountability. Innovative programs such as Praja Palana and Praja Vani ensure that governance is brought directly to the doorsteps of the people, guaranteeing that social security and welfare schemes reach the most vulnerable citizens effectively.

## 16.2 Systems Strengthening Citizen-Centric Governance

### 16.2.1 Praja Palana

Telangana witnessed a significant milestone in governance with the launch of Praja Palana, a program focused on narrowing the gap between administration and citizens. This initiative was not just a policy but a promise to the poor and vulnerable that their voices would be heard directly through transparent and accessible engagement. It aimed to empower the marginalized by bringing social security measures and economic relief right to their doorstep, reinforcing the Government's commitment to social welfare.

The first phase of this journey began across every Gram Panchayat and Municipal Ward, turning the vision into a reality since 28th December 2023. The State's machinery moved out of the offices and into the streets, capturing public voices to integrate them into future policymaking. This direct outreach ensured that even the most remote citizens could apply for schemes like Maha Lakshmi for subsidised LPG cylinders @Rs.500, Gruha Jyothi for free electricity up to 200 units.

The response from the people was a tidal wave of hope, with an overwhelming 1.09 crore applications flooding in across various welfare schemes. To ensure that every application found its mark, the Government established 846 Praja Palana Seva Kendras (PPSKs) to act as guiding lights for those facing bureaucratic hurdles. This decentralised delivery system turned the complexity of bureaucracy into a seamless, technology-driven experience, firmly establishing a welfare-driven administration for all.

The implementation of these welfare programmes is elaborately discussed in the respective sectoral chapters, such as Agriculture, Welfare, and other related sections, where detailed policies, operational mechanisms and achievements are presented.

### 16.2.2 Praja Vani: Telangana's One-Stop Citizen Connect

Prajavani Program is a landmark initiative designed to redefine citizen engagement and public governance in Telangana. Acting as a vital bridge between the Government and its people, the program provides a dedicated platform where citizens can personally submit petitions every Tuesday and Friday to ensure their grievances are addressed. The system is characterised by key features such as direct access to senior officials, immediate support from specialised departmental desks, and a digital Prajavani Portal that allows for transparent tracking of grievances using unique reference IDs. To ensure a smooth and dignified process, Prajabhavan provides extensive facilities, including application writing assistance, priority desks for senior citizens and persons with disabilities, a Pravasi Prajavani counter for migrant workers and essential services like subsidised Rs.5/- meals, medical camps and mobility assistance for Persons with Disability and Senior Citizens.

### 16.2.2.1 Praja Vani Success Stories

## 1. Timely Medical Support Restores Hope to a Young Girl's Family

Kum. Sowmya, a young girl from Jangaon district, suffered from a serious congenital heart condition that required urgent, specialised surgery at Narayana Hrudayalaya in Bengaluru. The procedure was estimated to cost approximately Rs. 9 lakh, a financial burden her family could not meet, leading them to seek assistance through the Prajavani platform.

Following a detailed review and medical verification by senior doctors from NIMS, Prajavani officials confirmed the necessity of the treatment and coordinated the following financial support:

- Rs. 4 lakh sanctioned from the Chief Minister's Relief Fund (CMRF).
- Rs. 5 lakh provided as an SHG loan through SERP to bridge the remaining gap.

This timely intervention allowed Kum. Sowmya to undergo the life-saving surgery without delay. Today, she has made a remarkable recovery and is currently employed at a multinational company, where she supports her family and leads a confident professional life.

## 2. Helping a 100% Disabled Woman Receive Her Identity and Entitlements

**Background and Personal Challenges**

Kum. Sunitha, who comes from a marginalised family, has lived with 100% intellectual and physical disability since childhood. She is entirely dependent on her mother for her daily needs, as her father is also physically unwell and the family's only support was her mother's limited income.

**The Barrier to Entitlements**

For 15 years, the family struggled because Kum. Sunitha lacked an Adhaar card, which prevented her from accessing any Government support. Previous attempts at enrollment failed because she could not provide biometrics due to her disabilities, lacked a birth certificate to authenticate her age and had no proof of residence since her name was not included on the family ration card.

**Prajavani's Intervention**

The family sought help through the Prajavani platform at Praja Bhavan. In response, the Prajavani team:

- Coordinated with revenue authorities to establish her identity.
- Utilised special provisions under the Aadhaar Act specifically designed for persons with disabilities.
- Facilitated the issuance of date of birth certificate based on entry made in the old ration card.
- Obtained the necessary residence certificates and revenue authorisations to allow UIDAI to finally generate her Aadhaar card.

**Outcomes and Impact**

Once her identity was established, the Prajavani team ensured she received full access to her rights:

- Food Security: Her name was added to the family ration card, restoring access to subsidised rice and other entitlements.
- Disability Recognition: She underwent an assessment and was issued a UDID card confirming her 100% disability status.
- Financial Support: The Government sanctioned a Cheyutha (disability) monthly pension to support her basic needs and ensure she could live with dignity.

This case highlights Prajavani's role in resolving long-standing issues for the most vulnerable citizens by cutting through administrative hurdles.

## 3. Prajavani Ensures Life-Saving Care for a Premature Newborn

**Background**

Smt.Sushmitha, a woman from a marginalised family, delivered a baby girl prematurely in her seventh month of pregnancy. The newborn faced severe health complications and required immediate, specialised medical care. The family initially sought help at a private hospital, but they were informed the baby would need nearly two months of hospitalisation at an estimated cost of Rs. 50,000 per day—an expense they could not afford.

**Prajavani's Intervention**

In a state of medical and financial distress, the parents approached Prajavani at Praja Bhavan. The Rajiv Arogyasri team stationed at the venue intervened immediately, facilitating the infant's transfer to an empanelled hospital under the Rajiv Arogyasri Scheme.

**Outcome**

The baby received critical neonatal care during a 45-day hospitalisation. Through the Rajiv Arogyasri scheme, life-saving treatment costing approximately Rs. 22.5 lakhs was provided entirely free of charge to the family.

**Impact**

The timely intervention by Prajavani ensured the survival and full recovery of the newborn while removing a massive financial burden that would have otherwise been insurmountable for the family. This case highlights Prajavani's vital role in ensuring that no child is denied life-saving treatment due to financial constraints, reinforcing the Government's commitment to protecting its most vulnerable citizens.

## 4. Prajavani Brings Justice to Farmer – Land Rights Restored in Indravelli, Adilabad

The story of Sri Vetty Anand Rao illustrates how the Decentralised Prajavani Program pilot in Adilabad district successfully resolved a land dispute that had persisted for six decades.

### A 60-Year Struggle for Land Rights

Sri Vetty Anand Rao, a farmer from Pittabongaram village, had been fighting to correct a revenue patta error concerning 1.30 acres of land in Survey No. 157. Due to an administrative mistake made several decades ago, the land had been wrongly registered in the name of another villager. Despite approaching various offices for 60 years, Rao was unable to resolve the issue.

### The Prajavani Intervention

Under a pilot initiative to bring grievance redressal to the village level, Rao resubmitted his case. The process involved:

- Localised Action: The grievance was forwarded to the Mandal Revenue Officer (MRO) of Indravelli for a detailed review.
- Community Verification: A Gram Sabha was convened in Rao's village, attended by the Village Patel, Revenue Officials and Panchayat representatives.
- Evidence-Based Review: The Tahsildar and staff verified the claim by examining old land records and conducting a thorough field-level inquiry.

### Resolution and Restoration of Faith

The investigation confirmed Sri Vetty Anand Rao claim, leading to issuance of official proceedings for the correction of land records and the issuance of a new Patta Pass Book to Sri Vetty Anand Rao.

This case serves as a prime example of how the Prajavani program delivers justice at the grassroots level, overcoming long-standing administrative hurdles to restore the rights of marginalised citizens.

## Pravasi Praja Vani Success Stories

## 5. Pravasi Prajavani Enables Safe Return of Gangaiah from Bahrain

**Sixteen Years of Uncertainty in Bahrain**

Sri Kanchu Gangaiah, a resident of Kodicherla, Mendora, Nizamabad, migrated to Bahrain in 2008 for work. Over the years, his situation became precarious after his employer seized his passport, and his company eventually shut down. With his visa and passport expired and no valid legal documents, he was eventually arrested by Bahraini police for overstaying and spent six months in jail.

**Pravasi Prajavani's Intervention**

With Gangaiah's return looking uncertain due to his lack of identity documents, his wife and daughter sought help at the Pravasi Prajavani desk in Praja Bhavan. They requested that, the State to intervene to verify Gangaiah's identity so that the Indian Embassy in Bahrain could issue an emergency travel document (temporary passport).

**Coordinated Government Action**

The Prajavani mechanism facilitated a swift, multi-level response:

- Identity Verification: Information was shared with the Regional Passport Office in Hyderabad to confirm Gangaiah's photo identity.
- Diplomatic Communication: The Government of Telangana formally contacted the Bahraini Government through MEA to request his release and safe return.
- Emergency Documentation: Once his identity was verified, the Indian Embassy issued an emergency "white passport" (out passport) to facilitate his repatriation.

**Successful Return**

Through the coordinated efforts of Prajavani, the Passport Office and the Indian Embassy, Gangaiah was released from jail and safely returned to India. This case highlights the program's ability to provide compassionate governance and logistical support to citizens facing distress even beyond national borders.

## 6. Bringing a Young Migrant Safely Back Home from Saudi Arabia

The story of Pyatla Saibaba illustrates the effectiveness of the Pravasi Prajavani platform in coordinating international efforts to rescue and support distressed migrant workers.

**Accident and Medical Emergency Abroad**

Sri Pyatla Saibaba, a 23-year-old from Pachala Nadikuda, Velpur, Nizamabad district, moved to Saudi Arabia in 2023 to support his family. In June 2025, he was involved in a severe car accident caused by a tyre burst, resulting in serious head injuries. Although he underwent emergency surgery in Saudi Arabia, his family could not afford the continued medical care required for his recovery.

**Pravasi Prajavani's Swift Intervention**

On July 1, Saibaba's mother approached the Pravasi Prajavani desk to request the Telangana Government's help in bringing him home. The response was immediate and involved multi-level coordination:

- Governmental Coordination: The Chief Minister's Office, GAD NRI Wing and the Indian Embassy in Riyadh worked together to facilitate his safe return.

- Community Support: The Telangana NRI Advisory Committee and the Saudi Arabia Telugu Association (SATA) provided critical logistical aid. Notably, SATA arranged his travel and provided Rs. 2 lakh in financial assistance.

**Successful Repatriation and Continued Care**

On July 6, Sri Saibaba arrived safely to Hyderabad and was immediately admitted in NIMS Hospital for further treatment. The Government ensured his ongoing medical needs were covered through the Rajiv Arogyasri scheme. This case serves as a testament to the Government's commitment to the welfare of its citizens, demonstrating how proactive governance and diaspora solidarity can save lives.

These success stories stand as compelling testimony to the transformative impact of Prajavani as a responsive and people-centric grievance redressal mechanism. By giving voice to the most vulnerable and the marginalised, the initiative has bridged the gap between governance and the grassroots, ensuring that justice, dignity and timely assistance reach those who need them most. Prajavani not only resolves grievances; it restores trust in public institutions and reaffirms the Government's unwavering commitment to inclusive governance, social equity and compassionate administration.

## 16.3 e-Governance Initiatives

The e-Governance wing of the Information Technology, Electronics and Communications (ITE&C) department serves as the backbone for digital administration in Telangana, managing critical sections such as e-Procurement, e-Office, and Government Orders Issue Register (GoIR). These initiatives are designed to foster a digital transformation that enhances administrative efficiency and ensures high levels of transparency across Government operations. By hosting applications in the State Data Centre (SDC) and transitioning toward advanced cloud infrastructures, the State aims to modernise its IT landscape and provide secure, seamless services to both officials and citizens.

The strategic focus of these initiatives has shifted toward IT modernisation, cloud adoption and AI-driven innovation. This evolution is evidenced by the continuous scaling of digital platforms and the integration of sophisticated authentication and signing services, such as Parichay and eSign. Through comprehensive training and the deployment of dedicated ICT resources, the State ensures that departments are well-equipped to adopt emerging technologies, thereby streamlining workflows and reducing reliance on third-party agencies.

### 16.3.1 e-Procurement

e-Procurement serves as a vital initiative to enhance transparency and streamline the operational efficiency of purchasing items across State departments. To maintain high security and accountability standards, the application requires officials to use secured credentials and publish tenders exclusively via Digital Signature Certificate tokens, with the entire infrastructure hosted at the State Data Centre. This system is supported

by ICT Teams that provide critical project management, including the preparation of Request for Proposals, Detailed Project Reports, and Expressions of Interest. By organising Bid Management programs internally, the State saves revenue that would otherwise be spent on Third-Party Agencies. Additionally, these e-Procurement efforts are part of a larger strategy to implement Mission Mode Projects and provide dedicated IT resources to high-level offices, such as the Hon'ble Chief Minister's Office and the Chief Secretary's Office, ensuring that procurement processes align with the State's overall digital transformation and administrative modernisation goals.

### 16.3.2 Government Orders Issue Register (GOIR)

The GOIR is an official State website designed to publish, store and provide public access to Government Orders (GOs). Developed and maintained in-house by the ITE&C Department, the application provides authorised department users with secure login credentials to facilitate the management of these documents. The platform functions under the e-Governance wing, ensuring that users can easily search for and download official orders to maintain administrative transparency.

Technically, the GOIR website allows officials to upload and update GOs based on specific criteria, ensuring an organised digital archive. The system's infrastructure recently underwent a significant technical modernisation, with application and database servers being upgraded from Windows Server 2012 to Windows Server 2022. Beyond standard document storage, GOIR has supported critical initiatives for the Hon'ble Chief Minister's Office (CMO), including the development of the Chief Minister's Petition Monitoring System and a specialised media archival data management platform. Additionally, the GOIR initiative provided the technical framework for the design and development of official websites for the State Art Gallery, the Archaeology Department, and TG Agros.

The GOIR functions as the digital vault and architect for the State's administrative records, ensuring that official history is not only preserved on modern infrastructure but also used to build a more connected Government.

### 16.3.3 e-Office

The eOffice application is a Java-based enterprise tool developed by the National Informatics Centre (NIC), serves as a critical pillar of the State's digital transformation aimed at enhancing administrative efficiency and transparency. From its initial deployment of only three instances, the system has expanded significantly to 36 instances, covering 33 districts, the Secretariat, the Water Board (HMWSSB) and a shared instance for all State Universities. In a landmark shift toward modernisation, the Government of Telangana signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Microsoft in February 2025 to migrate the eOffice workload to the Azure Cloud. This migration, coupled with an upgrade from Version 5.x to 7.x, is specifically designed to achieve superior scalability, enhanced security and better performance while providing a more modern and intuitive UI/UX for Government users.

The latest version of eOffice introduces advanced features such as Parichay Authentication, which aligns with national identity standards and the integration of eSign services to facilitate seamless digital signing across all departments. The platform now supports improved inter-Governmental coordination through seamless external office referencing and enhanced data integrity via strong encryption and comprehensive audit trails. To ensure a smooth transition to these new systems, the Secretariat has conducted extensive training sessions for employees across all 31 Secretariat departments and various district offices. With approximately 50 departments implementing the system during 2024–2025, eOffice represents a major advancement in State-wide workflow modernisation and secure, paperless governance.

**e-Office System at Telangana Secretariat**

comprehensive training sessions were conducted for all employees of the Telangana Secretariat across all 31 departments to ensure smooth adoption of the enhanced eOffice system. As a result, all employees of the Telangana Secretariat are now actively using the e-Office system for regular file processing and official correspondence.

### 16.3.4 Revamping of Chatbot - MEDHA

Chatbot - MEDHA represents a transformative shift in the department's approach to digital governance, serving as an AI-powered WhatsApp chatbot designed to provide the public with seamless access to information on departmental services without the necessity of a physical interface. By offering support in both English and Telugu, MEDHA ensures widespread accessibility across the State's diverse population, directly supporting the goal of making Government services more transparent, efficient and citizen-centric. This initiative aligns with the department's status as a pioneer in Information Technology usage and its long-standing role as a "royal record-keeper," modernising how it interacts with the public regarding the various acts it administers, such as the Registration and Stamp Acts. Ultimately, MEDHA facilitates the speedy and effective disposal of information requests, complementing other modernisation efforts like slot booking and digital signing to provide better and quicker services to the public.

### 16.3.5 e-Aadhaar Signing

e-Aadhaar signing is a new system currently being implemented across all Sub-Registrar Offices (SROs) to enhance the property registration process. By utilising Aadhaar eSign, the department enables instant digital signatures, which significantly streamlines registration tasks and makes the entire process more secure and faster. This initiative is designed to save substantial time for both citizens and Sub-Registrars, allowing for faster transactions and the prompt return of documents. Furthermore, this digital approach to security is complemented by other measures, such as the use of Artificial Intelligence through Aadhaar NIBHRIT to mask sensitive information like Aadhaar numbers on certified copies to ensure public data remains protected.

### 16.3.6 T-SAT

T-SAT (Telangana Skills, Academics & Training) is recognised as India's No.1 State Educational Network, that exemplifies how

the Government leverages technology serving as a digital powerhouse that connects learners through satellite, digital and OTT platforms such as YuppTV, JioTV and TSAT.TV. The network is seamlessly integrated with T-Fiber, ensuring last-mile delivery of educational content to households across the State. With a massive repository of over 22,400 educational videos, T-SAT has achieved significant public reach, boasting more than 4.8 million subscribers across its platforms and over 131 million views on YouTube. Its mission, summarised by the motto "Educate. Empower. Enlighten," is further supported by a strong presence on social media platforms like Instagram, Facebook and WhatsApp.

Furthermore, T-SAT reflects a holistic approach to governance by extending its reach beyond academics into public welfare and social empowerment. To provide targeted support, T-SAT operates five specialised YouTube channels: TSAT Vidya (academics), TSAT Nipuna (skills and competitive exams), TSAT Agri (innovation), TSAT Culture and TSAT Health. Through collaborations with various State Departments and universities like Osmania and Mahatma Gandhi University, the network delivers expert coaching for high-stakes exams, including NEET, IIT-JEE and UPSC Civil Services. Beyond academics, T-SAT promotes holistic development through public programs such as Arogya Mitra for health, Mano Mitra for mental wellness and Rythu Mitra for agricultural knowledge. Demonstrating its commitment to student engagement, the network recently conducted the Telangana State-Wise Students Annual Competitions 2025, where winners were honoured by the Hon'ble Minister Shri Duddilla Sridhar Babu.

### 16.3.7 The Bhu Bharati: A Robust and User-Centric Digital Framework

The Government of Telangana enacted the Telangana Bhu Bharati (Record of Rights in Land) Act, 2025, as a transformative measure to modernise land recordkeeping and address long-standing inefficiencies. This legislative reform was specifically designed to resolve grievances and complexities associated with the previous Dharani portal by introducing a robust, user-centric and secure digital framework. The primary objective is to ensure transparency, accountability and ease of access to land records for farmers, landowners and businesses throughout the State.

#### Official Launch and Implementation Framework

The Act officially came into force on April 14, 2025, following orders communicated via G.O.Ms.No.36. On the same day, the Hon'ble Chief Minister officially launched the Bhu Bharati Portal, supported by the notification of rules under G.O.Ms.No.39. This portal serves as the primary digital interface for land administration, backed by a strong legal framework that replaces older systems with a tamper-proof environment for managing land records.

#### Bhudhaar: Unique Identification for Land Parcels

A key feature of the Act is the introduction of Bhudhaar, a system that assigns a unique identification number to every land parcel in the State, similar to the Aadhaar system for individuals. This initiative simplifies land tracking and ownership verification while creating an organised, transparent registry of landholdings. By establishing a clear digital identity for each plot, the system

aims to prevent ownership ambiguities and significantly reduce the potential for land-related disputes.

### Decentralised Village-Level Revenue Services

To enhance accessibility for rural citizens, the Act brings revenue services directly to the village level through the deployment of dedicated Revenue Officers (Grama Palana Officers). This decentralisation allows landowners to resolve issues within their own communities, effectively reducing bureaucratic delays and the need for frequent visits to distant administrative offices. This move empowers citizens and ensures that governance is responsive to the needs of the people at the grassroots level.

### Legal Registration of Specific Land Rights

The Telangana Bhu Bharati (Record of Rights in Land) Act, 2025 facilitates the incorporation and mutation of ownership rights that have been conferred under certain specific statutory provisions under various Acts. By integrating such legally recognized rights into the digital Record of Rights, the Act strengthens the evidentiary value of land records and ensures that official entries accurately reflect lawful ownership. This structured recording mechanism enhances transparency and reduces future disputes by aligning digital land records with statutory entitlements.

### Permanent Resolution Through Dedicated Tribunals

The Act establishes a robust appellate system and dedicated land administration tribunals at the district level to provide a permanent resolution for land issues. These tribunals are designed to offer swift justice for grievances that cannot be resolved through standard administrative channels. Notably, the framework includes provisions for free legal aid for underprivileged farmers, ensuring that financial constraints do not prevent marginalised communities from securing their land rights.

### Streamlined Mutation and Map Integration

Under the new Act, the mutation process has been significantly enhanced to ensure that land records are updated immediately following a property registration. This process now includes thorough investigations and an appellate mechanism to prevent inaccuracies, double registrations, or fraudulent entries. Furthermore, land maps are directly integrated into the mutation process, providing a geospatial layer of verification that ensures the physical boundaries of the land match the digital records.

### Technical Architecture and AI Support

The Bhu Bharati Portal is built on a sophisticated technical architecture comprising six transactional and five informative modules, developed and maintained by NIC Telangana. To assist users, the platform features an AI-powered chatbot named Bhu Mitra, which provides real-time support for citizen queries. Additionally, the system utilises automated, system-generated notices for Record of Rights (RoR) updates and provides comprehensive helpdesks, FAQs and user manuals to assist the public.

### Impact and Performance

Since its launch, the Bhu Bharati initiative has demonstrated significant public engagement

and administrative success. As of March 01, 2026 (Cumulative w.e.f 14.04.2025 to 28.02.2026), the portal recorded over 4.68 crore hits and facilitated 8.19 lakh payments, totalling approximately Rs. 1,648.32 crore in collected revenue. Furthermore, 6.72 lakh slots have been booked for various land-related services, underscoring the platform's role as a cornerstone of Telangana's commitment to efficient, technology-driven and citizen-centric governance.

## 16.4 Electronic Service Delivery (ESD)

Electronic Service Delivery (ESD), operating under the Department of ITE&C, serves as a primary engine for Telangana's digital governance landscape, facilitating large-scale service delivery characterised by transparency and efficiency. ESD aims to create a governance ecosystem which is seamless and citizen-centric.

By delivering services directly to the people through MeeSeva, T-Wallet and the Mee Ticket App, the Government is closing the gap between the State and its citizens. These projects reflect a steadfast commitment in building a digitally empowered Telangana.

### 16.4.1 MeeSeva: The Backbone of G2C Services

- 'MeeSeva' in Telugu means, 'At your service', i.e. service to citizens. It is a good governance initiative that incorporates the vision of the National eGov Plan "Public Services Closer to Home" and facilitates a single entry portal for the entire range of G2C, B2C & G2B services.
- MeeSeva remains the primary enabler of e-governance, offering over 500 services through 5,000+ MeeSeva centres, online mode and mobile App. It facilitates transparency, efficiency and serves nearly 80,000 to 1 lakh citizens daily.
- During 2025-26 (as of December 15, 2025), it has already recorded 1.98 crore transactions and collected Rs.522.03 crore.

#### 16.4.1.1 T-Wallet - First State-Owned wallet in India

T-Wallet facilitates cashless transactions for over 17 lakh registered users yearly. T-Wallet witnessed significant growth between 2024 and 2025. Transactions increased from 18.98 lakh (2023-24) to 24.76 lakh (2024-25), representing a growth of approximately 30%. The collected amount nearly doubled, rising from Rs.2,604.38 crore (2023-24) to Rs.4,298.18 crore (2024-25). This indicates that citizens are increasingly using digital wallets for higher-value Government payments. By mid-December 2025, collection had already reached Rs.2,974.01 crore.

#### 16.4.1.2 Mee Ticket App : Comprehensive Digital ticketing platform

The common ticketing mobile App, Mee Ticket is designed to offer online city information, digital services, grievance redressal, and other citizen-focused amenities. It enables users to register complaints, make online payments for utilities such as household and water bills, and book tickets for parks, metro rail services, and other amenities.

Mee Ticket App was launched in January 2025. Within its first 10 months, it facilitated 80,316 transactions and 2,88,630 total tickets booked, generating Rs.1.75 crore in revenue. It has quickly expanded to 221 locations with 1.10 lakh registered users.

Mee Ticket uses a tech-driven system to make ticketing faster and easier. With secure UPI payment options like GPay and PhonePe, it generates QR code tickets that can be instantly scanned at entry points. This reduces queues, speeds up entry, and creates a smoother ticketing experience.

#### 16.4.1.3 MeeSeva Through Whatsapp - Simplifying Citizen Access

MeeSeva through WhatsApp was launched by Hon'ble Minister for Information Technology Shri D. Sridhar Babu on 18th November 2025. This AI-driven platform offers over 580 Government to Citizen (G2C) services across 40+ departments through a unified and intuitive chat-based interface.

Telangana is the first and only State in India to offer such an extensive suite of services on WhatsApp, specifically targeting rural users and senior citizens who may find complex portals difficult to navigate.

Citizens can apply for certificates, track applications, receive updates and download issued documents directly from the authenticated WhatsApp channel 8096958096. The WhatsApp chatbot has been implemented in collaboration with Meta, leveraging advanced conversational AI technologies. Significantly, the solution has been supported by Meta, reflecting a strong public–private collaboration to enhance citizen service delivery.

#### 16.4.1.4 State AI Team

The State AI Team, operating under the ITE&C Department, serves as the primary engine for Telangana's digital transformation. The Major AI initiatives include

- Facial Recognition currently being piloted in 4 districts for student and employee attendance to ensure real-time monitoring.
- AI-Based OCR: This technology automates document scanning for MeeSeva certificates and utility bills. It has completed UAT (User Acceptance Testing) and is ready for production rollout, which will drastically reduce manual errors.
- Satellite Monitoring: In collaboration with HMDA, AI models are now being used to detect land-use changes and encroachments.
- GHMC Integration: A specialised WhatsApp chatbot for the Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) provides services and grievance filing via WhatsApp.

## 16.5 Socio, Economic, Educational, Employment, Political and Caste (SEEEPC) Survey

In a decisive step toward addressing long-standing structural inequalities, the Government undertook an unprecedented Socio, Economic, Educational, Employment, Political and Caste (SEEEPC) Survey. This historic initiative reflects unwavering commitment to social justice, inclusive governance and evidence-based policy making-ensuring that every community is recognised, every voice is heard.

Based on the findings of the SEEEPC Survey, the Government introduced two landmark legislations to strengthen representation for Backward Classes. These include the

Telangana Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Act, 2025, which provides 42% reservation in education and public employment to address long-standing underrepresentation; and the Telangana Backward Classes (Reservation of Seats in Rural and Urban Local Bodies) Act, 2025, which ensures meaningful participation of Backward Classes in local self-governance and decision-making.

Both Bills have been forwarded to the Government of India for assent by the Hon'ble President of India, marking a pivotal moment in Telangana's pursuit of justice and inclusion.

## 16.6 Law & Order and Public Safety

Public safety is the cornerstone of development in Telangana. By strengthening law enforcement systems and fostering community collaboration, the State strives to create a safe and orderly society for all.

### 16.6.1 Cyber Security

The Telangana Cyber Security Bureau (TGCSB) made remarkable progress in 2025, strengthening its operational framework and advancing its mission to safeguard citizens, businesses, and critical digital infrastructure. Guided by the strategic "Adopt, Identify, Protect, Detect, Respond and Recover" methodology, TGCSB institutionalized advanced threat intelligence, proactive governance, and data-driven interventions, establishing itself as a model for state-level cybersecurity operations in India. The Bureau consistently adopted innovative strategies to address emerging cyber threats while reinforcing citizen trust in the digital ecosystem.

**Cybercrime Trends and Operational Efficiency**

The year 2025 saw a significant decrease in reported cybercrime complaints, FIRs, and financial losses in Telangana, contrasting with an increasing national trend:

- Cybercrime reduced by 2% in Telangana, while nationally it increased by approximately 24%.
- Financial losses decreased by 23% in Telangana, compared to a 4% national reduction.
- Introduction of IVRS and call segregation technology for the 1930 helpline improved complaint registration and reduced victim waiting times.
- Defrauded amounts saved increased from Rs.225 crore in 2024 to Rs.279.23 crore in 2025, representing a 10% improvement.
- Through a streamlined SOP and coordination with the judiciary, TGCSB refunded Rs.182.97 crore to 29,273 victims via Lok Adalats and regular courts.
- High conversion of complaints into FIRs: 83% of NCRP complaints above Rs.10 lakh were converted into FIRs, with 20,086 FIRs in 2025, maintaining Telangana's position as a national leader.

TGCSB strengthened operational efficiency through a simplified Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for cybercrime victim fund recovery, ensuring transparent and timely restitution. Telangana refunded Rs.367 crore (Rs.184 crore in 2024 and Rs.183 crore in 2025) to 29,273 victims, establishing the state as a national benchmark. Implemented with judiciary coordination, the SOP facilitated

refunds through Lok Adalats and regular courts while streamlining complaint handling and reducing victim waiting times.

Law enforcement priorities focused on dismantling criminal networks and protecting vulnerable populations, resulting in 1,878 arrests, blocking of 9,579 SIM cards, and 8,854 IMEIs.

**1930 Call Center**

TGCSB significantly enhanced the cybercrime helpline – 1930 – handling a higher volume of calls and complaints through the introduction of IVRS, call separation systems, and targeted capacity building. Technological interventions, including a Complaint Chatbot and AI-based Voice Bot, reduced average waiting time from 6 minutes in 2023 to 3 minutes in 2025, achieving zero waiting time in 2026 with a 100% call answer rate. After the Voice Bot launch, calls are processed more efficiently, ensuring faster resolution and better service for every caller. The helpline team also analyzed 66,667 victim profiles, to identify vulnerable groups, revealing that 82% of cybercrime victims were aged 18–45. Fund recovery efficiency improved, with the Put-on-Hold (PoH) rate increasing from 13% in 2024 to 18% in 2025, ensuring faster freezing of defrauded amounts through real-time coordination with banks and the I4C.

**Crime Analysis & Child Protection**

TGCSB conducted extensive crime analysis, identifying 33,450 all-India crime links connected to arrested persons in Telangana, including 4,775 links to in-state cybercrimes.

**Child Sexual Exploitation & Abuse Material (CSEAM):**

- 2024: 39 arrests
- 2025: 421 arrests

The Child Protection Unit (CPU) underwent a significant scale-up, handling 1,20,563 online exploitation tip lines and registering 870 FIRs, reflecting enhanced monitoring and enforcement capabilities. In collaboration with Indian Child Protection (ICP), trained personnel and specialized hardware/software improved cyber patrolling and efficient analysis.

**SHIELD Cybersecurity Conclaves**

TGCSB successfully organized SHIELD 2025, a two-day cybersecurity conclave held on 18–19 February 2025 at the Hyderabad International Convention Centre (HICC) in collaboration with the Society for Cyberabad Security Council (SCSC). The conclave focused on emerging cyber threats such as Deepfakes, Ransomware, and AI-driven attacks, bringing together national experts, policymakers, law enforcement agencies, and industry leaders.

Building on this, SHIELD 2.0, held in February 2026, emphasized AI-driven policing and indigenous cyber defense. Key initiatives launched under SHIELD 2.0 included:

- 1930 Saarthi: An AI Voice Agent integrated with the 1930 helpline for faster complaint registration and timely response to cybercrime victims.
- Sentinel (CCIT) and C-Sight: Advanced cyber intelligence tools for real-time threat detection and monitoring.
- CipherSprint: An innovation challenge to promote scalable, locally developed cybersecurity solutions.

These initiatives strengthened Telangana's proactive cyber resilience and highlighted

the Bureau's forward-looking approach integrating technology, innovation, and citizen engagement.

**Fraud Ka Full Stop Campaign**

TGCSB launched the 'Fraud Ka Full Stop' campaign on 2 December 2025, a six-week intensive statewide awareness initiative aimed at preventing prevalent cyber frauds. Flagged off by the Director General of Police, the campaign involved 4,046 awareness programmes, reaching approximately 3.3 lakh citizens.

**Strategic collaborations included:**

- SPARC Cyber Clubs: Promoting cyber safety in educational institutions and developing cyber ambassadors.
- Red FM broadcasts and podcasts: Reaching wider audiences with trending cybercrime awareness.
- State Bank of India (SBI) initiatives: Awareness programs for account holders and employees in banks and government institutions.

**Citizen Awareness and Capacity Building**

TGCSB conducted 50,321 cyber awareness programmes in 2025, including physical outreach, digital campaigns, and social media initiatives. Over the last two years, 54,736 awareness campaigns were conducted across Telangana, contributing to increased reporting to the 1930 helpline and measurable reductions in cybercrime and financial losses.

Cyber Academies were established at:

- TGCSB Headquarters
- RBVRR Telangana Police Academy
- Police Training College Medchal
- Police Training College Karimnagar
- Police Training College Warangal

These academies provide specialized training in cybercrime investigation, digital forensics, and intelligence gathering. A comprehensive training calendar ensures systematic capacity building for police officers, including SPs, DCPs, DSPs, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, and Cyber Warriors.

**Enforcement Achievements**

During 2025, Cyber Crime Police Stations (CCPSs) under TGCSB arrested 393 cyber offenders, bringing the cumulative total since inception to 653. Multi-state operations resulted in 81 cyber offender arrests across southern states.

**Notable crackdowns included:**

- 63 individuals from fraudulent call centres targeting NRIs and U.S. citizens in Hyderabad.
- **Operations against SIM box networks:**
  - CCPS Ramagundam in coordination with DoT Hyderabad apprehended 4 persons, seizing 324 SIM cards, 2 SIM boxes, 1 laptop, 9 mobile phones, and other supporting infrastructure.
  - CCPS Headquarters (Chandrayangutta limits) apprehended 3 persons, seizing 204 SIM cards, 1 SIM box, 3 mobile phones, and supporting equipment.

**Technological Initiatives**

- Cyber Hygiene: Training and guidelines

issued to all Telangana Police units, implemented on 8,570 computer systems.

- Vulnerability Assessment and Penetration Testing (VAPT): Conducted on 20+ critical web applications to identify and mitigate high-risk vulnerabilities.
- Network Penetration Testing (NTPT): Carried out across multiple units, including Cyberabad Commissionerate and ICCC, to strengthen network security.
- Security Operations Centre (SOC): Established at TGCSB HQ under MoU with Ilios Digital Pvt. Ltd. and Arete IR LLP, providing 24×7 monitoring, threat detection, and rapid incident response.

TGCSB proactively blocked 9,579 SIM cards, 8,854 IMEIs, and 1,745 malicious URLs in 2025. Additionally, 148 betting-related URLs were identified and taken down through automated monitoring.

**Digital Forensic and AI Initiatives**

- Centralized Forensic Hub: Provides all investigating officers statewide access to forensic tools and a centralized digital database, establishing case-to-case interlinkages.
- Investigation Support Tool: An in-house system to automate processes, enhance data analytics, and reduce manual workloads for investigators.
- 1930 Saarthi: Launched under SHIELD 2.0 (Feb 2026), AI Voice Agent integrated with the 1930 helpline.
- Real-Time Social Media Suicide Alerts: In coordination with Meta platforms (Nov 2025), the Bureau received 89 alerts, successfully identifying and rescuing 76 individuals through local police coordination.

**Strategic Partnerships (MoUs)**

TGCSB strengthened its ecosystem through collaborations:

- Indian School of Business (ISB): Research on SIM verification gaps and financial cyber fraud prevention.
- Google: Integration of free, cloud-based SOC solutions into Telangana Police IT infrastructure.
- NALSAR University of Law: Legal awareness and training on cyber laws and digital evidence.
- IIIT Hyderabad: Development of the Cyber Innovation Hub – Vyuha Labs for technology-driven solutions.

**Strategic Vision Ahead**

TGCSB is committed to advancing predictive cyber intelligence, AI-driven monitoring, and integrated response systems, positioning Telangana as a global leader in cybersecurity innovation. By combining technological excellence, operational efficiency, enforcement rigor, and citizen awareness, the Bureau continues to set new benchmarks for state-level cyber governance, ensuring a safe, resilient, and trusted digital environment for all.

### 16.6.2 Hyderabad Traffic Police Initiatives

Hyderabad City has witnessed a significant rise in vehicular population from 42.2 lakh in 2014 to 94.16 lakh by November 2025, with over 1,500 new vehicles added daily. To address the challenges of rapid urbanisation, the Hyderabad Traffic Police

(HTP) took various measures to focus on reducing road accidents, improving mobility and enhancing safety through integrated education, enforcement and engineering measures. These efforts led to a significant increase in the city's average travel speed from 20.1 km/hr in 2024 to 23.40 km/hr in 2025, supported by initiatives like restricting heavy vehicle entry during non-permitted hours, "free lefts" at wider junctions to bypass signals and the introduction of reversible lanes in high-traffic areas such as Rasoolpura and Rethibowli.

Enforcement and Engineering measures have been strengthened to ensure strict compliance with traffic rules and to modernise the city's infrastructure. The HTP utilises both contact and non-contact enforcement (via ITMS and digital cameras) to target life-endangering violations, including over 31.1 lakh cases of riding without a helmet, 98,572 cases of mobile phone usage while driving and drunken driving cases reduced from 52,149 in 2024 to 43,023 in 2025, with counselling sessions provided to offenders and their families. "Operation ROPE" has been pivotal in clearing footpaths and carriageways of encroachments and obstructive parking. Simultaneously, during 2025, major engineering projects were completed, such as the 4 km Zoo Park to Aramghar flyover and the Amberpet 6 Number flyover, alongside the identification and removal of 125 obstructing electric poles and the relocation of trees at 12 critical locations to improve road visibility.

Beyond traditional policing, the HTP has fostered community participation and emergency response capabilities. The department trained 3,313 NSS volunteers and appointed 39 transgender individuals as Traffic Assistants to assist in regulation and public awareness campaigns. Additionally, CPR training for approximately 200 personnel has already resulted in saving lives during medical emergencies by officers on duty. These combined efforts, which included the Traffic & Road Safety Summit–2025 and the installation of 31 pelican signals for pedestrians, resulted in a reduction of road trauma, with road accident cases dropping from 2839 in 2024 to 1823 in 2025. Collaboration with agencies like GHMC, DRF, TRANSCO, HMWSSB etc addressed waterlogging issues, while awareness campaigns educated students, commuters and professional drivers on road safety. All these efforts aim to improve traffic safety and efficiency in Hyderabad.

### 16.6.3 Women and Child Safety

The Telangana Police Department has implemented a multi-layered framework of women's safety measures, ranging from immediate field intervention and digital monitoring to integrated survivor support and workplace safety. These measures are part of a broader "SMART" policing strategy initiated to ensure a safe environment for all citizens.

#### 16.6.3.1 Domestic Violence (DV) Module

The Domestic Violence (DV) Module at the Women Safety Wing handles domestic disputes by monitoring case progress and coordinating with stakeholders such as CDEW Counselling Centres. In 2025, the module received 240 by-hand petitions, resulting in 35 FIR registrations, 34 reunions and the forwarding of 135 petitions to CDEW.

#### 16.6.3.2 Centre for Development and Empowerment of Women (CDEW)

The CDEW family counselling centres serve as a vital, community-based initiative designed to resolve marital discord and domestic disputes through professional and empathetic services. As India's first police-administered and professionally run project that combines law enforcement with counselling expertise, CDEW provides a safe space for couples and victims to seek reconciliation and empowerment. In 2025, up to November, the program demonstrated significant impact by receiving 10,014 new cases, conducting 34,945 counselling sessions and achieving a marriage restoration rate of 38% in closed cases. Beyond mediation, these centres are essential for survivor rehabilitation, collaborating with agencies to provide skill development in areas like tailoring and computer skills to help women become financially independent. The importance of CDEW is further highlighted by its proactive outreach, reaching nearly 14,732 individuals through 212 awareness programs in 2025. By integrating technology for real-time case management and offering specialised trauma support, such as the Phyllis Krystal Method, CDEW provides a standardised, high-quality framework for addressing domestic violence while maintaining a cumulative success reunion rate of nearly 40% since its inception.

#### 16.6.3.3 SAHAS Help Desks

Launched as India's first joint Industry-Police initiative, the SAHAS help desks serve as a critical infrastructure for enforcing the POSH Act 2013, ensuring that women have access to a safe and harassment-free working environment. These help desks are instrumental in managing complaints, arranging Internal Committee (IC) training and conducting workplace safety awareness sessions through diverse channels like chatbots, WhatsApp and dedicated helplines. The strategic importance of this initiative is further highlighted by the State's goal to expand these desks into specialised Legal Aid and Support Centres at the district level within Bharosa offices to provide enhanced legal aid and counselling. During 2025 up to November, the SAHAS platform received a total of 108 requests and complaints, with 88 cases successfully closed or addressed. The digital reach of the help desk is significant, with the SAHAS Chatbot alone handling 65 queries, while the initiative also conducted 6 specialised POSH and IC training sessions for 490 participants and engaged 1,650 individuals through awareness stalls during the year.

#### 16.6.3.4 The Pride Place Cell

The Pride Place Cell serves as a specialised State-Level unit dedicated to ensuring the safety, security and rights of transgender persons. As of November 2025 , the cell received 47 petitions, out of which 27 were compromised through counselling. Key achievements in 2025 included the signing of an MoU with Yugantar NGO on July 24 to improve crisis coordination and rescue operations for queer-trans persons, as well as conducting a significant awareness program on December 2, focused on emotional well-being and conflict resolution. The Cell successfully handled critical

incidents such as resolving a harassment dispute in Bellampally on August 2, 2025 and facilitating the registration of an FIR at Balanagar PS regarding the kidnapping and assault of a transgender individual on October 17, 2025.

#### 16.6.3.5 NRI Cell

The NRI Cell for Protection of Deserted NRI Spouses is a crucial institutional mechanism within the Women Safety Wing that provides a comprehensive support ecosystem for survivors of domestic violence involving overseas spouses. Operating across the entire State, the cell assists deserted women in asserting their legal rights regarding maintenance, domestic disputes and case registrations. Its strategic importance lies in its role as a bridge between victims and international stakeholders, including the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA), foreign consulates and the Regional Passport Office (RPO) to facilitate the extradition or return of accused persons to face trial. This specialised intervention ensures that international borders do not prevent legal accountability, offering guidance to Investigating Officers (IOs) to resolve complex transnational marital disputes.

As of November 2025, the NRI Cell has effectively managed 564 cases, achieving successful settlements in 209 instances. In 2025, the cell facilitated eight successful reunions, including a notable case where a couple was reunited in Sweden following a compromise reached through the Lok Adalat. Enforcement measures remained robust, with 229 Look Out Circulars (LOCs) in force against NRI spouses and the inclusion of 80 accused persons' passport details in the RPO's policy database to exert legal pressure. These concerted efforts proved effective in ensuring judicial compliance, as 68 accused persons returned to India during 2025 to participate in their court trials.

#### 16.6.3.6 SHE Teams

SHE Teams provide a safe environment for women through the institutionalised concept of friendly policing. The program's reach has expanded significantly, with its application software recording 18,185 petitions in 2025, compared to 13,405 in 2024. Reporting is facilitated by 40,000 QR codes distributed at transit hubs and a WhatsApp helpline that received 377 complaints in 2025. Beyond enforcement, the Cyber Ambassador Platform has trained 21,175 students and 10,586 mentor teachers to promote cyber safety.

#### 16.6.3.7 Sexual Offences Module (SOM)

This module monitors the progress of Rape and POCSO cases to ensure investigation is completed within 60 days. In 2025, the investigation disposal rate for these cases reached 76.99%.

#### 16.6.3.8 SHE Cyber Lab

A specialised facility that provides technical and forensic support for investigations involving cybercrimes against women and children, such as sextortion, harassment and the distribution of obscene material.

#### 16.6.3.9 T-Safe Service

Launched in March 2024, this digital platform provides real-time monitoring of journeys for women during odd-hour commutes. If the system detects deviations like route changes

or prolonged stoppages, it automatically generates an emergency SOS ticket to Dial 100/112. As of November 2025, the service recorded 59,973 total trips and 50,352 SOS alerts.

#### 16.6.3.10 Bharosa Centres

The Bharosa Centres provide survivor-centric justice for victims of sexual violence by offering police, legal, medical, psychological and rehabilitation services under one roof. As of September 2025, about 3,000 cases were handled successfully, through 35 Bharosa centres.

#### 16.6.3.11 One Stop Centre

One Stop Centres offer 24/7 integrated services under one roof, including medical assistance, psycho-social counselling, legal aid and emergency shelter for women survivors of violence. There are 36 one stop centres in the State that register various cases such as domestic violence, cybercrime, sexual harassment and other gender-based offences. These centres are responsible for implementing the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, facilitating reliefs like protection, residence, maintenance orders and child custody for victims.

#### 16.6.3.12 Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTU)

The Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTU), established across 31 Police Units in the State, serve as the specialised infrastructure for combatting diverse crimes, including human trafficking, bonded or child labour, illegal adoption and child pornography. AHTU conducted Special Drives such as Smile and Muskaan to rescue children. Beyond enforcement, the units conducted 2,368 awareness campaigns in 2025 to educate the public on legal procedures and trafficking hotspots, while also facilitating specialised training programs such as the Safe Village Program in collaboration with NGOs.

#### 16.6.3.13 DARPAN Application

The DARPAN application is a facial recognition tool which serves as a vital technological intervention for tracing missing children and vulnerable individuals. Its primary importance lies in its ability to automatically match photographs of missing children uploaded to the Crime & Criminal Networking System with images of children currently residing in shelter homes and Child Care Institutions across the country. Beyond child recovery, the tool manages a vast database that includes records of missing persons nationwide, unidentified dead bodies, most wanted offenders and overstaying foreigners. According to the latest data, this application has been instrumental in humanitarian efforts, successfully locating and reuniting 39 missing children from various child care institutions or rescue homes with their families.

## Box 16.1 Combatting Narcotics: Telangana's "All Out War" in 2025

The Telangana Anti-Narcotics Bureau (TGANB), recently renamed EAGLE (Elite Action Group for Drug Law Enforcement) by the Hon'ble Chief Minister in June 2025, continues to spearhead the State's "All Out War" on drugs. The bureau functions as the nodal agency for enforcing drug laws, with a vision of creating a drug-free and productive Telangana. Its mission encompasses the comprehensive combat of cultivation, production and smuggling of psychotropic substances across the State.

Statistically, 2025 has been a year of intensive enforcement, with 2,663 Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) cases registered up to December 22, 2025. During this period, law enforcement successfully arrested 5,558 individuals involved in drug-related crimes. The financial impact on the drug trade has been significant, with the worth of seized drugs in 2025 alone reaching Rs. 128.38 crore.

A critical achievement in 2025 was the dismantling of several clandestine manufacturing units. Notable operations included the seizure of an Alprazolam laboratory in Sangareddy Town and a chemical factory in IDA Bollaram.

The EAGLE also intensified its focus on international drug networks, arresting 20 foreign nationals in 2025, primarily from Nigeria and Nepal. Furthermore, 41 foreigners were deported to their native countries during 2025 for overstaying or participating in illegal activities. These coordinated interState and international operations aim to dismantle organised cartels operating within the State's borders.

Community engagement saw unprecedented growth in 2025, particularly through the enrollment of nearly 59,000 "Anti-Drug Soldiers" as of 2025. These students are tasked with sharing information regarding drug use and supply with authorities. Additionally, the State formed 1,405 Anti-Drug Committees (ADCs) in junior colleges across 21 districts to foster a peer-policing environment against drug abuse.

To maintain public trust and institutional integrity, the TGANB emphasizes continuous training for its personnel. Furthermore, the massive, public disposal of seized contraband through incineration ensures that drugs are permanently removed from the system and cannot be recirculated.

## 16.7 Prisoner's Welfare

The Government, through the Prisons Department, has implemented a multi-dimensional welfare framework designed to support inmates' health, financial stability, education and successful reintegration into society.

### 16.7.1 Health, Hygiene and Welfare Initiatives

Every prisoner undergoes mandatory medical screening upon admission to ensure early diagnosis and treatment of conditions like diabetes, BP and dental issues. Telangana is the first State in India to establish NIVRUTTI De-addiction Centres, providing counselling and behavioural therapy to inmates struggling with substance abuse. The Department's commitment to hygiene was nationally recognised when Central Prison, Cherlapalli, was awarded a Gold Medal as the Best Hygiene Prison in India in 2025. Inmate welfare is further supported by enrollment in insurance schemes like PMJJBY and PMSBY and the provision of interest-free loans for children's education or family businesses.

### 16.7.2 Education and Vocational Training

The department has made significant strides in education through its "Thumb In – Sign Out" motto, which has successfully made 23,220 prisoners literate. Higher education is facilitated through Study Centres for Dr. BRAOU and IGNOU, where inmates have earned both Bachelor's and Post Graduate degrees. Furthermore, a major initiative allows inmates to enrol in Class X courses via the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS), providing them with textbooks and video lessons. Vocational training is diverse, covering trades such as steel and carpentry, textiles, beekeeping and tailoring.

### 16.7.3 Industries and Employment Initiatives

Prison industries in Telangana encompass a wide range of activities, including iron and steel, soap and phenyl, bakery and dairy farming, all standardised to ensure professional quality and marketability. To support inmates and their families, the Government enhanced daily wages in 2024, with rates now reaching up to Rs. 200 for highly skilled prisoners. A flagship rehabilitation project is the establishment of 32 "My Nation" Fuel Outlets, which provide employment to released and semi-open prisoners, paying over Rs. 3.79 crore in salaries during 2025. Additionally, "Waste to Wealth" initiatives convert temple flowers into incense sticks and old tyres into furniture, providing further skill development and sustainable livelihood opportunities.

## 16.8 Recruitments

The State Government has concluded a massive and comprehensive recruitment drive between 07-12-2023 and 10-03-2026, successfully completing the selection process for a total of 67,763 posts across various administrative domains. This extensive undertaking was coordinated through multiple specialized recruiting agencies, spearheaded by the Telangana Public Service Commission (TGPSC), which alone accounted for 17,326 selections, including 562 Group-I, 782 Group-II, 1,370 Group-III, 8143 Group-IV and 6,469 Others. Alongside, other major recruitment boards like the Telangana Level Police Recruitment Board (TGPRB), Medical and Health Services

Recruitment Board (MHSRB), Telangana Residential Educational Institutions (TREI-RB) and various District Selection Committees (DSC). The recruitment strategy prioritized strengthening core public services, with the highest influx of human resources directed toward vital sectors such as the Home Department (15,714 posts), Secondary Education (10,272 posts) and Health, Medical & Family Welfare (9,023 posts). Ultimately, this large-scale initiative has reinforced the workforce across 27 different secretariat departments, reflecting a significant commitment to bolstering State administration and public service delivery. The department wise number of posts recruited is shown in Table 16.1.

**Table 16.1 Department wise Recruitment (07.12.2023 to 10.03.2026)**

| Department | No. of Posts |
|---|---|
| Home Department | 15,714 |
| Secondary Education Department | 10,272 |
| Health, Medical & Family Welfare Department | 9,023 |
| Revenue Department | 8,079 |
| Backward Classes Welfare Department | 5,829 |
| Municipal Administration & Urban Development | 3,229 |
| Scheduled Castes Development Department | 2,609 |
| Higher Education Department | 2,474 |
| Panchayat Raj and Rural Development | 1,685 |
| Minorities Welfare Department | 1,595 |
| Energy Department | 1,550 |
| Tribal Welfare Department | 1,452 |
| Irrigation & Command Area Development | 1,249 |
| Finance Department | 1,115 |
| Transport, Roads and Buildings Department | 458 |
| Women, Children, Disabled and Senior Citizens | 329 |
| Agriculture and Co-operation | 298 |
| General Administration | 216 |
| Labour and Employment | 183 |
| Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development & Fisheries | 176 |
| Food & Civil Supplies | 88 |
| Industries and Commerce | 65 |
| Environment, Forest, Science & Technology | 31 |
| Youth Advancement, Tourism and Culture | 17 |
| Legislative Secretariat | 15 |
| Law Department | 7 |
| Planning Department | 5 |
| **GRAND TOTAL** | **67,763** |

Source: Finance Department, Government of Telangana

## 16.9 Other Initiatives

### 16.9.1 Local body Election

As Mahatma Gandhi aptly observed, 'The soul of India lives in its villages.' Reflecting this spirit, the Government recently conducted the Local Body Elections in both rural and urban areas in a peaceful and orderly manner. These elections mark a significant milestone in strengthening democratic institutions and deepening participatory governance at the grassroots level. Through this process, over 1,15,000 public representatives have been newly elected to serve the people and contribute to local development.

### 16.9.2 Praja Palana - Pragathi Pranalika

The Government launched Praja Palana – Pragathi Pranalika, a 99-Day Action Plan (06.03.2026–12.06.2026) to bring governance closer to citizens through focused development initiatives and participatory governance involving officials, elected representatives, and civil society organisations.

The Praja Palana – Pragathi Pranalika programme is organized around 10 key themes designed to address critical areas of governance and community welfare, starting with cleanliness and file clearance and moving through dedicated phases for Health, Road safety ('Arrive – Alive'), Welfare, Child Protection, Agriculture, Education, Youth and Sports, Women and the Environment

The program is scheduled to be conducted in 5 stages from the Gram Panchayat, Mandal, Assembly Constituency, District and State level.

The District Collectors have organised a one - day training programme on 12th March 2025 in their respective district to explain the objectives and structure of the 99- day programme, focusing particularly on newly elected representatives of local bodies i.e., Sarpanches, Corporators and Chairpersons to familiarise them with the Government schemes and orient them on the Praja Palana - Pragati Pranalika initiative.

## 16.10 Way Forward

Telangana's governance trajectory will focus on transitioning from ad-hoc decision-making to a transparent, policy-led framework that anchors the State's roadmap toward a $3 Trillion economy by 2047. This evolution will be driven by a "zero-touch" digital transformation through the Telangana Digital Exchange (TGDeX) and AI-powered innovation, ensuring that citizen-centric services like Praja Palana are decentralised and delivered directly to the doorstep. The State will integrate human development with economic acceleration by prioritising women-led development, a robust, AI-driven cybersecurity framework while simultaneously strengthening its institutional backbone through merit-based recruitments to foster a secure, equitable and accountable environment for all citizens.

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Annexure 1

## Gross State Domestic Product of Telangana at Current Prices

| S. No. | Sector | GSVA (Rs. in crore) | | Growth Rate (%) | | Contribution (%) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2024-25 (FRE) | 2025-26 (PAE) | 2024-25 (FRE) | 2025-26 (PAE) | 2024-25 (FRE) | 2025-26 (PAE) |
| 1 | Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing | 2,10,179 | 2,13,799 | 4.4 | 1.7 | 14.1 | 13.0 |
| 1.1 | Crops | 96,205 | 95,373 | 5.0 | -0.9 | 6.5 | 5.8 |
| 1.2 | Livestock | 98,512 | 1,03,525 | 1.9 | 5.1 | 6.6 | 6.3 |
| 1.3 | Forestry and Logging | 7,961 | 7,176 | 34.5 | -9.9 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| 1.4 | Fishing and Aquaculture | 7,501 | 7,725 | 5.9 | 3.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| 2 | Mining and Quarrying | 36,104 | 35,892 | -1.7 | -0.6 | 2.4 | 2.2 |
| | **Primary** | **2,46,282** | **2,49,691** | **3.5** | **1.4** | **16.6** | **15.1** |
| 3 | Manufacturing | 1,27,448 | 1,37,229 | 5.0 | 7.7 | 8.6 | 8.3 |
| 4 | Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Other Utility Services | 34,025 | 37,692 | 32.6 | 10.8 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| 5 | Construction | 83,835 | 93,404 | 10.6 | 11.4 | 5.6 | 5.7 |
| | **Secondary** | **2,45,307** | **2,68,325** | **10.1** | **9.4** | **16.5** | **16.3** |
| 6 | Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants | 2,93,849 | 3,43,249 | 18.0 | 16.8 | 19.7 | 20.8 |
| 6.1 | Trade and Repair Services | 2,74,361 | 3,21,047 | 18.6 | 17.0 | 18.4 | 19.5 |
| 6.2 | Hotels and Restaurants | 19,488 | 22,202 | 9.8 | 13.9 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| 7 | Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting | 1,21,158 | 1,38,257 | 19.1 | 14.1 | 8.1 | 8.4 |
| 7.1 | Railways | 4,736 | 5,082 | 8.9 | 7.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| 7.2 | Road Transport | 80,225 | 92,964 | 19.0 | 15.9 | 5.4 | 5.6 |
| 7.3 | Water Transport | 0 | | - | - | - | |
| 7.4 | Air Transport | 2,866 | 3,074 | 30.1 | 7.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 7.5 | Services incidental to Transport | 14,180 | 16,053 | 35.4 | 13.2 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| 7.6 | Storage | 1,049 | 1,181 | 8.4 | 12.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 7.7 | Communication & Services related to Broadcasting | 18,101 | 19,903 | 11.1 | 10.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| 8 | Financial Services | 73,194 | 82,088 | 9.1 | 12.2 | 4.9 | 5.0 |
| 9 | Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling and Professional Services | 3,45,678 | 3,86,043 | 10.6 | 11.7 | 23.2 | 23.4 |
| 10 | Public Administration | 37,282 | 39,463 | -2.4 | 5.9 | 2.5 | 2.4 |
| 11 | Other Services | 1,25,132 | 1,41,498 | 10.6 | 13.1 | 8.4 | 8.6 |
| | **Tertiary** | **9,96,293** | **11,30,596** | **13.0** | **13.5** | **67.0** | **68.6** |
| 12 | Total GSVA at Basic Prices | 14,87,883 | 16,48,613 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 13 | Taxes on Products | 1,62,958 | 1,77,815 | 8.0 | 9.1 | | |
| 14 | Subsidies on Products | 40,938 | 44,229 | 8.0 | 8.0 | | |
| **15** | **GSDP** | **16,09,902** | **17,82,198** | **10.6** | **10.7** | | |

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Telangana

Annexure 2

## Gross State Domestic Product of Telangana at Constant (2011-12) Prices

| S. No. | Sector | GSVA (Rs. in crore) | | Growth Rate (%) | | Contribution (%) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2024-25 (FRE) | 2025-26 (PAE) | 2024-25 (FRE) | 2025-26 (PAE) | 2024-25 (FRE) | 2025-26 (PAE) |
| 1 | Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing | 1,00,797 | 1,03,538 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 13.6 | 13.0 |
| 1.1 | Crops | 52,376 | 53,390 | 5.4 | 1.9 | 7.1 | 6.7 |
| 1.2 | Livestock | 42,650 | 44,229 | 0.2 | 3.7 | 5.8 | 5.5 |
| 1.3 | Forestry and Logging | 2,164 | 2,121 | -0.2 | -2.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| 1.4 | Fishing and Aquaculture | 3,607 | 3,798 | 3.5 | 5.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| 2 | Mining and Quarrying | 25,928 | 24,688 | -2.8 | -4.8 | 3.5 | 3.1 |
| | **Primary** | **1,26,725** | **1,28,226** | **1.7** | **1.2** | **17.1** | **16.1** |
| 3 | Manufacturing | 90,400 | 94,730 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 12.2 | 11.9 |
| 4 | Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Other Utility Services | 15,339 | 15,849 | 29.9 | 3.3 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| 5 | Construction | 38,947 | 42,832 | 0.5 | 10.0 | 5.3 | 5.4 |
| | **Secondary** | **1,44,686** | **1,53,412** | **5.2** | **6.0** | **19.5** | **19.2** |
| 6 | Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants | 1,31,193 | 1,52,944 | 13.8 | 16.6 | 17.7 | 19.2 |
| 6.1 | Trade and Repair Services | 1,22,531 | 1,43,095 | 14.4 | 16.8 | 16.5 | 17.9 |
| 6.2 | Hotels and Restaurants | 8,662 | 9,849 | 5.8 | 13.7 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| 7 | Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting | 63,713 | 65,675 | 14.1 | 3.1 | 8.6 | 8.2 |
| 7.1 | Railways | 2,534 | 2,646 | 2.7 | 4.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| 7.2 | Road Transport | 41,910 | 42,193 | 13.5 | 0.7 | 5.7 | 5.3 |
| 7.3 | Water Transport | 0 | | 0.0 | | - | |
| 7.4 | Air Transport | 1,529 | 1,595 | 26.0 | 4.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 7.5 | Services incidental to Transport | 7,566 | 8,329 | 31.1 | 10.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| 7.6 | Storage | 490 | 551 | 4.1 | 12.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 7.7 | Communication & Services related to Broadcasting | 9,684 | 10,362 | 7.7 | 7.0 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| 8 | Financial Services | 43,463 | 48,090 | 6.4 | 10.6 | 5.9 | 6.0 |
| 9 | Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling and Professional Services | 1,62,148 | 1,74,793 | 5.5 | 7.8 | 21.9 | 21.9 |
| 10 | Public Administration | 18,244 | 19,274 | -5.8 | 5.6 | 2.5 | 2.4 |
| 11 | Other Services | 51,253 | 55,738 | 5.6 | 8.8 | 6.9 | 7.0 |
| | **Tertiary** | **4,70,014** | **5,16,514** | **8.4** | **9.9** | **63.4** | **64.7** |
| 12 | Total GSVA at Basic Prices | 7,41,425 | 7,98,152 | 6.6 | 7.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 13 | Taxes on Products | 1,05,201 | 1,21,701 | 5.6 | 15.7 | | |
| 14 | Subsidies on Products | 26,429 | 30,271 | 5.6 | 14.5 | | |
| **15** | **GSDP** | **8,20,197** | **8,89,582** | **6.5** | **8.5** | | |

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Telangana

Annexure 3

# Net State Domestic Product (Rs. in crore) & Per Capita Income (in Rs.) of Telangana

| S. No. | Sector | Current Prices | | Constant Prices | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2024-25 (FRE) | 2025-26 (PAE) | 2024-25 (FRE) | 2025-26 (PAE) |
| 1 | Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing | 1,99,705 | 2,03,341 | 94,195 | 96,785 |
| 1.1 | Crops | 87,390 | 86,634 | 46,831 | 47,737 |
| 1.2 | Livestock | 97,463 | 1,02,423 | 42,023 | 43,579 |
| 1.3 | Forestry and Logging | 7,874 | 7,098 | 2,135 | 2,093 |
| 1.4 | Fishing and Aquaculture | 6,979 | 7,187 | 3,206 | 3,376 |
| 2 | Mining and Quarrying | 30,315 | 30,137 | 22,251 | 21,187 |
| | **Primary** | **2,30,020** | **2,33,479** | **1,16,446** | **1,17,972** |
| 3 | Manufacturing | 1,04,472 | 1,12,490 | 75,413 | 79,025 |
| 4 | Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Other Utility Services | 24,731 | 27,396 | 8,838 | 9,132 |
| 5 | Construction | 76,256 | 84,960 | 34,343 | 37,769 |
| | **Secondary** | **2,05,459** | **2,24,847** | **1,18,593** | **1,25,925** |
| 6 | Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants | 2,83,799 | 3,31,528 | 1,24,905 | 1,45,624 |
| 6.1 | Trade and Repair Services | 2,65,620 | 3,10,818 | 1,17,056 | 1,36,700 |
| 6.2 | Hotels and Restaurants | 18,179 | 20,710 | 7,849 | 8,924 |
| 7 | Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting | 96,233 | 1,09,996 | 47,280 | 48,664 |
| 7.1 | Railways | 3,382 | 3,629 | 1,666 | 1,740 |
| 7.2 | Road Transport | 65,861 | 76,319 | 32,778 | 33,000 |
| 7.3 | Water Transport | | | 0 | |
| 7.4 | Air Transport | 1,750 | 1,877 | 782 | 815 |
| 7.5 | Services incidental to Transport | 12,108 | 13,707 | 6,158 | 6,779 |
| 7.6 | Storage | 907 | 1,021 | 401 | 452 |
| 7.7 | Communication & Services related to Broadcasting | 12,225 | 13,443 | 5,495 | 5,879 |
| 8 | Financial Services | 71,496 | 80,183 | 42,272 | 46,771 |
| 9 | Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling and Professional Services | 2,99,694 | 3,34,688 | 1,33,803 | 1,44,300 |
| 10 | Public Administration | 31,006 | 32,820 | 14,021 | 14,813 |
| 11 | Other Services | 1,18,186 | 1,33,643 | 46,806 | 50,903 |
| | **Tertiary** | **9,00,415** | **10,22,859** | **4,09,086** | **4,51,075** |
| 12 | Total NSVA at Basic Prices | 13,35,894 | 14,81,185 | 6,44,126 | 6,94,972 |
| 13 | Taxes on Products | 1,62,958 | 1,77,815 | 1,05,201 | 1,21,701 |
| 14 | Subsidies on Products | 40,938 | 44,229 | 26,429 | 30,271 |
| **15** | **Net State Domestic Product** | **14,57,913** | **16,14,771** | **7,22,898** | **7,86,402** |
| **16** | **Population ('000)** | 38,363 | 38,545 | 38,363 | 38,545 |
| **17** | **Per Capita Income (Rs.)** | 3,80,031 | 4,18,931 | 1,88,436 | 2,04,022 |

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Telangana

## Annexure 4

# Gross Domestic Product and Per Capita Income of All India at Current Prices

| S. No. | Sector | GVA (Rs. in crore) | | Growth Rate (%) | | Contribution (%) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2024-25 (PE) | 2025-26 (FAE) | 2024-25 (PE) | 2025-26 (FAE) | 2024-25 (PE) | 2025-26 (FAE) |
| 1 | Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing | 53,85,291 | 54,27,908 | 10.4 | 0.8 | 17.9 | 16.8 |
| 1.1 | Crops | | | | | | |
| 1.2 | Livestock | | | | | | |
| 1.3 | Forestry and Logging | | | | | | |
| 1.4 | Fishing and Aquaculture | | | | | | |
| 2 | Mining and Quarrying | 5,40,788 | 5,08,554 | 1.6 | -6 | 1.8 | 1.6 |
| | **Primary** | **59,26,078** | **59,36,462** | **9.5** | **0.2** | **19.7** | **18.4** |
| 3 | Manufacturing | 41,69,419 | 45,54,580 | 6.3 | 9.2 | 13.9 | 14.1 |
| 4 | Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Other Utility Services | 8,06,974 | 8,17,265 | 5.3 | 1.3 | 2.7 | 2.5 |
| 5 | Construction | 26,27,009 | 27,99,847 | 9.4 | 6.6 | 8.8 | 8.7 |
| | **Secondary** | **76,03,402** | **81,71,692** | **7.2** | **7.5** | **25.3** | **25.2** |
| 6 | Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants | 52,57,396 | 56,40,741 | 8.9 | 7.3 | 17.5 | 17.4 |
| 6.1 | Trade and Repair Services | | | | | | |
| 6.2 | Hotels and Restaurants | | | | | | |
| 7 | Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting | | | | | | |
| 7.1 | Railways | | | | | | |
| 7.2 | Road Transport | | | | | | |
| 7.3 | Water Transport | | | | | | |
| 7.4 | Air Transport | | | | | | |
| 7.5 | Services incidental to Transport | | | | | | |
| 7.6 | Storage | | | | | | |
| 7.7 | Communication & Services related to Broadcasting | | | | | | |
| 8 | Financial Services | 68,81,866 | 76,57,155 | 10.2 | 11.3 | 22.9 | 23.7 |
| 9 | Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling and Professional Services | | | | | | |
| 10 | Public Administration | 43,53,290 | 49,41,823 | 13.4 | 13.5 | 14.5 | 15.3 |
| 11 | Other Services | | | | | | |
| | **Tertiary** | **1,64,92,552** | **1,82,39,719** | **10.6** | **10.6** | **54.9** | **56.4** |
| 12 | Total GSVA at Basic Prices | 3,00,22,033 | 3,23,47,873 | 9.5 | 7.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 13 | Taxes on Products | 30,46,113 | 33,66,013 | 12.4 | 10.5 | | |
| 14 | Subsidies on Products | | | | | | |
| **15** | **Gross Domestic Product** | **3,30,68,145** | **3,57,13,886** | **9.8** | **8.0** | | |
| **16** | **Per Capita Income (Rs.)** | **2,05,324** | **2,19,575** | **8.7** | **6.9** | | |

Source : Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI),GoI

Annexure 5

## Gross Domestic Product and Per Capita Income of All India at Constant Prices

| S. No. | Sector | GVA (Rs. in crore) | | Growth Rate (%) | | Contribution (%) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2024-25 (PE) | 2025-26 (FAE) | 2024-25 (PE) | 2025-26 (FAE) | 2024-25 (PE) | 2025-26 (FAE) |
| 1 | Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing | 24,76,805 | 25,54,071 | 4.6 | 3.1 | 14.4 | 13.8 |
| 1.1 | Crops | | | | | | |
| 1.2 | Livestock | | | | | | |
| 1.3 | Forestry and Logging | | | | | | |
| 1.4 | Fishing and Aquaculture | | | | | | |
| 2 | Mining and Quarrying | 3,38,884 | 3,36,550 | 2.7 | -0.7 | 2.0 | 1.8 |
| | **Primary** | **28,15,689** | **28,90,621** | **4.4** | **2.7** | **16.4** | **15.7** |
| 3 | Manufacturing | 29,53,647 | 31,61,364 | 4.5 | 7.0 | 17.2 | 17.1 |
| 4 | Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Other Utility Services | 4,05,296 | 4,13,702 | 5.9 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.2 |
| 5 | Construction | 15,72,285 | 16,82,792 | 9.4 | 7.0 | 9.1 | 9.1 |
| | **Secondary** | **49,31,228** | **52,57,858** | **6.1** | **6.6** | **28.7** | **28.5** |
| 6 | Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants | 31,76,830 | 34,15,552 | 6.1 | 7.5 | 18.5 | 18.5 |
| 6.1 | Trade and Repair Services | | | | | | |
| 6.2 | Hotels and Restaurants | | | | | | |
| 7 | Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting | | | | | | |
| 7.1 | Railways | | | | | | |
| 7.2 | Road Transport | | | | | | |
| 7.3 | Water Transport | | | | | | |
| 7.4 | Air Transport | | | | | | |
| 7.5 | Services incidental to Transport | | | | | | |
| 7.6 | Storage | | | | | | |
| 7.7 | Communication & Services related to Broadcasting | | | | | | |
| 8 | Financial Services | 40,88,072 | 44,94,341 | 7.2 | 9.9 | 23.8 | 24.4 |
| 9 | Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling and Professional Services | | | | | | |
| 10 | Public Administration | 21,75,628 | 23,91,455 | 8.9 | 9.9 | 12.7 | 13.0 |
| 11 | Other Services | | | | | | |
| | **Tertiary** | **94,40,529** | **1,03,01,349** | **7.2** | **9.1** | **54.9** | **55.8** |
| 12 | Total GSVA at Basic Prices | 1,71,87,446 | 1,84,49,828 | 6.4 | 7.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 13 | Taxes on Products | 16,09,509 | 17,40,091 | 7.4 | 8.1 | | |
| 14 | Subsidies on Products | | | | | | |
| **15** | **Gross Domestic Product** | **1,87,96,955** | **2,01,89,919** | **6.5** | **7.4** | | |
| **16** | **Per Capita Income (Rs.)** | **1,14,710** | **1,21,968** | **5.4** | **6.3** | | |

Source : Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI),GoI

Annexure 6

## Gross District Domestic Product and Per Capita Income of Telangana for 2024-25 (FRE)

| S. No. | District | Gross District Domestic Product (Rs. in crore) | | Per Capita Income (Rupees) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Current prices | Constant prices | Current prices | Constant prices |
| 01 | Adilabad | 23,051 | 11,565 | 2,72,702 | 1,33,306 |
| 02 | Kumuram Bheem | 16,465 | 8,247 | 2,67,266 | 1,30,425 |
| 03 | Mancherial | 26,375 | 13,470 | 2,72,752 | 1,36,080 |
| 04 | Nirmal | 24,078 | 11,857 | 2,85,974 | 1,37,130 |
| 05 | Nizamabad | 49,974 | 25,052 | 2,67,743 | 1,30,735 |
| 06 | Jagtial | 28,514 | 13,881 | 2,44,245 | 1,15,636 |
| 07 | Peddapalli | 31,680 | 17,452 | 3,27,477 | 1,77,174 |
| 08 | Jayashankar | 16,413 | 7,892 | 3,26,297 | 1,54,120 |
| 09 | Bhadradri Kothagudem | 48,354 | 26,779 | 3,69,420 | 2,01,572 |
| 10 | Mahabubabad | 23,546 | 11,297 | 2,56,485 | 1,19,645 |
| 11 | Warangal | 24,060 | 11,856 | 2,83,876 | 1,36,318 |
| 12 | Hanumakonda | 30,480 | 15,120 | 2,37,809 | 1,14,831 |
| 13 | Karimnagar | 35,348 | 18,408 | 2,94,122 | 1,49,200 |
| 14 | Rajanna Sircilla | 16,696 | 8,152 | 2,55,984 | 1,21,667 |
| 15 | Kamareddy | 30,296 | 14,835 | 2,63,307 | 1,25,592 |
| 16 | Sangareddy | 74,194 | 41,877 | 3,94,587 | 2,18,534 |
| 17 | Medak | 30,589 | 16,262 | 3,29,209 | 1,70,894 |
| 18 | Siddipet | 37,495 | 18,673 | 3,12,192 | 1,51,461 |
| 19 | Jangaon | 17,301 | 8,169 | 2,75,486 | 1,26,558 |
| 20 | Yadadri Bhuvanagiri | 30,924 | 15,895 | 3,35,264 | 1,67,989 |
| 21 | Medchal-Malkajgiri | 1,16,133 | 63,735 | 3,81,506 | 2,04,450 |
| 22 | Hyderabad | 2,25,860 | 1,13,838 | 4,76,679 | 2,34,117 |
| 23 | Rangareddy | 3,41,080 | 1,70,741 | 11,29,735 | 5,45,818 |
| 24 | Vikarabad | 27,456 | 13,524 | 2,47,747 | 1,18,655 |
| 25 | Mahabubnagar | 37,456 | 20,226 | 3,36,898 | 1,78,139 |
| 26 | Jogulamba Gadwal | 19,340 | 9,348 | 2,66,959 | 1,25,580 |
| 27 | Wanaparthy | 18,786 | 9,106 | 2,74,879 | 1,29,694 |
| 28 | Nagarkurnool | 28,471 | 13,921 | 2,79,261 | 1,32,893 |
| 29 | Nalgonda | 64,219 | 32,750 | 3,30,216 | 1,64,265 |
| 30 | Suryapet | 38,865 | 19,136 | 2,96,756 | 1,42,345 |
| 31 | Khammam | 47,184 | 23,291 | 2,83,744 | 1,36,311 |
| 32 | Mulugu | 11,943 | 5,631 | 3,35,509 | 1,54,847 |
| 33 | Narayanpet | 17,278 | 8,213 | 2,59,260 | 1,20,004 |
| **Telangana** | | **16,09,903** | **8,20,198** | **3,80,031** | **1,88,436** |

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Telangana

Annexure 7

# Demographic Details of Telangana

## a. Population of Telangana State from 1961 to 2011 (in Nos.)

| Year | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Telangana | 1,27,11,785 | 1,58,17,895 | 2,01,81,085 | 2,60,89,074 | 3,09,87,271 | 3,50,03,674 |
| India | 43,92,34,771 | 54,81,59,652 | 68,33,29,097 | 84,64,21,039 | 1,02,86,10,328 | 1,21,08,54,977 |

## b. Percentage of Urban Population to total Population from 1961 to 2011

| Year | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Telangana | 19.27 | 20.99 | 25.27 | 30.18 | 31.79 | 38.88 |
| India | 17.97 | 17.98 | 19.51 | 22.87 | 25.49 | 31.14 |

## c. Percentage of Decadal Growth Rates of Population from 1951-61 to 2001-2011

| Year | 1951-61 | 1961-71 | 1971-81 | 1981-91 | 1991-01 | 2001-2011 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Telangana | 16.48 | 24.60 | 27.59 | 29.27 | 18.77 | 12.96 |
| India | 21.51 | 24.80 | 24.66 | 23.85 | 21.54 | 17.70 |

## d. Sex Ratio of Population from 1961 to 2011

| Year | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Telangana | 975 | 969 | 971 | 967 | 971 | 988 |
| India | 941 | 930 | 934 | 927 | 933 | 943 |

## e. Literacy Rate of Population from 1961 to 2011

| Year | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Telangana | 17.34 | 20.70 | 26.49 | 41.30 | 58.00 | 66.54 |
| India | 28.30 | 34.45 | 43.57 | 52.21 | 64.84 | 72.98 |

Source: Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India.

Annexure 8

# Population by Districts, 2011 Census

| S. No. | District | Total Population (Nos.) | | | Rural Population (Nos.) | | | Urban Population (Nos.) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 01 | Adilabad | 3,56,407 | 3,52,565 | 7,08,972 | 2,71,594 | 2,69,632 | 5,41,226 | 84,813 | 82,933 | 1,67,746 |
| 02 | Kumuram Bheem | 2,58,197 | 2,57,615 | 5,15,812 | 2,14,967 | 2,13,861 | 4,28,828 | 43,230 | 43,754 | 86,984 |
| 03 | Mancherial | 4,08,272 | 3,98,765 | 8,07,037 | 2,27,974 | 2,25,216 | 4,53,190 | 1,80,298 | 1,73,549 | 3,53,847 |
| 04 | Nirmal | 3,46,721 | 3,62,697 | 7,09,418 | 2,70,768 | 2,86,968 | 5,57,736 | 75,953 | 75,729 | 1,51,682 |
| 05 | Nizamabad | 7,68,477 | 8,02,545 | 15,71,022 | 5,37,574 | 5,68,698 | 11,06,272 | 2,30,903 | 2,33,847 | 4,64,750 |
| 06 | Jagtial | 4,85,819 | 5,03,094 | 9,88,913 | 3,75,266 | 3,92,311 | 7,67,577 | 1,10,553 | 1,10,783 | 2,21,336 |
| 07 | Peddapalli | 3,97,585 | 3,94,251 | 7,91,836 | 2,43,312 | 2,44,511 | 4,87,823 | 1,54,273 | 1,49,740 | 3,04,013 |
| 08 | Jayashankar | 2,07,998 | 2,08,765 | 4,16,763 | 1,86,188 | 1,88,188 | 3,74,376 | 21,810 | 20,577 | 42,387 |
| 09 | Bhadradri Kothagudem | 5,32,390 | 5,36,871 | 10,69,261 | 3,64,807 | 3,65,371 | 7,30,178 | 1,67,583 | 1,71,500 | 3,39,083 |
| 10 | Mahabubabad | 3,88,058 | 3,86,491 | 7,74,549 | 3,50,530 | 3,47,643 | 6,98,173 | 37,528 | 38,848 | 76,376 |
| 11 | Warangal | 3,69,551 | 3,67,597 | 7,37,148 | 2,55,622 | 2,54,435 | 5,10,057 | 1,13,929 | 1,13,162 | 2,27,091 |
| 12 | Hanumakonda | 5,32,065 | 5,30,182 | 10,62,247 | 2,48,907 | 2,49,711 | 4,98,618 | 2,83,158 | 2,80,471 | 5,63,629 |
| 13 | Karimnagar | 5,04,620 | 5,01,091 | 10,05,711 | 3,48,914 | 3,47,813 | 6,96,727 | 1,55,706 | 1,53,278 | 3,08,984 |
| 14 | Rajanna Sircilla | 2,74,109 | 2,77,928 | 5,52,037 | 2,15,791 | 2,19,354 | 4,35,145 | 58,318 | 58,574 | 1,16,892 |
| 15 | Kamareddy | 4,79,192 | 4,95,035 | 9,74,227 | 4,18,291 | 4,32,314 | 8,50,605 | 60,901 | 62,721 | 1,23,622 |
| 16 | Sangareddy | 7,77,067 | 7,50,234 | 15,27,301 | 5,04,672 | 4,92,664 | 9,97,336 | 2,72,395 | 2,57,570 | 5,29,965 |
| 17 | Medak | 3,78,019 | 3,88,134 | 7,66,153 | 3,49,456 | 3,57,843 | 7,07,299 | 28,563 | 30,291 | 58,854 |
| 18 | Siddipet | 5,04,141 | 5,07,924 | 10,12,065 | 4,34,875 | 4,38,138 | 8,73,013 | 69,266 | 69,786 | 1,39,052 |
| 19 | Jangaon | 2,67,875 | 2,67,116 | 5,34,991 | 2,31,389 | 2,32,245 | 4,63,634 | 36,486 | 34,871 | 71,357 |
| 20 | Yadadri Bhuvanagiri | 3,90,492 | 3,80,341 | 7,70,833 | 3,28,096 | 3,19,572 | 6,47,668 | 62,396 | 60,769 | 1,23,165 |
| 21 | Medchal-Malkajgiri | 12,56,883 | 12,03,212 | 24,60,095 | 1,08,551 | 1,01,277 | 2,09,828 | 11,48,332 | 11,01,935 | 22,50,267 |
| 22 | Hyderabad | 20,18,575 | 19,24,748 | 39,43,323 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20,18,575 | 19,24,748 | 39,43,323 |
| 23 | Rangareddy | 12,43,967 | 11,82,276 | 24,26,243 | 5,25,796 | 5,00,317 | 10,26,113 | 7,18,171 | 6,81,959 | 14,00,130 |
| 24 | Vikarabad | 4,73,021 | 4,73,088 | 9,46,109 | 4,10,566 | 4,10,574 | 8,21,140 | 62,455 | 62,514 | 1,24,969 |
| 25 | Mahabubnagar | 4,55,534 | 4,50,126 | 9,05,660 | 3,21,335 | 3,17,874 | 6,39,209 | 1,34,199 | 1,32,252 | 2,66,451 |
| 26 | Jogulamba Gadwal | 3,09,274 | 3,00,716 | 6,09,990 | 2,77,339 | 2,69,474 | 5,46,813 | 31,935 | 31,242 | 63,177 |
| 27 | Wanaparthy | 2,99,646 | 2,87,395 | 5,87,041 | 2,52,341 | 2,42,412 | 4,94,753 | 47,305 | 44,983 | 92,288 |
| 28 | Nagarkurnool | 4,33,173 | 4,19,310 | 8,52,483 | 3,88,324 | 3,76,329 | 7,64,653 | 44,849 | 42,981 | 87,830 |
| 29 | Nalgonda | 8,18,306 | 8,00,110 | 16,18,416 | 6,33,429 | 6,16,684 | 12,50,113 | 1,84,877 | 1,83,426 | 3,68,303 |
| 30 | Suryapet | 5,50,974 | 5,48,586 | 10,99,560 | 4,66,191 | 4,62,330 | 9,28,521 | 84,783 | 86,256 | 1,71,039 |
| 31 | Khammam | 6,99,124 | 7,02,515 | 14,01,639 | 5,42,500 | 5,42,311 | 10,84,811 | 1,56,624 | 1,60,204 | 3,16,828 |
| 32 | Mulugu | 1,46,205 | 1,48,466 | 2,94,671 | 1,40,429 | 1,42,749 | 2,83,178 | 5,776 | 5,717 | 11,493 |
| 33 | Narayanpet | 2,79,896 | 2,82,252 | 5,62,148 | 2,59,199 | 2,61,197 | 5,20,396 | 20,697 | 21,055 | 41,752 |
| Grand Total | | 1,76,11,633 | 1,73,92,041 | 3,50,03,674 | 1,07,04,993 | 1,06,90,016 | 2,13,95,009 | 69,06,640 | 67,02,025 | 1,36,08,665 |

Source: Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India.

Annexure 9

## Child (0-6 Years) Population by Districts, 2011 Census

| S. No | District | Total Child Population (Nos.) | | | Rural Child Population (Nos.) | | | Urban Child Population (Nos.) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 1 | Adilabad | 45,198 | 42,094 | 87,292 | 35,428 | 33,040 | 68,468 | 9,770 | 9,054 | 18,824 |
| 2 | Kumuram Bheem | 34,053 | 32,153 | 66,206 | 29,422 | 27,724 | 57,146 | 4,631 | 4,429 | 9,060 |
| 3 | Mancherial | 38,578 | 35,147 | 73,725 | 22,988 | 21,119 | 44,107 | 15,590 | 14,028 | 29,618 |
| 4 | Nirmal | 42,462 | 40,307 | 82,769 | 33,080 | 31,406 | 64,486 | 9,382 | 8,901 | 18,283 |
| 5 | Nizamabad | 86,867 | 82,754 | 1,69,621 | 59,559 | 56,475 | 1,16,034 | 27,308 | 26,279 | 53,587 |
| 6 | Jagitial | 48,048 | 45,523 | 93,571 | 35,843 | 33,990 | 69,833 | 12,205 | 11,533 | 23,738 |
| 7 | Peddapalli | 34,614 | 31,899 | 66,513 | 21,302 | 19,858 | 41,160 | 13,312 | 12,041 | 25,353 |
| 8 | Jayashankar | 20,234 | 18,473 | 38,707 | 18,318 | 16,821 | 35,139 | 1,916 | 1,652 | 3,568 |
| 9 | Bhadradri Kothagudem | 54,650 | 52,676 | 1,07,326 | 37,706 | 36,490 | 74,196 | 16,944 | 16,186 | 33,130 |
| 10 | Mahabubabad | 42,610 | 38,472 | 81,082 | 38,751 | 34,933 | 73,684 | 3,859 | 3,539 | 7,398 |
| 11 | Warangal | 37,191 | 33,893 | 71,084 | 25,443 | 23,005 | 48,448 | 11,748 | 10,888 | 22,636 |
| 12 | Hanumakonda | 50,194 | 46,774 | 96,968 | 23,015 | 21,031 | 44,046 | 27,179 | 25,743 | 52,922 |
| 13 | Karimnagar | 46,124 | 42,955 | 89,079 | 30,000 | 27,761 | 57,761 | 16,124 | 15,194 | 31,318 |
| 14 | Rajanna Sircilla | 25,099 | 23,652 | 48,751 | 19,315 | 18,235 | 37,550 | 5,784 | 5,417 | 11,201 |
| 15 | Kamareddy | 57,678 | 54,288 | 1,11,966 | 50,605 | 47,477 | 98,082 | 7,073 | 6,811 | 13,884 |
| 16 | Sangareddy | 99,642 | 95,193 | 1,94,835 | 65,354 | 62,477 | 1,27,831 | 34,288 | 32,716 | 67,004 |
| 17 | Medak | 48,167 | 45,546 | 93,713 | 44,866 | 42,326 | 87,192 | 3,301 | 3,220 | 6,521 |
| 18 | Siddipet | 53,194 | 50,658 | 1,03,852 | 45,709 | 43,542 | 89,251 | 7,485 | 7,116 | 14,601 |
| 19 | Jangaon | 26,914 | 25,171 | 52,085 | 23,435 | 21,768 | 45,203 | 3,479 | 3,403 | 6,882 |
| 20 | Yadadri Bhuvanagiri | 41,418 | 38,185 | 79,603 | 34,564 | 31,722 | 66,286 | 6,854 | 6,463 | 13,317 |
| 21 | Medchal-Malkajgiri | 1,48,754 | 1,38,960 | 2,87,714 | 12,686 | 11,930 | 24,616 | 1,36,068 | 1,27,030 | 2,63,098 |
| 22 | Hyderabad | 2,45,127 | 2,23,999 | 4,69,126 | | | | 2,45,127 | 2,23,999 | 4,69,126 |
| 23 | Rangareddy | 1,54,762 | 1,43,079 | 2,97,841 | 66,458 | 61,466 | 1,27,924 | 88,304 | 81,613 | 1,69,917 |
| 24 | Vikarabad | 60,446 | 57,102 | 1,17,548 | 52,900 | 49,952 | 1,02,852 | 7,546 | 7,150 | 14,696 |
| 25 | Mahabubnagar | 60,378 | 56,380 | 1,16,758 | 44,515 | 41,528 | 86,043 | 15,863 | 14,852 | 30,715 |
| 26 | Jogulamba Gadwal | 43,304 | 40,424 | 83,728 | 39,520 | 36,740 | 76,260 | 3,784 | 3,684 | 7,468 |
| 27 | Wanaparthy | 38,803 | 34,908 | 73,711 | 33,725 | 30,216 | 63,941 | 5,078 | 4,692 | 9,770 |
| 28 | Nagarkurnool | 55,529 | 50,596 | 1,06,125 | 50,338 | 45,690 | 96,028 | 5,191 | 4,906 | 10,097 |
| 29 | Nalgonda | 94,926 | 87,070 | 1,81,996 | 75,090 | 68,401 | 1,43,491 | 19,836 | 18,669 | 38,505 |
| 30 | Suryapeta | 56,922 | 53,214 | 1,10,136 | 48,504 | 45,255 | 93,759 | 8,418 | 7,959 | 16,377 |
| 31 | Khammam | 71,760 | 67,854 | 1,39,614 | 55,652 | 52,738 | 1,08,390 | 16,108 | 15,116 | 31,224 |
| 32 | Mulugu | 14,788 | 14,356 | 29,144 | 14,314 | 13,873 | 28,187 | 474 | 483 | 957 |
| 33 | Narayanpet | 39,501 | 37,476 | 76,977 | 36,859 | 35,121 | 71,980 | 2,642 | 2,355 | 4,997 |
| **Total** | | **20,17,935** | **18,81,231** | **38,99,166** | **12,25,264** | **11,44,110** | **23,69,374** | **7,92,671** | **7,37,121** | **15,29,792** |

Source: Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India.

Annexure 10

## Sex Ratio by Districts, 2011 Census

| S. No. | District | Population Sex Ratio | | | Child (0-6 Years) Sex Ratio | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rural | Urban | Total | Rural | Urban | Total |
| 1 | Adilabad | 993 | 978 | 989 | 933 | 927 | 931 |
| 2 | Kumuram Bheem | 995 | 1,012 | 998 | 942 | 956 | 944 |
| 3 | Mancherial | 988 | 963 | 977 | 919 | 900 | 911 |
| 4 | Nirmal | 1,060 | 997 | 1,046 | 949 | 949 | 949 |
| 5 | Nizamabad | 1,058 | 1,013 | 1,044 | 948 | 962 | 953 |
| 6 | Jagitial | 1,045 | 1,002 | 1,036 | 948 | 945 | 947 |
| 7 | Peddapalli | 1,005 | 971 | 992 | 932 | 905 | 922 |
| 8 | Jayashankar | 1,011 | 943 | 1,004 | 918 | 862 | 913 |
| 9 | Bhadradri Kothagudem | 1,002 | 1,023 | 1,008 | 968 | 955 | 964 |
| 10 | Mahabubabad | 992 | 1,035 | 996 | 901 | 917 | 903 |
| 11 | Warangal | 995 | 993 | 995 | 904 | 927 | 911 |
| 12 | Hanumakonda | 1,003 | 991 | 996 | 914 | 947 | 932 |
| 13 | Karimnagar | 997 | 984 | 993 | 925 | 942 | 931 |
| 14 | Rajanna Sircilla | 1,017 | 1,004 | 1,014 | 944 | 937 | 942 |
| 15 | Kamareddy | 1,034 | 1,030 | 1,033 | 938 | 963 | 941 |
| 16 | Sangareddy | 976 | 946 | 965 | 956 | 954 | 955 |
| 17 | Medak | 1,024 | 1,060 | 1,027 | 943 | 975 | 946 |
| 18 | Siddipet | 1,008 | 1,008 | 1,008 | 953 | 951 | 952 |
| 19 | Jangaon | 1,004 | 956 | 997 | 929 | 978 | 935 |
| 20 | Yadadri Bhuvanagiri | 974 | 974 | 974 | 918 | 943 | 922 |
| 21 | Medchal-Malkajgiri | 933 | 960 | 957 | 940 | 934 | 934 |
| 22 | Hyderabad | | 954 | 954 | | 914 | 914 |
| 23 | Rangareddy | 952 | 950 | 950 | 925 | 924 | 925 |
| 24 | Vikarabad | 1,000 | 1,001 | 1,000 | 944 | 948 | 945 |
| 25 | Mahabubnagar | 989 | 985 | 988 | 933 | 936 | 934 |
| 26 | Jogulamba Gadwal | 972 | 978 | 972 | 930 | 974 | 933 |
| 27 | Wanaparthy | 961 | 951 | 959 | 896 | 924 | 900 |
| 28 | Nagarkurnool | 969 | 958 | 968 | 908 | 945 | 911 |
| 29 | Nalgonda | 974 | 992 | 978 | 911 | 941 | 917 |
| 30 | Suryapeta | 992 | 1,017 | 996 | 933 | 945 | 935 |
| 31 | Khammam | 1,000 | 1,023 | 1,005 | 948 | 938 | 946 |
| 32 | Mulugu | 1,017 | 990 | 1,015 | 969 | 1,019 | 971 |
| 33 | Narayanpet | 1,008 | 1,017 | 1,008 | 953 | 891 | 949 |
| **State** | | **999** | **970** | **988** | **934** | **930** | **932** |

Source: Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India.

Annexure 11

## Literate Population (7 Years and above) by Districts, 2011 Census

| S. No. | District | Total Literates (Nos.) | | | Rural Literates (Nos.) | | | Urban Literates (Nos.) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 1 | Adilabad | 2,28,689 | 1,65,802 | 3,94,491 | 1,64,470 | 1,13,386 | 2,77,856 | 64,219 | 52,416 | 1,16,635 |
| 2 | Kumuram Bheem | 1,47,911 | 1,07,091 | 2,55,002 | 1,14,535 | 78,824 | 1,93,359 | 33,376 | 28,267 | 61,643 |
| 3 | Mancherial | 2,69,729 | 2,02,127 | 4,71,856 | 1,34,794 | 96,600 | 2,31,394 | 1,34,935 | 1,05,527 | 2,40,462 |
| 4 | Nirmal | 2,10,021 | 1,51,977 | 3,61,998 | 1,55,234 | 1,07,864 | 2,63,098 | 54,787 | 44,113 | 98,900 |
| 5 | Nizamabad | 5,04,933 | 3,95,503 | 9,00,436 | 3,34,248 | 2,49,189 | 5,83,437 | 1,70,685 | 1,46,314 | 3,16,999 |
| 6 | Jagitial | 3,08,880 | 2,30,408 | 5,39,288 | 2,25,757 | 1,63,278 | 3,89,035 | 83,123 | 67,130 | 1,50,253 |
| 7 | Peddapalli | 2,67,654 | 2,08,055 | 4,75,709 | 1,52,684 | 1,15,852 | 2,68,536 | 1,14,970 | 92,203 | 2,07,173 |
| 8 | Jayashankar | 1,29,026 | 93,906 | 2,22,932 | 1,12,539 | 80,672 | 1,93,211 | 16,487 | 13,234 | 29,721 |
| 9 | Bhadradri Ko-thagudem | 3,51,411 | 2,87,288 | 6,38,699 | 2,22,077 | 1,73,979 | 3,96,056 | 1,29,334 | 1,13,309 | 2,42,643 |
| 10 | Mahabubabad | 2,29,809 | 1,66,389 | 3,96,198 | 2,00,619 | 1,41,311 | 3,41,930 | 29,190 | 25,078 | 54,268 |
| 11 | Warangal | 2,48,397 | 1,81,575 | 4,29,972 | 1,60,659 | 1,12,676 | 2,73,335 | 87,738 | 68,899 | 1,56,637 |
| 12 | Hanumakonda | 3,98,182 | 3,17,376 | 7,15,558 | 1,66,533 | 1,21,418 | 2,87,951 | 2,31,649 | 1,95,958 | 4,27,607 |
| 13 | Karimnagar | 3,57,364 | 2,76,616 | 6,33,980 | 2,32,177 | 1,69,586 | 4,01,763 | 1,25,187 | 1,07,030 | 2,32,217 |
| 14 | Rajanna Sircilla | 1,82,946 | 1,32,665 | 3,15,611 | 1,38,476 | 98,230 | 2,36,706 | 44,470 | 34,435 | 78,905 |
| 15 | Kamareddy | 2,83,839 | 2,03,207 | 4,87,046 | 2,37,494 | 1,64,335 | 4,01,829 | 46,345 | 38,872 | 85,217 |
| 16 | Sangareddy | 4,94,799 | 3,59,307 | 8,54,106 | 2,90,743 | 1,97,477 | 4,88,220 | 2,04,056 | 1,61,830 | 3,65,886 |
| 17 | Medak | 2,22,678 | 1,54,673 | 3,77,351 | 2,01,412 | 1,36,379 | 3,37,791 | 21,266 | 18,294 | 39,560 |
| 18 | Siddipet | 3,26,013 | 2,33,560 | 5,59,573 | 2,72,345 | 1,90,026 | 4,62,371 | 53,668 | 43,534 | 97,202 |
| 19 | Jangaon | 1,72,009 | 1,25,480 | 2,97,489 | 1,42,923 | 1,02,772 | 2,45,695 | 29,086 | 22,708 | 51,794 |
| 20 | Yadadri Bhuvanagiri | 2,63,588 | 1,87,376 | 4,50,964 | 2,15,119 | 1,49,008 | 3,64,127 | 48,469 | 38,368 | 86,837 |
| 21 | Medchal-Malkajgiri | 9,68,890 | 8,22,812 | 17,91,702 | 75,017 | 54,495 | 1,29,512 | 8,93,873 | 7,68,317 | 16,62,190 |
| 22 | Hyderabad | 15,42,688 | 13,49,467 | 28,92,155 | | | | 15,42,688 | 13,49,467 | 28,92,155 |
| 23 | Rangareddy | 8,59,096 | 6,70,849 | 15,29,945 | 3,21,466 | 2,17,056 | 5,38,522 | 5,37,630 | 4,53,793 | 9,91,423 |
| 24 | Vikarabad | 2,78,403 | 2,00,314 | 4,78,717 | 2,32,741 | 1,61,588 | 3,94,329 | 45,662 | 38,726 | 84,388 |
| 25 | Mahabubnagar | 2,79,816 | 2,02,393 | 4,82,209 | 1,75,945 | 1,15,655 | 2,91,600 | 1,03,871 | 86,738 | 1,90,609 |
| 26 | Jogulamba Gadwal | 1,59,704 | 1,02,751 | 2,62,455 | 1,37,276 | 85,307 | 2,22,583 | 22,428 | 17,444 | 39,872 |
| 27 | Wanaparthy | 1,71,131 | 1,13,951 | 2,85,082 | 1,35,785 | 86,773 | 2,22,558 | 35,346 | 27,178 | 62,524 |
| 28 | Nagarkurnool | 2,45,199 | 1,61,209 | 4,06,408 | 2,11,026 | 1,35,210 | 3,46,236 | 34,173 | 25,999 | 60,172 |
| 29 | Nalgonda | 5,34,573 | 3,81,169 | 9,15,742 | 3,87,059 | 2,57,677 | 6,44,736 | 1,47,514 | 1,23,492 | 2,71,006 |
| 30 | Suryapeta | 3,62,596 | 2,71,717 | 6,34,313 | 2,94,818 | 2,11,866 | 5,06,684 | 67,778 | 59,851 | 1,27,629 |
| 31 | Khammam | 4,62,275 | 3,70,045 | 8,32,320 | 3,37,475 | 2,56,787 | 5,94,262 | 1,24,800 | 1,13,258 | 2,38,058 |
| 32 | Mulugu | 94,549 | 70,766 | 1,65,315 | 90,326 | 67,401 | 1,57,727 | 4,223 | 3,365 | 7,588 |
| 33 | Narayanpet | 1,44,931 | 97,225 | 2,42,156 | 1,30,402 | 85,223 | 2,15,625 | 14,529 | 12,002 | 26,531 |
| **Total** | | **1,17,01,729** | **89,95,049** | **2,06,96,778** | **64,04,174** | **44,97,900** | **1,09,02,074** | **52,97,555** | **44,97,149** | **97,94,704** |

Source: Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India.

Annexure 12

## Literacy Rates by Districts, 2011 Census

| S. No. | District | Total Literacy Rate | | | Rural Literacy Rate | | | Urban Literacy Rate | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 1 | Adilabad | 73.48 | 53.40 | 63.46 | 69.64 | 47.92 | 58.77 | 85.58 | 70.95 | 78.32 |
| 2 | Kumuram Bheem | 65.99 | 47.50 | 56.72 | 61.73 | 42.35 | 52.02 | 86.47 | 71.88 | 79.11 |
| 3 | Mancherial | 72.96 | 55.59 | 64.35 | 65.76 | 47.33 | 56.56 | 81.92 | 66.15 | 74.16 |
| 4 | Nirmal | 69.03 | 47.14 | 57.77 | 65.31 | 42.21 | 53.34 | 82.30 | 66.01 | 74.14 |
| 5 | Nizamabad | 74.08 | 54.95 | 64.25 | 69.92 | 48.65 | 58.92 | 83.84 | 70.49 | 77.10 |
| 6 | Jagitial | 70.56 | 50.35 | 60.23 | 66.51 | 45.57 | 55.76 | 84.52 | 67.64 | 76.04 |
| 7 | Peddapalli | 73.74 | 57.42 | 65.59 | 68.77 | 51.57 | 60.12 | 81.56 | 66.96 | 74.35 |
| 8 | Jayashankar | 68.72 | 49.35 | 58.97 | 67.04 | 47.08 | 56.95 | 82.87 | 69.93 | 76.56 |
| 9 | Bhadradri Kothagudem | 73.56 | 59.33 | 66.40 | 67.89 | 52.90 | 60.38 | 85.86 | 72.95 | 79.31 |
| 10 | Mahabubabad | 66.52 | 47.81 | 57.13 | 64.35 | 45.19 | 54.75 | 86.70 | 71.02 | 78.67 |
| 11 | Warangal | 74.74 | 54.41 | 64.55 | 69.80 | 48.69 | 59.21 | 85.87 | 67.37 | 76.61 |
| 12 | Hanumakonda | 82.63 | 65.65 | 74.13 | 73.72 | 53.10 | 63.35 | 90.50 | 76.93 | 83.73 |
| 13 | Karimnagar | 77.94 | 60.38 | 69.16 | 72.80 | 52.99 | 62.88 | 89.69 | 77.51 | 83.63 |
| 14 | Rajanna Sircilla | 73.47 | 52.17 | 62.71 | 70.48 | 48.84 | 59.53 | 84.65 | 64.78 | 74.66 |
| 15 | Kamareddy | 67.34 | 46.11 | 56.48 | 64.59 | 42.70 | 53.40 | 86.10 | 69.53 | 77.65 |
| 16 | Sangareddy | 73.04 | 54.85 | 64.10 | 66.18 | 45.90 | 56.15 | 85.70 | 71.97 | 79.03 |
| 17 | Medak | 67.51 | 45.15 | 56.12 | 66.13 | 43.22 | 54.47 | 84.18 | 67.58 | 75.59 |
| 18 | Siddipet | 72.30 | 51.08 | 61.61 | 69.98 | 48.16 | 58.99 | 86.87 | 69.47 | 78.10 |
| 19 | Jangaon | 71.38 | 51.86 | 61.60 | 68.73 | 48.83 | 58.72 | 88.12 | 72.16 | 80.33 |
| 20 | Yadadri Bhuvanagiri | 75.51 | 54.76 | 65.24 | 73.29 | 51.77 | 62.63 | 87.27 | 70.65 | 79.05 |
| 21 | Medchal-Malkajgiri | 87.43 | 77.31 | 82.48 | 78.25 | 60.99 | 69.93 | 88.30 | 78.81 | 83.65 |
| 22 | Hyderabad | 86.99 | 79.35 | 83.25 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 86.99 | 79.35 | 83.25 |
| 23 | Rangareddy | 78.87 | 64.55 | 71.88 | 69.98 | 49.46 | 59.96 | 85.36 | 75.59 | 80.59 |
| 24 | Vikarabad | 67.48 | 48.15 | 57.78 | 65.07 | 44.81 | 54.90 | 83.16 | 69.95 | 76.53 |
| 25 | Mahabubnagar | 70.81 | 51.40 | 61.12 | 63.56 | 41.85 | 52.71 | 87.78 | 73.88 | 80.86 |
| 26 | Jogulamba Gadwal | 60.05 | 39.48 | 49.87 | 57.72 | 36.65 | 47.30 | 79.67 | 63.30 | 71.57 |
| 27 | Wanaparthy | 65.61 | 45.13 | 55.54 | 62.11 | 40.89 | 51.66 | 83.70 | 67.45 | 75.77 |
| 28 | Nagarkurnool | 64.93 | 43.72 | 54.45 | 62.44 | 40.89 | 51.78 | 86.17 | 68.28 | 77.41 |
| 29 | Nalgonda | 73.90 | 53.46 | 63.75 | 69.32 | 47.00 | 58.26 | 89.38 | 74.95 | 82.17 |
| 30 | Suryapeta | 73.39 | 54.85 | 64.11 | 70.58 | 50.80 | 60.70 | 88.76 | 76.44 | 82.52 |
| 31 | Khammam | 73.69 | 58.31 | 65.95 | 69.32 | 52.45 | 60.86 | 88.82 | 78.06 | 83.35 |
| 32 | Mulugu | 71.95 | 52.77 | 62.26 | 71.62 | 52.30 | 61.86 | 79.65 | 64.29 | 72.02 |
| 33 | Narayanpet | 60.29 | 39.72 | 49.91 | 58.65 | 37.70 | 48.09 | 80.47 | 64.18 | 72.18 |
| **State** | | **75.04** | **57.99** | **66.54** | **67.56** | **47.12** | **57.30** | **86.65** | **75.39** | **81.09** |

Source: Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India.

Annexure 13

## Working Population by Districts, 2011 Census (in Nos)

| S. No. | District | Total Population | Cultivators | Agricultural Lobourers | Workers in Household Industry | Other Workers | Total Work-ers | % Working Population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Adilabad | 7,08,972 | 1,26,363 | 1,19,664 | 10,313 | 92,781 | 3,49,121 | 49.24 |
| 2 | Kumuram Bheem | 5,15,812 | 88,045 | 99,667 | 7,490 | 57,799 | 2,53,001 | 49.05 |
| 3 | Mancherial | 8,07,037 | 45,831 | 1,48,377 | 8,423 | 1,42,154 | 3,44,785 | 42.72 |
| 4 | Nirmal | 7,09,418 | 1,03,498 | 1,17,204 | 58,435 | 97,623 | 3,76,760 | 53.11 |
| 5 | Nizamabad | 15,71,022 | 1,44,090 | 2,31,941 | 1,26,712 | 2,59,823 | 7,62,566 | 48.54 |
| 6 | Jagitial | 9,88,913 | 1,11,866 | 1,78,654 | 89,940 | 1,57,870 | 5,38,330 | 54.44 |
| 7 | Peddapalli | 7,91,836 | 45,594 | 1,58,843 | 8,164 | 1,30,719 | 3,43,320 | 43.36 |
| 8 | Jayashankar | 4,16,763 | 51,785 | 1,30,897 | 2,993 | 35,356 | 2,21,031 | 53.04 |
| 9 | Bhadradri Kothagudem | 10,69,261 | 89,435 | 2,62,753 | 8,446 | 1,56,477 | 5,17,111 | 48.36 |
| 10 | Mahabubabad | 7,74,549 | 1,22,597 | 2,04,458 | 7,427 | 73,002 | 4,07,484 | 52.61 |
| 11 | Warangal | 7,37,148 | 80,658 | 1,59,416 | 8,825 | 1,13,508 | 3,62,407 | 49.16 |
| 12 | Hanumakonda | 10,62,247 | 62,040 | 1,61,987 | 14,881 | 2,14,937 | 4,53,845 | 42.72 |
| 13 | Karimnagar | 10,05,711 | 78,516 | 1,86,363 | 18,694 | 1,80,347 | 4,63,920 | 46.13 |
| 14 | Rajanna Sircilla | 5,52,037 | 66,751 | 1,01,737 | 46,647 | 83,528 | 2,98,663 | 54.10 |
| 15 | Kamareddy | 9,74,227 | 1,33,330 | 2,13,988 | 44,366 | 1,03,365 | 4,95,049 | 50.81 |
| 16 | Sangareddy | 15,27,301 | 1,09,726 | 2,98,611 | 17,226 | 2,62,329 | 6,87,892 | 45.05 |
| 17 | Medak | 7,66,153 | 1,29,391 | 1,62,442 | 15,811 | 77,562 | 3,85,206 | 50.28 |
| 18 | Siddipet | 10,12,065 | 1,56,467 | 1,71,665 | 40,520 | 1,40,911 | 5,09,563 | 50.35 |
| 19 | Jangaon | 5,34,991 | 80,477 | 1,20,447 | 7,462 | 62,386 | 2,70,772 | 50.61 |
| 20 | Yadadri Bhuvanagiri | 7,70,833 | 67,500 | 1,57,672 | 17,038 | 1,31,864 | 3,74,074 | 48.53 |
| 21 | Medchal-Malkajgiri | 24,60,095 | 26,675 | 44,980 | 38,872 | 8,54,205 | 9,64,732 | 39.22 |
| 22 | Hyderabad | 39,43,323 | 28,308 | 23,029 | 46,157 | 13,15,803 | 14,13,297 | 35.84 |
| 23 | Rangareddy | 24,26,243 | 1,65,705 | 2,13,624 | 29,544 | 6,13,768 | 10,22,641 | 42.15 |
| 24 | Vikarabad | 9,46,109 | 1,69,562 | 1,95,455 | 10,957 | 1,04,202 | 4,80,176 | 50.75 |
| 25 | Mahabubnagar | 9,05,660 | 96,949 | 1,67,858 | 14,694 | 1,55,407 | 4,34,908 | 48.02 |
| 26 | Jogulamba Gadwal | 6,09,990 | 85,048 | 1,83,459 | 8,441 | 51,138 | 3,28,086 | 53.79 |
| 27 | Wanaparthy | 5,87,041 | 62,545 | 1,47,250 | 8,818 | 82,725 | 3,01,338 | 51.33 |
| 28 | Nagarkurnool | 8,52,483 | 1,52,929 | 1,87,493 | 9,564 | 1,01,587 | 4,51,573 | 52.97 |
| 29 | Nalgonda | 16,18,416 | 1,58,951 | 3,89,621 | 19,633 | 2,37,886 | 8,06,091 | 49.81 |
| 30 | Suryapeta | 10,99,560 | 98,773 | 3,15,838 | 8,453 | 1,38,464 | 5,61,528 | 51.07 |
| 31 | Khammam | 14,01,639 | 95,769 | 4,14,250 | 9,198 | 1,85,512 | 7,04,729 | 50.28 |
| 32 | Mulugu | 2,94,671 | 35,561 | 1,05,511 | 2,042 | 19,704 | 1,62,818 | 55.25 |
| 33 | Narayanpet | 5,62,148 | 80,654 | 1,39,997 | 10,343 | 64,131 | 2,95,125 | 52.50 |
| **Total** | | **3,50,03,674** | **31,51,389** | **59,15,151** | **7,76,529** | **64,98,873** | **1,63,41,942** | **46.69** |

Source: Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India.

Annexure 14

## Pattern of Land Utilisation from 2008-09 to 2023-24 (Area in Lakh Hects.)

| Year | Forest | Barren and Un-cultiva-ble Land | Land put to Non-Ag-ricultural Uses | Cultur-able Waste | Perma-nent Pas-tures and Other Grazing Lands | Misc. Tree Crops and Groves not in-cluded in Net Area Sown | Current Fallow | Other Fallow Lands | Net Area Sown | Geo-graphical Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2008-09 | 27.43 | 6.26 | 8.19 | 1.71 | 3.09 | 1.16 | 16.79 | 7.88 | 42.33 | 114.84 |
| 2009-10 | 27.43 | 6.18 | 8.24 | 1.70 | 3.08 | 1.16 | 19.38 | 8.08 | 39.59 | 114.84 |
| 2010-11 | 27.43 | 6.17 | 8.71 | 1.67 | 3.03 | 1.14 | 13.97 | 7.80 | 44.92 | 114.84 |
| 2011-12 | 27.43 | 6.17 | 8.82 | 1.65 | 3.02 | 1.14 | 12.36 | 8.26 | 45.99 | 114.84 |
| 2012-13 | 27.43 | 6.17 | 8.86 | 1.74 | 3.02 | 1.14 | 12.03 | 7.91 | 46.54 | 114.84 |
| 2013-14 | 25.40 | 6.07 | 8.81 | 1.77 | 3.00 | 1.12 | 9.51 | 7.17 | 49.23 | 112.08 |
| 2014-15 | 25.40 | 6.07 | 8.85 | 1.82 | 2.99 | 1.12 | 14.01 | 8.05 | 43.77 | 112.08 |
| 2015-16 | 25.40 | 6.07 | 8.92 | 1.82 | 2.99 | 1.12 | 15.79 | 8.22 | 41.75 | 112.08 |
| 2016-17 | 26.98 | 6.07 | 8.52 | 1.82 | 2.99 | 1.12 | 10.15 | 6.69 | 47.74 | 112.08 |
| 2017-18 | 26.98 | 6.07 | 8.34 | 1.82 | 2.99 | 1.12 | 9.16 | 6.62 | 48.98 | 112.08 |
| 2018-19 | 26.98 | 6.07 | 8.36 | 1.80 | 2.99 | 1.12 | 10.65 | 7.51 | 46.60 | 112.08 |
| 2019-20 | 26.98 | 6.07 | 8.36 | 1.63 | 2.82 | 1.12 | 4.44 | 5.66 | 55.00 | 112.08 |
| 2020-21 | 27.68 | 6.07 | 8.36 | 1.16 | 2.80 | 0.84 | 2.10 | 3.80 | 59.27 | 112.08 |
| 2021-22 | 27.68 | 6.07 | 8.51 | 1.11 | 2.67 | 0.82 | 5.53 | 3.44 | 56.25 | 112.08 |
| 2022-23 | 27.68 | 6.07 | 8.54 | 1.09 | 2.43 | 0.85 | 3.29 | 3.14 | 58.96 | 112.08 |
| 2023-24 | 27.68 | 6.07 | 8.54 | 1.03 | 2.50 | 0.85 | 6.92 | 2.83 | 55.64 | 112.08 |
| 2024-25 | 27.68 | 6.07 | 8.54 | 1.03 | 2.50 | 0.85 | 6.31 | 2.91 | 56.18 | 112.08 |

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad.

Annexure 15

## District Wise Number of Operational Holders and Area for 11th Agriculture Census 2021-22*

| S. No. | District | Individual | | Joint | | Institutional | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number | Area | Num-ber | Area | Number | Area | Number | Area |
| 1 | Adilabad | 1,33,051 | 2,02,824.98 | 1 | 0.76 | 9 | 903.52 | 1,33,061 | 2,03,729.26 |
| 2 | Kumuram Bheem | 1,16,478 | 1,61,314.38 | 9 | 14.30 | 3 | 149.06 | 1,16,490 | 1,61,477.75 |
| 3 | Mancherial | 1,65,277 | 1,52,964.56 | 2 | 0.14 | 1 | 11.27 | 1,65,280 | 1,52,975.97 |
| 4 | Nirmal | 1,84,896 | 1,85,262.04 | 2 | 3.34 | 0 | 0.00 | 1,84,898 | 1,85,265.38 |
| 5 | Nizamabad | 2,85,890 | 2,28,563.42 | 1 | 0.81 | 15 | 624.87 | 2,85,906 | 2,29,189.09 |
| 6 | Jagitial | 2,26,064 | 1,73,579.59 | 4 | 4.86 | 3 | 13.30 | 2,26,071 | 1,73,597.75 |
| 7 | Peddapalli | 1,62,149 | 1,21,964.21 | 0 | 0.00 | 10 | 999.50 | 1,62,159 | 1,22,963.71 |
| 8 | Jayashankar | 1,27,084 | 1,07,013.15 | 0 | 0.00 | 5 | 391.75 | 1,27,089 | 1,07,404.90 |
| 9 | Bhadradri Kothagudem | 1,29,095 | 1,68,199.72 | 13 | 13.19 | 1 | 8.13 | 1,29,109 | 1,68,221.04 |
| 10 | Mahabubabad | 1,88,808 | 1,63,626.35 | 1 | 0.23 | 1 | 8.43 | 1,88,810 | 1,63,635.01 |
| 11 | Warangal | 1,60,803 | 1,19,182.64 | 0 | 0.00 | 6 | 27.75 | 1,60,809 | 1,19,210.39 |
| 12 | Hanumakonda | 1,53,783 | 1,15,335.75 | 22 | 32.81 | 7 | 453.20 | 1,53,812 | 1,15,821.76 |
| 13 | Karimnagar | 2,06,097 | 1,54,231.28 | 3 | 6.62 | 6 | 175.64 | 2,06,106 | 1,54,413.53 |
| 14 | Rajanna Sircilla | 1,32,555 | 1,09,936.59 | 3 | 3.70 | 16 | 43.01 | 1,32,574 | 1,09,983.30 |
| 15 | Kamareddy | 2,92,575 | 2,12,897.21 | 10 | 7.28 | 37 | 1329.62 | 2,92,622 | 2,14,234.11 |
| 16 | Sangareddy | 3,93,887 | 3,26,734.28 | 11 | 25.12 | 7 | 373.38 | 3,93,905 | 3,27,132.79 |
| 17 | Medak | 2,75,411 | 1,65,715.91 | 12 | 7.57 | 22 | 159.66 | 2,75,445 | 1,65,883.14 |
| 18 | Siddipet | 3,36,724 | 2,63,325.93 | 6 | 8.44 | 11 | 256.55 | 3,36,741 | 2,63,590.91 |
| 19 | Jangaon | 1,79,067 | 1,69,990.58 | 2 | 1.98 | 6 | 28.66 | 1,79,075 | 1,70,021.22 |
| 20 | Yadadri Bhuvanagiri | 2,33,535 | 2,32,250.67 | 3 | 1.65 | 4 | 289.18 | 2,33,542 | 2,32,541.50 |
| 21 | Medchal-Malkajgiri | 24,345 | 19,752.48 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 28.55 | 24,347 | 19,781.02 |
| 22 | Rangareddy | 3,49,409 | 2,91,025.00 | 46 | 58.16 | 13 | 533.68 | 3,49,468 | 2,91,616.84 |
| 23 | Vikarabad | 2,94,058 | 2,71,608.96 | 11 | 6.63 | 12 | 110.79 | 2,94,081 | 2,71,726.37 |
| 24 | Mahabubnagar | 2,22,691 | 1,85,492.75 | 20 | 32.50 | 7 | 21.16 | 2,22,718 | 1,85,546.40 |
| 25 | Jogulamba Gadwal | 1,80,771 | 1,95,835.40 | 60 | 48.38 | 7 | 45.59 | 1,80,838 | 1,95,929.36 |
| 26 | Wanaparthy | 1,75,138 | 1,50,297.20 | 55 | 52.62 | 1 | 131.34 | 1,75,194 | 1,50,481.17 |
| 27 | Nagarkurnool | 3,21,243 | 3,13,561.26 | 51 | 66.58 | 10 | 484.92 | 3,21,304 | 3,14,112.75 |
| 28 | Nalgonda | 5,30,742 | 5,14,402.48 | 6 | 6.98 | 20 | 365.74 | 5,30,768 | 5,14,775.20 |
| 29 | Suryapet | 2,86,897 | 2,64,521.06 | 26 | 26.69 | 9 | 521.79 | 2,86,932 | 2,65,069.54 |
| 30 | Khammam | 3,25,761 | 2,97,066.48 | 2 | 0.47 | 12 | 453.22 | 3,25,775 | 2,97,520.17 |
| 31 | Mulugu | 78,983 | 72,517.26 | 1 | 6.25 | 5 | 24.89 | 78,989 | 72,548.40 |
| 32 | Narayanpet | 1,85,921 | 1,91,372.15 | 4 | 20.47 | 16 | 240.97 | 1,85,941 | 1,91,633.58 |
| **Total** | | **70,59,188** | **63,02,365.72** | **387** | **458.50** | **284** | **9209.10** | **70,59,859** | **63,12,033.32** |

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, GoI; *Provisional

Annexure 16

## District & Category Wise Operational Holders and Area for 11th Agriculture Census 2021-22*

| S. No. | District | Schedule Caste | | Schedule Tribe | | Others | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number | Area | Number | Area | Number | Area |
| 1 | Adilabad | 15,523 | 18,136 | 49,225 | 79,968 | 68,304 | 1,04,722 |
| 2 | Kumuram Bheem | 16,137 | 20,716 | 35,134 | 57,430 | 65,216 | 83,182 |
| 3 | Mancherial | 36,430 | 28,783 | 12,834 | 12,206 | 1,16,015 | 1,11,976 |
| 4 | Nirmal | 25,620 | 19,385 | 19,649 | 18,862 | 1,39,629 | 1,47,018 |
| 5 | Nizamabad | 41,459 | 24,295 | 24,774 | 18,865 | 2,19,658 | 1,85,404 |
| 6 | Jagitial | 33,723 | 17,925 | 6,051 | 4,303 | 1,86,294 | 1,51,356 |
| 7 | Peddapalli | 24,330 | 12,310 | 2,621 | 1,580 | 1,35,198 | 1,08,074 |
| 8 | Jayashankar | 19,657 | 13,241 | 8,767 | 7,665 | 98,660 | 86,107 |
| 9 | Bhadradri Kothagudem | 5,564 | 4,898 | 78,883 | 96,677 | 44,661 | 66,638 |
| 10 | Mahabubabad | 15,676 | 8,414 | 81,735 | 63,568 | 91,398 | 91,645 |
| 11 | Warangal | 13,915 | 6,508 | 30,584 | 21,475 | 1,16,304 | 91,200 |
| 12 | Hanumakonda | 24,201 | 11,751 | 3,621 | 2,594 | 1,25,983 | 1,01,023 |
| 13 | Karimnagar | 35,156 | 16,571 | 973 | 548 | 1,69,971 | 1,37,119 |
| 14 | Rajanna Sircilla | 23,153 | 13,882 | 6,648 | 5,665 | 1,02,757 | 90,394 |
| 15 | Kamareddy | 40,591 | 22,774 | 23,247 | 17,034 | 2,28,747 | 1,73,097 |
| 16 | Sangareddy | 64,193 | 39,730 | 26,340 | 21,840 | 3,03,365 | 2,65,189 |
| 17 | Medak | 39,209 | 18,110 | 24,175 | 14,891 | 2,12,039 | 1,32,723 |
| 18 | Siddipet | 49,607 | 27,891 | 7,831 | 6,019 | 2,79,292 | 2,29,424 |
| 19 | Jangaon | 25,043 | 15,068 | 23,983 | 21,505 | 1,30,043 | 1,33,420 |
| 20 | Yadadri Bhuvanagiri | 28,223 | 16,487 | 14,542 | 9,542 | 1,90,773 | 2,06,224 |
| 21 | Medchal-Malkajgiri | 2,443 | 951 | 622 | 321 | 21,280 | 18,480 |
| 22 | Rangareddy | 46,770 | 25,866 | 34,823 | 22,311 | 2,67,862 | 2,42,906 |
| 23 | Vikarabad | 51,998 | 37,633 | 30,107 | 25,441 | 2,11,964 | 2,08,542 |
| 24 | Mahabubnagar | 26,810 | 15,274 | 31,652 | 21,347 | 1,64,249 | 1,48,905 |
| 25 | Jogulamba Gadwal | 25,730 | 19,707 | 2,183 | 2,126 | 1,52,918 | 1,74,051 |
| 26 | Wanaparthy | 22,003 | 13,071 | 14,278 | 9,473 | 1,38,912 | 1,27,806 |
| 27 | Nagarkurnool | 53,871 | 39,260 | 37,440 | 32,802 | 2,29,983 | 2,41,565 |
| 28 | Nalgonda | 66,876 | 42,125 | 75,264 | 58,186 | 3,88,608 | 4,14,098 |
| 29 | Suryapet | 29,970 | 16,159 | 43,712 | 31,968 | 2,13,241 | 2,16,421 |
| 30 | Khammam | 39,362 | 17,146 | 47,871 | 36,560 | 2,38,530 | 2,43,361 |
| 31 | Mulugu | 7,955 | 5,116 | 23,879 | 22,276 | 47,150 | 45,131 |
| 32 | Narayanpet | 27,411 | 21,638 | 10,270 | 8,242 | 1,48,244 | 1,61,512 |
| **Total** | | **9,78,609** | **6,10,821** | **8,33,718** | **7,53,289** | **52,47,248** | **49,38,714** |

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, GoI; *Provisional

Annexure 17

## Rainfall by Seasons from 1990-91 to 2024-25 (in mm)

| S. No. | Year | South-West Monsoon (June to September) | | North-East Monsoon (October to December) | | Winter Period (January to February) | | Hot Weather Period (March to May) | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Actual | % Dev. over normal | Actual | % Dev. over normal | Actual | % Dev. over normal | Actual | % Dev. over normal | Actual | % Dev. over normal |
| **Normal** | | **715.1** | | **129.2** | | **11.5** | | **50.8** | | **906.6** | |
| 1 | 1990-91 | 653.1 | -8.7 | 140.5 | 8.7 | 6.9 | -40.0 | 31.1 | -38.8 | 831.6 | -8.3 |
| 2 | 1991-92 | 578.1 | -19.2 | 50.5 | -60.9 | 1.2 | -89.6 | 14.9 | -70.7 | 644.7 | -28.9 |
| 3 | 1992-93 | 489.6 | -31.5 | 82.5 | -36.1 | 0.0 | -100.0 | 43.3 | -14.8 | 615.4 | -32.1 |
| 4 | 1993-94 | 480.3 | -32.8 | 106.5 | -17.6 | 7.2 | -37.4 | 16.7 | -67.1 | 610.7 | -32.6 |
| 5 | 1994-95 | 436.1 | -39.0 | 166.1 | 28.6 | 39.5 | 243.5 | 49.7 | -2.2 | 691.4 | -23.7 |
| 6 | 1995-96 | 512.6 | -28.3 | 240.3 | 86.0 | 1.3 | -88.7 | 21.9 | -56.9 | 776.1 | -14.4 |
| 7 | 1996-97 | 643.5 | -10.0 | 95.4 | -26.2 | 13.4 | 16.5 | 52.1 | 2.6 | 804.5 | -11.3 |
| 8 | 1997-98 | 481.3 | -32.7 | 126.5 | -2.1 | 12.3 | 7.0 | 26.6 | -47.6 | 646.7 | -28.7 |
| 9 | 1998-99 | 745.1 | 4.2 | 78.4 | -39.3 | 4.7 | -59.1 | 46.5 | -8.5 | 874.7 | -3.5 |
| 10 | 1999-2K | 574.3 | -19.7 | 37.6 | -70.9 | 6.7 | -41.7 | 33.4 | -34.3 | 652.0 | -28.1 |
| 11 | 2000-01 | 827.1 | 15.7 | 23.1 | -82.1 | 3.3 | -71.3 | 37.4 | -26.4 | 890.9 | -1.7 |
| 12 | 2001-02 | 582.3 | -18.6 | 134.8 | 4.3 | 19.0 | 65.2 | 32.6 | -35.8 | 768.8 | -15.2 |
| 13 | 2002-03 | 488.3 | -31.7 | 86.0 | -33.4 | 2.7 | -76.5 | 23.9 | -53.0 | 600.9 | -33.7 |
| 14 | 2003-04 | 672.6 | -5.9 | 103.0 | -20.3 | 29.7 | 158.3 | 50.4 | -0.8 | 855.8 | -5.6 |
| 15 | 2004-05 | 455.8 | -36.3 | 76.4 | -40.9 | 37.4 | 225.2 | 44.4 | -12.6 | 614.0 | -32.3 |
| 16 | 2005-06 | 808.2 | 13.0 | 172.3 | 33.4 | 0.0 | -100.0 | 137.1 | 169.9 | 1117.6 | 23.3 |
| 17 | 2006-07 | 728.9 | 1.9 | 65.4 | -49.4 | 0.6 | -94.8 | 9.4 | -81.5 | 804.2 | -11.3 |
| 18 | 2007-08 | 734.6 | 2.7 | 61.6 | -52.3 | 19.6 | 70.4 | 124.2 | 144.5 | 940.0 | 3.7 |
| 19 | 2008-09 | 755.2 | 5.6 | 38.6 | -70.1 | 0.0 | -100.0 | 27.1 | -46.7 | 820.9 | -9.5 |
| 20 | 2009-10 | 494.9 | -30.8 | 122.0 | -5.6 | 18.8 | 63.5 | 46.1 | -9.3 | 681.7 | -24.8 |
| 21 | 2010-11 | 894.4 | 25.1 | 152.6 | 18.1 | 10.1 | -12.2 | 43.7 | -14.0 | 1100.8 | 21.4 |
| 22 | 2011-12 | 601.1 | -15.9 | 24.0 | -81.4 | 8.0 | -30.4 | 27.5 | -45.9 | 660.6 | -27.1 |
| 23 | 2012-13 | 707.2 | -1.1 | 141.8 | 9.8 | 34.5 | 200.0 | 33.3 | -34.4 | 916.8 | 1.1 |
| 24 | 2013-14 | 851.5 | 19.1 | 243.2 | 88.2 | 1.3 | -88.7 | 116.2 | 128.7 | 1212.2 | 33.7 |
| | **Normal** | **713.5** | | **129.5** | | **11.5** | | **50.8** | | **905.3** | |
| 25 | 2014-15 | 494.7 | -30.7 | 54.4 | -58.0 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 120.0 | 136.2 | 682.1 | -24.7 |
| 26 | 2015-16 | 611.2 | -14.3 | 27.5 | -78.8 | 1.5 | -87.0 | 76.9 | 51.4 | 717.1 | -20.8 |
| | **Normal** | **712.9** | | **127.1** | | **11.4** | | **49.8** | | **901.2** | |
| 27 | 2016-17 | 912.1 | 27.9 | 70.9 | -44.2 | 0.0 | -100.0 | 35.6 | -28.5 | 1018.6 | 13.0 |
| | **Normal** | **719.3** | | **126.1** | | **11.8** | | **48.8** | | **906.0** | |
| 28 | 2017-18 | 647.2 | -10.0 | 129.5 | 2.7 | 2.4 | -79.7 | 61.4 | 25.8 | 840.5 | -7.2 |
| 29 | 2018-19 | 661.1 | -8.1 | 37.4 | -70.3 | 23.7 | 100.8 | 26.3 | -46.1 | 748.4 | -17.4 |
| | **Normal** | **720.4** | | **124.9** | | **11.5** | | **48.6** | | **905.4** | |
| 30 | 2019-20 | 791.4 | 10.0 | 173.1 | 38.6 | 15.4 | 33.9 | 52.8 | 8.6 | 1032.6 | 14.1 |
| 31 | 2020-21 | 1078.3 | 49.7 | 179.4 | 43.6 | 4.3 | -62.6 | 60.5 | 24.5 | 1322.5 | 46.1 |
| | **Normal** | **721.2** | | **124.9** | | **11.4** | | **48.6** | | **906.1** | |
| 32 | 2021-22 | 1009.6 | 40.0 | 93.1 | -25.5 | 35.9 | 214.9 | 42.2 | -13.2 | 1180.8 | 30.3 |
| 33 | 2022-23 | 1098.8 | 52.4 | 125.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 | -93.9 | 163.4 | 236.2 | 1388.7 | 53.3 |
| | **Normal** | **738.6** | | **113.2** | | **12.1** | | **55.1** | | **919.0** | |
| 34 | 2023-24 | 861.1 | 16.6 | 52.7 | -53.4 | 1.2 | -90.1 | 79.9 | 45.0 | 994.9 | 8.3 |
| 35 | 2024-25 | 962.6 | 30.3 | 86.7 | -23.4 | 0.2 | -98.3 | 166.1 | 201.5 | 1215.6 | 32.3 |

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Telangana.

Annexure 18

## Area Sown and Production of Foodgrains from 1990-91 to 2024-25

| Sl. No. | Year | Area (Lakh Hects) | Production (Lakh Tonnes) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1990-91 | 34.10 | 48.19 |
| 2 | 1991-92 | 32.33 | 43.21 |
| 3 | 1992-93 | 28.39 | 39.08 |
| 4 | 1993-94 | 28.03 | 39.90 |
| 5 | 1994-95 | 27.76 | 41.60 |
| 6 | 1995-96 | 27.73 | 39.79 |
| 7 | 1996-97 | 30.56 | 53.06 |
| 8 | 1997-98 | 25.90 | 35.25 |
| 9 | 1998-99 | 32.47 | 60.94 |
| 10 | 1999-00 | 30.77 | 52.48 |
| 11 | 2000-01 | 33.39 | 64.63 |
| 12 | 2001-02 | 29.64 | 55.32 |
| 13 | 2002-03 | 26.67 | 39.48 |
| 14 | 2003-04 | 29.93 | 57.99 |
| 15 | 2004-05 | 24.97 | 41.68 |
| 16 | 2005-06 | 31.31 | 75.29 |
| 17 | 2006-07 | 30.81 | 65.22 |
| 18 | 2007-08 | 30.09 | 81.34 |
| 19 | 2008-09 | 31.72 | 82.48 |
| 20 | 2009-10 | 26.49 | 51.90 |
| 21 | 2010-11 | 34.44 | 92.60 |
| 22 | 2011-12 | 31.09 | 75.01 |
| 23 | 2012-13 | 28.36 | 82.42 |
| 24 | 2013-14 | 34.30 | 106.86 |
| 25 | 2014-15 | 26.13 | 72.18 |
| 26 | 2015-16 | 21.80 | 51.45 |
| 27 | 2016-17 | 34.39 | 101.29 |
| 28 | 2017-18 | 32.45 | 96.20 |
| 29 | 2018-19 | 30.56 | 92.75 |
| 30 | 2019-20 | 44.81 | 162.35 |
| 31 | 2020-21 | 52.79 | 171.75 |
| 32 | 2021-22 | 51.60 | 172.02 |
| 33 | 2022-23 | 59.89 | 207.08 |
| 34 | 2023-24 | 57.18 | 207.94 |
| 35 | 2024-25 | 62.51 | 232.10 |

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Telangana.

Annexure 19

## Livestock and Poultry Population by Districts, 2019 Census (in Lakh)

| S. No. | District | Cattle | Buffa-loes | Sheep | Goat | Pigs | Others | Total Live-stock | Dogs | Rabbits | Poultry |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Adilabad | 3.11 | 0.49 | 1.53 | 1.86 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 7.02 | 0.05 | 0.00 | 5.54 |
| 2 | Kumuram Bheem | 2.64 | 0.49 | 1.61 | 2.60 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 7.35 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 4.56 |
| 3 | Mancherial | 1.80 | 1.06 | 5.21 | 1.84 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 9.92 | 0.08 | 0.00 | 8.68 |
| 4 | Nirmal | 1.79 | 1.21 | 5.03 | 1.32 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 9.38 | 0.09 | 0.00 | 5.30 |
| 5 | Nizamabad | 1.01 | 2.07 | 7.36 | 1.57 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 12.02 | 0.04 | 0.00 | 17.20 |
| 6 | Jagtial | 0.47 | 1.24 | 6.11 | 0.97 | 0.15 | 0.00 | 8.95 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 8.67 |
| 7 | Peddapalli | 0.56 | 0.91 | 5.49 | 0.96 | 0.04 | 0.00 | 7.96 | 0.04 | 0.00 | 10.73 |
| 8 | Jayashankar | 0.69 | 0.63 | 2.92 | 0.81 | 0.01 | - | 5.06 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 3.93 |
| 9 | Bhadradri Kothagudem | 2.84 | 1.72 | 2.67 | 2.56 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 9.82 | 0.26 | 0.00 | 16.11 |
| 10 | Mahabubabad | 1.82 | 1.30 | 6.78 | 1.78 | 0.08 | 0.00 | 11.75 | 0.11 | 0.00 | 11.10 |
| 11 | Warangal Rural | 0.81 | 1.11 | 6.12 | 0.97 | 0.08 | 0.00 | 9.09 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 20.49 |
| 12 | Warangal Urban | 0.49 | 0.76 | 5.08 | 0.62 | 0.09 | 0.00 | 7.03 | 0.07 | 0.00 | 8.54 |
| 13 | Karimnagar | 0.82 | 0.95 | 6.39 | 0.93 | 0.07 | 0.00 | 9.16 | 0.07 | 0.03 | 21.68 |
| 14 | Rajanna Sircilla | 0.44 | 0.73 | 3.88 | 0.88 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 5.96 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 7.46 |
| 15 | Kamareddy | 1.12 | 1.81 | 5.74 | 1.68 | 0.06 | 0.01 | 10.40 | 0.07 | 0.00 | 13.76 |
| 16 | Sangareddy | 1.54 | 1.65 | 4.39 | 2.29 | 0.06 | 0.01 | 9.94 | 0.14 | 0.00 | 12.41 |
| 17 | Medak | 0.89 | 1.90 | 6.37 | 1.53 | 0.05 | 0.00 | 10.73 | 0.18 | 0.00 | 24.60 |
| 18 | Siddipet | 1.27 | 1.78 | 8.01 | 1.83 | 0.09 | 0.00 | 12.98 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 91.37 |
| 19 | Jangaon | 1.02 | 1.20 | 6.17 | 1.15 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 9.56 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 8.73 |
| 20 | Yadadri Bhuvanagiri | 1.10 | 1.69 | 7.16 | 1.60 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 11.60 | 0.07 | 0.01 | 43.89 |
| 21 | Medchal-Malkajgiri | 0.27 | 0.60 | 1.49 | 0.40 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 2.79 | 0.52 | 0.00 | 39.73 |
| 22 | Hyderabad | 0.16 | 0.23 | 0.13 | 0.34 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.87 | 0.51 | 0.03 | 0.25 |
| 23 | Rangareddy | 2.41 | 1.67 | 7.67 | 2.57 | 0.06 | 0.02 | 14.39 | 0.27 | 0.03 | 240.70 |
| 24 | Vikarabad | 1.76 | 0.83 | 2.47 | 2.61 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 7.77 | 0.04 | 0.00 | 5.34 |
| 25 | Mahabubnagar | 1.35 | 0.97 | 9.99 | 1.49 | 0.09 | 0.00 | 13.89 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 22.94 |
| 26 | Jogulamba Gadwal | 0.75 | 0.58 | 5.75 | 0.67 | 0.05 | 0.00 | 7.81 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 14.80 |
| 27 | Wanaparthy | 0.75 | 0.73 | 9.77 | 0.81 | 0.09 | 0.00 | 12.14 | 0.08 | 0.00 | 7.66 |
| 28 | Nagarkurnool | 2.23 | 1.12 | 9.68 | 2.06 | 0.11 | 0.00 | 15.21 | 0.14 | 0.00 | 27.70 |
| 29 | Nalgonda | 2.03 | 3.08 | 10.95 | 3.36 | 0.07 | 0.00 | 19.49 | 0.12 | 0.00 | 44.37 |
| 30 | Suryapet | 0.95 | 2.90 | 7.79 | 1.40 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 13.07 | 0.08 | 0.00 | 20.03 |
| 31 | Khammam | 1.41 | 3.75 | 6.67 | 1.90 | 0.06 | 0.00 | 13.79 | 0.13 | 0.00 | 21.59 |
| 32 | Mulugu | 0.99 | 0.61 | 1.29 | 0.75 | 0.01 | - | 3.65 | 0.04 | 0.00 | 5.11 |
| 33 | Narayanpet | 1.01 | 0.50 | 12.96 | 1.26 | 0.12 | 0.00 | 15.85 | 0.06 | 0.00 | 5.01 |
| **Total** | | **42.33** | **42.26** | **190.63** | **49.35** | **1.78** | **0.06** | **326.41** | **3.55** | **0.15** | **799.99** |

Source : Director of Animal Husbandry , Telangana.

Annexure 20

## Fish and Prawn Production from 2008-09 to 2024-25

| S. No. | Year | Inland Fish Production (Tonnes) | Fresh Water Prawn Production (Tonnes) | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2008-09 | 1,49,049 | 2,242 | 1,51,291 |
| 2 | 2009-10 | 1,33,613 | 2,008 | 1,35,621 |
| 3 | 2010-11 | 1,33,587 | 2,206 | 1,35,793 |
| 4 | 2011-12 | 1,96,708 | 3,774 | 2,00,482 |
| 5 | 2012-13 | 2,14,591 | 5,037 | 2,19,628 |
| 6 | 2013-14 | 2,43,037 | 6,596 | 2,49,633 |
| 7 | 2014-15 | 2,60,010 | 8,352 | 2,68,362 |
| 8 | 2015-16 | 2,28,185 | 8,567 | 2,36,752 |
| 9 | 2016-17 | 1,93,732 | 5,189 | 1,98,921 |
| 10 | 2017-18 | 2,62,252 | 7,783 | 2,70,035 |
| 11 | 2018-19 | 2,84,211 | 9,998 | 2,94,209 |
| 12 | 2019-20 | 2,99,869 | 10,453 | 3,10,322 |
| 13 | 2020-21 | 3,37,117 | 11,734 | 3,48,851 |
| 14 | 2021-22 | 3,76,142 | 13,827 | 3,89,969 |
| 15 | 2022-23 | 4,24,327 | 14,142 | 4,38,469 |
| 16 | 2023-24 | 4,39,513 | 16,532 | 4,56,045 |
| 17 | 2024-25 | 4,62,770 | 14,513 | 4,77,283 |

Source: Commissioner of Fisheries, Hyderabad;

Annexure 21

## Production of Milk, Meat and Eggs from 2013-14 to 2024-25

| S. No. | Year | Milk (in '000 Tonnes) | Meat including Chicken (in '000 Tonnes) | Eggs (in Lakh Nos.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2013-14 | 3,924.14 | 230.29 | 1,00,605.98 |
| 2 | 2014-15 | 4,207.26 | 505.05 | 1,06,185.33 |
| 3 | 2015-16 | 4,442.45 | 542.05 | 1,12,058.23 |
| 4 | 2016-17 | 4,681.09 | 591.04 | 1,18,186.35 |
| 5 | 2017-18 | 4,965.37 | 645.03 | 1,26,700.02 |
| 6 | 2018-19 | 5,416.13 | 754.06 | 1,36,868.43 |
| 7 | 2019-20 | 5,590.21 | 848.16 | 1,48,055.17 |
| 8 | 2020-21 | 5,765.19 | 920.25 | 1,58,469.75 |
| 9 | 2021-22 | 5,807.78 | 1,004.95 | 1,66,708.39 |
| 10 | 2022-23 | 5,854.78 | 1,080.62 | 1,76,706.62 |
| 11 | 2023-24 | 5,839.56 | 1,112.74 | 1,83,850.16 |
| 12 | 2024-25 | 5,935.12 | 1,101.39 | 1,93,526.77 |

Source : Director of Animal Husbandry , Telangana;

Annexure 22

## Functioning of Fair Price Shops and Food Security cards by Districts, 2025-26 (as on Feb, 2026) (Nos)

| S. No. | District Name | Fair Price Shops | Anthyodaya Anna Yojana Cards (AAY) | Food Security Cards | Annapurna Cards (AAP) | Total Cards |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Adilabad | 356 | 14,596 | 2,11,218 | 234 | 2,26,048 |
| 2 | Kumuram Bheem | 315 | 13,389 | 1,50,356 | 20 | 1,63,765 |
| 3 | Mancherial | 423 | 15,543 | 2,39,559 | 159 | 2,55,261 |
| 4 | Nirmal | 412 | 13,017 | 2,34,782 | 32 | 2,47,831 |
| 5 | Nizamabad | 760 | 20,820 | 4,50,772 | 973 | 4,72,565 |
| 6 | Jagityal | 595 | 14,572 | 3,37,152 | 124 | 3,51,848 |
| 7 | Peddapalli | 410 | 12,333 | 2,33,136 | 149 | 2,45,618 |
| 8 | Jayashankar | 277 | 9,543 | 1,28,658 | 33 | 1,38,234 |
| 9 | Bhadrdri Kothagudem | 443 | 21,102 | 3,03,643 | 3 | 3,24,748 |
| 10 | Mahabubabad | 558 | 16,812 | 2,60,854 | 2 | 2,77,668 |
| 11 | Warangal | 509 | 13,870 | 2,79,947 | 7 | 2,93,824 |
| 12 | Hanumakonda | 414 | 11,535 | 2,43,727 | 23 | 2,55,285 |
| 13 | Karimnagar | 566 | 15,745 | 3,03,551 | 34 | 3,19,330 |
| 14 | Rajanna Siricilla | 345 | 13,831 | 1,80,928 | 199 | 1,94,958 |
| 15 | Kamareddy | 579 | 17,815 | 2,75,839 | 825 | 2,94,479 |
| 16 | Sangareddy | 855 | 26,671 | 4,14,707 | 93 | 4,41,471 |
| 17 | Medak | 520 | 13,886 | 2,25,266 | 65 | 2,39,217 |
| 18 | Siddipet | 686 | 18,311 | 3,14,940 | 81 | 3,33,332 |
| 19 | Janagaon | 335 | 10,824 | 1,75,385 | 85 | 1,86,294 |
| 20 | Yadadri Bhuvanagiri | 515 | 13,737 | 2,36,555 | 0 | 2,50,292 |
| 21 | Medchal-Malkajgiri | 633 | 17,543 | 6,23,911 | 102 | 6,41,556 |
| 22 | Hyderabad | 655 | 28,274 | 8,10,091 | 1,260 | 8,39,625 |
| 23 | Rangareddy | 936 | 32,742 | 6,20,981 | 38 | 6,53,761 |
| 24 | Vikarabad | 588 | 26,497 | 2,60,285 | 36 | 2,86,818 |
| 25 | Mahabubnagar | 506 | 19,081 | 2,58,197 | 182 | 2,77,460 |
| 26 | Jogulamba Gadwal | 337 | 10,329 | 1,78,018 | 124 | 1,88,471 |
| 27 | Wanaparthy | 335 | 10,522 | 1,71,169 | 108 | 1,81,799 |
| 28 | Nagarkarnool | 552 | 18,677 | 2,57,133 | 29 | 2,75,839 |
| 29 | Nalgonda | 1051 | 30,063 | 5,08,525 | 62 | 5,38,650 |
| 30 | Suryapet | 611 | 19,836 | 3,50,058 | 32 | 3,69,926 |
| 31 | Khammam | 748 | 27,190 | 4,42,672 | 3 | 4,69,865 |
| 32 | Mulugu | 222 | 8,275 | 94,103 | 0 | 1,02,378 |
| 33 | Narayanpet | 301 | 9,679 | 1,59,955 | 29 | 1,69,663 |
| **Total** | | **17,348** | **5,66,660** | **99,36,073** | **5,146** | **1,05,07,879** |

Source : Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Hyderabad.

GOVERNMENT OF TELANGANA
PLANNING DEPARTMENT